A GRAMMAR OF MANICHEAN SOGDIAN

ILYA GERSHEVITCH

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PREFACE

The present work was approved by the University of London for the award of the Degree of Ph.D. in 1943. It is largely based on unpublished Sogdian manuscripts formerly in the care of the Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften in Berlin, photographs of which were kindly placed at my disposal by Professor W. B. Henning, who acted as Supervisor of my research.

The difficult reading and interpretation of these manuscripts formed part of the tuition I was fortunate enough to receive from Professor Henning; since many of the texts are likely to remain unpublished for many years to come, it will be an incentive to confidence to know that no readings of which he had not approved appear in this Grammar. Some of the discoveries, views, and suggestions which Professor Henning imparted to me have meanwhile appeared in print elsewhere, others will be found for the first time in the present book; they are all marked as his contribution by the addition of '(H.)', or 'acc. to H.'. In the compilation of a grammar based on these texts I have again been able to consult Professor Henning at every stage. Thus, while I am responsible for all statements in the Grammar that are not explicitly credited to him (or to others), I gratefully acknowledge that many of them have benefited by helpful suggestions on his part; he also read the first set of proofs. I am happy to take this opportunity of thanking him publicly for his generous assistance and friendship.

Despite the favourable circumstances in which the book was composed, today, nearly ten years after its completion, I cannot help viewing it with some misgivings. But for the Addenda and a few minor changes in the text, the work has had to be left at the 1943 stage, since the printing began soon afterwards. The sections on post-positions and adverbs have never been written, the syntax should have been treated much more fully; the important Paris texts have been used only sporadically, since M. Benveniste's edition was not available in this country at the time; even some of the texts in proper Sogdian script which Henning published after 1943, have not been utilized. Moreover, in my student days I was so fully absorbed in Sogdian, that I paid less attention than I should now, to parallels in other Iranian languages. If it were rewritten today, the book would be based on more material, and contain more references to Khotanese, Ossetic, Pašto, and modern dialects.

E WEEK

PREFACE

On the other hand, however much one might improve on the book, an exhaustive treatment of Sogdian grammar is not yet possible, since a good deal of Sogdian literature still needs to be understood. There is enough justification for avoiding further delay and presenting as it stands what has here been collected, namely the grammatical facts which can be gathered from all texts, published and unpublished, that are written in Manichean script. In this script, as in the less amply documented Syriac script used by Sogdian Christians, words are reproduced almost entirely in accord with their actual pronunciation. It thus affords a clearer picture of the Sogdian language as spoken between the seventh and tenth centuries A.D., than the proper Sogdian script, in which historical orthography disguises the state of the language at that period. The texts written in the latter script are, however, more numerous than those written phonetically, and add much information. I have therefore freely quoted from published and unpublished documents written in the proper Sogdian script, yet without aiming at the same degree of completeness as in the case of texts written in Manichean script.

I am deeply obliged, and wish to express my sincere gratitude to the Philological Society for accepting this book into their Series, and bearing the greater part of the costs of printing; to the University of London Publication Fund Committee for a substantial grant towards these costs; to the staff of the University Press for the admirable setting; and to Professor H. W. Bailey for constant support and encouragement.

I. G.

CAMBRIDGE May 1952

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ABBREVIATIONS1

i, ii, see STi, STii.

Add. to Sogd. = The Errata sheet to Sogd. (q.v.).

Anc. Lett. = Reichelt, ii 1-42. Cf. H., BSOAS xii 601 sqq.

B. = thus spelled in the proper Sogdian script in Buddhist texts.

BBB = H., Ein manichäisches Bet- und Beichtbuch, APAW 1936, No. 10.

Benv. = E. Benveniste.

Chr. = thus spelled in Christian texts in Syriac script.

Dhy = Reichelt, i 33-56. Cf. F. Weller, Monumenta Serica ii 341-404, iii 78-129.

Dhu = Reichelt, i 16-32.

 $DN = D\bar{\imath} r ghanakha-S\bar{\imath} tra$, edited by R. Gauthiot, MSL xvii 359 sqq. Now re-edited in TSP as P5. Cf. F. Weller, AM (1st series) x 221 sqq.

Doc. = Reichelt, ii 57-61.

E = Ernst u. Manu Leumann, Das nordarische (sakische) Lehrgedicht des Buddhismus, Abh. z. K. d. Morgenlandes, vol. xx, Leipzig, 1933-6.

EVP = G. Morgenstierne, An Etymological Vocabulary of Pashto, Oslo, 1927. Frg. iia-vi = Reichelt i 57-70.

Ghilain = A. Ghilain, Essai sur la langue parthe, Louvain, 1939.

Giw. = Giwargis, ed. O. Hansen, APAW 1941, No. 10. Cf. JRAS 1946, 179 sqq. [and Benveniste, JA 1943-5, 91 sqq.]

Grammaire = Essai de grammaire sogdienne, vol. i by R. Gauthiot, Paris, 1914-23; vol. ii by E. Benveniste, Paris, 1929.

H. = W. B. Henning.

hl. = headline.

HR ii = F. W. K. Müller, Handschriftenreste ii, ABAW 1904. Cf. below, M 172, M 178 ii.

IIFL = G. Morgenstierne, Indo-Iranian Frontier Languages, i (1929), ii (1938), Oslo.

Intox. Sūtra = Reichelt, ii 68-70.

Kaw. = H., The Book of the Giants, BSOAS xi 52 sqq.

KB = Karabalgasun Inscription, ed. O. Hansen, Journ. de la Soc. Finno-Ougrienne, xliv (1930).

Lentz, v. ST ii.

Mahrnāmag = F. W. K. Müller, Ein Doppelblatt aus einem manichäischen Hymnenbuch, APAW, 1912. Cf. Mi below.

Man. = thus spelled in Manichean script.

Man. Lett. i and ii = Manichean Letters, cf. Sogd., Foreword.

Mir. Man. = F. C. Andreas and W. Henning, Mitteliranische Manichaica aus Chinesisch-Turkestan, SPAW, i (1932, pp. 175 sqq.), ii (1933, pp. 294 sqq.), iii (1934, pp. 848 sqq.).

Mugh = A. Freiman, Datirovannye sogdiiskie dokumenty s gory Mug v Tajikistane, Ac. of Sciences, Leningrad, 1936.

¹ For a Sogdian bibliography v. M. J. Dresden, Bibliographia Sogdiana Concisa, Ex Oriente Lux 8 (1942), 729 sqq.

ABBREVIATIONS

- Notes = E. Benveniste, Notes sogdiennes, i (JRAS 1933, 29-68), ii (JA 1933, t. i, 193-248), iii (JA 1936, 193-239), iv (BSOAS ix 495-519). A further article with the same title JA 1951, 113 sqq.
- P = Codices Sogdiani, Monumenta linguarum Asiae Maioris, vol. iii, with introduction by E. Benveniste, Copenhagen, 1940. Cf. TSP.
- Padm. = Padmacintāmaņi-dhāraņī-sūtra, ed. F. W. K. Müller, SPAW 1926,
- Par. = A collection of broken lines, made from Man. fragments bearing the signatures Ti, Tia, Tia 3 y, Tia 17, TiD, TiD 12, TiD 16, TiD 20, Ti D 51, Ti Da, Tii D 32.
- R = Recto.
- Reichelt = H. Reichelt. Die soghdischen Handschriftenreste des Britischen Museums, Heidelberg, i (1928), ii (1931).
- Rustam = P 13 and 13bis; cf. Tales, 465 n. 2.
- S. = thus spelled in the proper Sogdian script in Buddhist, Christian, Manichean, or non-religious texts.
- SCE = R. Gauthiot, P. Pelliot, and E. Benveniste, Le Sutra des Causes et des Effets, 3 vols., Paris, 1920-8. Revised translation by Benveniste, VJ, 127 sqq.
- SH., v. Reichelt.
- Sogd. = H., Sogdica, London, 1940. Cf. Add. to Sogd.
- STi = F.W.K.Müller, Soghdische Texte i, APAW 1912. For Chr. words the abbreviation i is used.
- ST ii = F. W. K. Müller and W. Lentz, Soghdische Texte ii, SPAW 1934, 504 sqq. For Chr. words the abbreviation ii is used.
- Stellung Jesu = E. Waldschmidt and W. Lentz, Die Stellung Jesu im Manichäismus, APAW 1926, No. 4.
- Tales = H., Sogdian Tales, BSOAS xi 465 sqq.
- T.M. iii = A. von Le Coq, Türkische Manichaica aus Chotscho, iii, APAW 1922, No. 2.
- TSP = E. Benveniste, Textes sogdiens, Paris, 1940 (the edition of P; not available to me before 1945).
- V = Verso.
- Vajr =Reichelt, ii 72 sqq. Cf. F. Weller, AO xiv 112 sqq.
- Vim = Reichelt, i 1-13. Cf. F. Weller, AM (1st series) x 314 sqq.; Abh. f. d. K. d. Morgenlandes xxii, 6 (1937).
- $VJ = Vessantara\ J\bar{a}taka$, ed. R. Ganthiot, JA 1912. See now E. Benveniste's new edition, Paris, 1946.
- Weller, v. Dhy, DN, Vair, Vim.

SIGNATURES OF MSS.1

10. 106; 10. 119; 10. 120; 10. 123 (all T i α). B 49 (publ. Izv. 1907, 534 sq.). (= Sal . Mem . II)

M: 1 (= Mahrnāmag); 14 (publ. SPAW 1933, 547 sq.); 44 (§ 512 n., v. JRAS 1945, 155); 107 i; 107 ii; 108; 110 i; 110 ii; 116 (cf. BBB p. 65); 117; 118 i (cf. Stellung Jesu 40); 118 ii (cf. BBB p. 68 on 544); 120; 121; 122; 123; 125; 127 (cf. Tales 471); 128; 129; 130 i; 130 ii; 133 (cf. BBB pp. 64. 80 on 662; Sogd. 3. 17); 134 i (cf. BBB p. 98 on c 43; JRAS 1944, 144 n. 3); 134 ii (cf. Sogd. 19 sq.); 135 i (publ. Tales 466 sqq.; cf. (T i) TM 418); 135 ii (publ. Tales 469 sq.); 136; 137 (poem, cf. BBB p. 80 on 662; TPS 1945, 151); 140 (cf. BSOAS xiii 909); 141; 142; 143; 144; 147 (publ. JRAS 1945, 152 sq.); 148 (publ. ibid. 148 sq.); 169; 172 (publ. HR ii, 100 sq.); 178 i (publ. BSOAS xii 307; cf. T ii D 139); 178 ii (publ. ibid. 311 sqq.; quoted as HR ii in §§ 99 (= line 85). 176 (= 85). 440³ (= 89). 1676 (= 85-9, 93-7)); 197 (publ. JRAS 1945, 154); 247 (cf. BSOAS xii 309); 264 A; 280 (poem); 286 i; 286 ii; 337; 343; 356 (cf. JRAS 1942, 101); 358; 363 (publ. Kaw. 70 sq.); 370; 372; 373; 378; 399; 410; 423; 428; 429; 430; 452 (cf. BSOAS xii 309); 483 (Letter); 485; 498 b; 498 c; 500 m i; 502 l (cf. BSOAS xii 309); 502 o; 502 p; 504; 521 a; 521 b; 530; 540 β ; 548 (publ. BSOAS xii 317); 549 i; 549 ii (publ. JRAS 1944, 142 sq.); 568; 575 ii; 579; 583 i (publ. SPAW 1933, 545 sq.); 583 ii (publ. ibid.); 591; 598; 599; 600; 601; 617 i; R Beyes WHE 617 ii; 627 ii (only § 56; wrong for 672 ii); 635 i; 640; 655; 659; 662; 664; 670; 672 i; 672 ii; 674; 684; 692 (publ. Kaw. 74); 697; 712; 715 c; 716; 746 c; 750; 760; 765 c; 765 d; 765 k; 767 i; 767 ii; 769; 771; 776; 778; 794 a; 794 b; 794 c; 796 i; 796 ii (publ. JRAS 1945, 153 sq.); 802; 810; 814 i: 815: 821 i; 834 i; 834 ii; 840 b ii; 840 c ii; 840 c ii; 849; 857; 858 (Letter); 871; 880 (cf. JRAS 1946, 182 on 162); 882; 891 (Letter?); 894 i (cf. TPS 1948, 63); 896 (cf. BBB p. 64); 900; 904 i; 904 ii; 910 ii; 915; 916 b. O¹ (publ. Izv. 1918, 817–42); O² (publ. Izv. 1920, 399–420, 455–74).

S:6, 40 i, 40 ii (all three publ. Izv. 1912, 2. 28 sq.). (= Sal. Hay . 111)

So. 64 (cf. T ii K); So. 338.

 $Ti(v. Ti\alpha(6)); Ti(cf. Par.); Ti\alpha(10. 106; 10. 119; 10. 120; 10. 123); Ti\alpha$ (§ 1611); T i α (cf. Par.); T i α (2); T i α (6) (publ. as T i in Tales 474 sqq.); Tiαi.

TiD (cf. BBB p. 68 on 544); TiD 12; TiD 16; TiD 20; TiD 51; TiD a; cf. Par. on all six.

T i TM 418 (v. TM 418).

T 1 M 421.

Tii (v. Tii E); Tii B; Tii D (publ. Tales 485 sq.).

T ii D: 12; 32 (cf. Par.); 52 a; 52 c i; 52 c ii; 62 (cf. BBB p. 80 on 644); 63 a; 63 b iii (TPS 1945, 138 n. 3 insert D); 63 c; 66, 1; 66, 2; 66 a (publ. JRAS 1945, 151 sq.); 66 b (publ. Tales 472); 66 c; 66 d ii; 77 (1); 77 (A 1); 79, 1; 79(2); 79, 3; 79 a; 79 b; 79 c; 79 d; 89(2); 91; 93 c; 93 d; 93 e; 93 h; 93 m; 107; 115 (cf. BSOAS viii 585); 116; 117 (publ. Tales 473); 129 (Parthian);

¹ The signatures beginning with 10. and with So. are taken from H.'s revised classification of MSS.

² Where Man. should be inserted before 'wrδ.

SIGNATURES OF MSS.

138 iii; 139 (referred to as 139, 3° in BSOAS xii 318; cf. M 178 i); 139 i; 139 ii; 140; 163 a; 163 b i; 167 ii; 167 iii; 167 iv; 167 m; 169 (§ 1123 read: Stellung Jesu plate iii); 207 (cf. BBB p. 77 on 623; BSOAS viii 586; TPS 1945, 145, 3 insert D); 213 (A 5); 267; 406 a; 413.

T ii D a (cf. Par.).

T ii D ii 169; T ii D ii 169 (a) i.

T ii K (So. 64); T ii K 178 (cf. Stellung Jesu, plate iv); T ii S 20 i; T ii S 23; T ii T (publ. Tales 483); T ii T (List of parts of the body); T ii T (2); T ii T 22 (cf. Sogd. 25); T ii T 31; T ii T m; T ii Z (publ. as T ii in Kaw. 68 sq.).

T iii or T iii (Sth.); T iii 263 i; T iii 263 ii; T iii 282 (publ. Kaw. 66); T iii S 313; T iii Š 2 i; T iii Š 23; T iii Š 23 (1); T iii Š 23 (2) i; T iii Š 23 (2) i; T iii Š 23 (3) ii.

TM: 351 (cf. Stellung Jesu, plate ii); 389 a (cf. JRAS 1945, 155); 389 α (cf. Journ. Gr. Ind. Soc. xi 87); 389 c (cf. JRAS 1945, 155); 393 ii (cf. Sogd. 33 sq., also mentioned JRAS 1944, 137); 418 (publ. as T i TM 418 in Tales, 466 sqq.; cf. M 135 i); 422.

Xli; Xlii.

Man. words for which no reference is given will be found in the Glossary to BBB; calendar names without reference have been taken from H.'s table, Orientalia viii 94 sq.

Sogdian words not preceded by Chr., S., or B., are Man., unless the context or the reference shows otherwise. It will be useful to remember that all signatures beginning with M¹, and most of those consisting of T ii D+Arabic number, are of Man. MSS.

Transliteration is according to BBB 52 sq., except that in quoting Chr.

words from ST i, θ is used for Tau (cf. § 457n.).

Brackets: [] = lacuna, $p[c]^{\gamma}y$ = the restored c fills a gap of one letter; $pc^{\gamma}y[t]$ = restored ending followed by lacuna; $pc^{\gamma}y[t]$ = restored beginning preceded by lacuna; $pc^{\gamma}y[t]$ = complete word followed by lacuna; $pc^{\gamma}y[t]$ = y immediately precedes lacuna (hence, possibly, $pc^{\gamma}y[t]$, &c.); similarly $pc^{\gamma}y[t]$ and $pc^{\gamma}y[t]$; $pc(y)^{\gamma}y[t]$ followed by reference to a single passage = y is damaged or uncertain; $pc(y)^{\gamma}y[t]$ followed by more than one, or no reference = $pc^{\gamma}y[t]$ and $pcy^{\gamma}y[t]$ are alternative spellings; (5) in Sogdian text = beginning of line 5.

Part 1

THE ALPHABET

- 1. The Manichean alphabet, as used by the Sogdians, consists of 29 letters, which are derived from the Aramaic alphabet. The symbols are given by H., *Mir. Man.* iii 911. The phonetic value of the letters is as follows:
 - ' initially, glottal stop, v. §§ 2–11; in internal position, \bar{a} (§§ 13. 15. 16), a (§ 14).
 - ' initially, glottal stop, v. §§ 18-20; otherwise with no phonetic value (§§ 21 sq.).

b = b, v. §§ 42-4.

 $\beta = v$ (labial fricative).

 $c = \check{c} (\S 69), \check{f} (\S 70), ts (\S 71), dz (\S 72).$

d = d, v. §§ 45–7.

 $\delta = \delta$, θ (voiced and voiceless dental fricative), v. § 58; d, § 59; l, § 60.

f = f.

g = g, v. §§ 48–50.

 $\gamma = \text{Persian } \gamma \text{ (voiced guttural fricative)}.$

h = h, Persian χ , v. § 63.

h = no phonetic value, v. § 64.

 $j = \tilde{z} (\S 66), \tilde{j} (\S\S 67 \text{ sq.}).$

k = k, g, v. § 51.

l = l.

m=m.

n=n.

p = p, b, v. § 51.

q = same as k.

r =consonantic lingual $r (\S 61)$; sonantic $r (\S 62)$.

8 == *8*.

š = š.

t = t, d, v, § 51.

t = same as t.

w = w, v. §§ 33. 35; u (o), §§ 34. 36. 40; \bar{u} (\bar{o}), §§ 39. 41; uw ($\bar{o}w$), § 37; au, § 131.

 $x = \text{Persian } \chi \text{ (voiceless guttural fricative)}.$

y = y, §§ 23. 26; i (2), §§ 24. 25. 27; \bar{e} (\bar{i}), § 29; iy, § 28; ai, § 30.

z=z.

z = j, v. § 65.

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¹ One side of M 429 contains S. text.

- 2. (i) 'initially stands as a symbol for the opening of the glottis (for 'see §§ 18-20; on the absence of this symbol see §§ 24. 25. 34).
- 3. (1) Followed by consonants it expresses a, or a short indistinct vowel (exceptions § 5; on the same value of 'before s v. § 18): 'styy (a/əsti) 'is'; 'rtyy (arti) 'and, then'; 'nywn (anyōn) 'similar'; 'rsk (arsk) 'envy', v. § 164; 'stryc (əstrīč) 'female' M 549 i 16, 19. T ii B R 16.
- 4. (2) Together with a following 'it stands for \bar{a} : "z 'greed', "tr 'fire', "mynyy 'summer', &c.
- 5. (3) "-interchanges in some cases with '-:1" "x's 'struggle' M 900, 8: 'x's M 247, 3 ($\bar{a}\chi\bar{a}s$); "myk 'mixture, impurity' T ii T 22, 5: 'myk- M 118 i R 6 ($\bar{a}m\bar{i}k$); "jwn 'birth', passim: 'jwn BBB f 67; " $\beta rxsyy$ 'dissoluteness', passim: ' $\beta rxsyy$ BBB 568; cf. also 'ywšt- Past stem, 'to excite' Kaw. K 5. 11. Man. Lett. ii 21: B. "y'wšt- VJ 1152.
- 6. (4) "y- before consonants stands for the diphthong $\bar{a}i$ -: "ykwn 'eternally'."
- 7. (5) "w- before consonants stands for $\bar{a}u$: "wkršnyy, N. of the Column of Splendour, &c., v. § 357.
- 8. (6) $y + \text{consonant reads } \bar{e}$ (\bar{i}) or i (on the same value of $y \cdot v$. § 19).
 - (a) \bar{e}/\bar{i} : 'ys- 'to come' Sogd. 29, 12. M 579, 16. BBB f 13; 'y δ yy 'someone'.
 - 9. (b) i (rare): ('yš)w (Išō) 'Jesus' Kaw. K 18.
 - 10. (7) Followed by w it reads \bar{o} (\bar{u}) or u.
 - (a) \bar{o}/\bar{u} : ' $w\bar{h}$, exclamation; ' $wr\delta$ 'there'; 'wt'k 'place'; 'wxz- 'to descend'.
 - 11. (b) o/u (rare): 'wx 'mind', in cn'wxy¹ 'with all one's heart', v. BBB p. 86 on 730.
- 12. (ii) In internal position 'usually stands for \bar{a} (in which case it can be doubled), sometimes for \check{a} , which otherwise is not expressed in writing.
 - 13. (1) \bar{a} : $z'\underline{t}yy$ 'son'; $\delta'm$ 'living world', $\delta''m$ BBB 499; &c.
- 5^1 'frywncyq' prayer' BBB e 26. M 600, 5, against "frywn id., M 858, 2, 'fryn- 'to bless' Sogd. 17, 24, against "fryn- M 264 A 23, are due to the influence of the Parth. spellings 'frywn, 'fryn-. In Chr. initial \bar{a} is nearly always rendered by '-, cf. Telegdi, JA, t. 230 (1938), pp. 228 sq.

6¹ The reading ēvde (v. § 164) does not yet apply to Man." "why preverted'. On "y standing for ē in B. writing, v. BBB pp. 94 sq.

III Two words; if it were a compound the spelling should have been *cnwxy.

- 14. (2) ă: "m'tyy M 635 i 14, B. "m'ty: "mtyy M 894 i 5, Chr. "mty (āmate) 'prepared, ready'; δβ'mb'n 'lady, wife' M 110 ii V 10: δβ'mpn M 127 V 9 (δvāmban); wβ'stgy'h 'narrative' Sogd. 16, 18: wβsty 'story, fable' Sogd. 19, last line; pw'rtyy 'you turn away' Sogd. 16, 7, pw'st 'he turned away' M 840 c ii 2: prwrt- 'to turn, to become' pass., prwstyy, Past Partc., Man. Lett. ii 6; pty'z 'autumn' M 140 R 12: ptyz M 14 R 8 (patyaz); 'wp't- 'to fall' T ii D 115 R hl. T ii T 22, 18: 'wpt- T ii B R 2.
- 15. (3) -'y- before consonants represents -āi-: frm'yt 'he orders', ptxw'yt 'he kills'.
- 16. (4) -'w- before consonants represents $-\bar{a}u$ -, cf. $qr\bar{s}n'wty'$ beauty', § 1070, or -au-, cf. $f\bar{s}y'ws$ 'gentleman', §§ 311. 429.

17. (iii) In final position the quantity of ' cannot always be established with certainty.

Final diphthongs are expressed like internal ones, cf. the Imperatives frm^3y , $ptxw^3y$ (- $\bar{a}i$, cf. § 15), $pt\bar{s}kwy$ (-ai, cf. § 30), and $kr\bar{s}n^3w$ beautiful' cf. § 16.

- 18. (i) Initial 'is used as a symbol for the opening of the glottis before unwritten short front vowels followed by s, and before the letter y. On the use of 'in either case cf. §§ 3. 8. 9.
- (1) Before s: 'sp'δ (əspāδ) 'army', 'spwrnw (əspu'nu) 'complete, perfect', 'siryc (əstrīč) 'female' M 549 i passim, 'spiy'k (əspətyāk) 'perfection' M 504, 1.
 - 19. (2) Before y.
 - (a) Usually = \bar{e}/\bar{i} : 'yjn 'worthy', 'ys- 'to come', 'yw 'one', 'yyn'kwc 'slanderer' M 118 ii R 7.
 - 20. (b) Rarely = i: 'ync 'woman', cf. Yaghn. inč.
- 21. (ii) 'is sometimes used in internal position, before y (\bar{e}/\bar{i}), to fill up the line: $rwx\bar{s}n'\gamma r\delta mn'y$ 'paradise' M 178 i R 11; $p('\bar{s})'y\bar{t}$ 'guardians' T ii D 66 c 20. 21; z'wrk'yn 'strong' T ii D 207, 5; elsewhere ${}^{\circ}\gamma r\delta mnyy$, $p'\bar{s}yyt$, z'wrkyn.
- 22. (iii) In final position 'is only used in the Aramaic spelling of the name of Jesus (cf. § 25): yyśw' M 767 i 6 (Oblique yśw'yy M 796 i 13), against yyśw M 172 R 4. T ii D 66, 2, 10 (Obl. yyśwyy M 172 V 1).
- x6¹ The spellings c'wn M 118 i V 1, ô'wn M 117, 6, inst. of the usual cwn (čon) 'from', ôwn (ôon) 'with', are, acc. to H., influenced by the corresponding B. spellings. Not clear is the reason for the spelling n'wsrôyc (nausarôič), N. of the first month, cf. Khwārezmian ناوسانچي Beruni, Chron. 47.

У

- 23. y is used as a consonant and as a mater lection is for i (2), \bar{e} (\bar{i}), ai.
 - (i) Initial position.
- (1) y-: $ywny\delta$ $(y\bar{o}n\bar{e}\theta)$ 'at once'; yw'r $(yaw\bar{a}r)$ 'but'; yxwrn- $(y\chi u^{\tau}n$ -) 'blood', cf. § 209.
- 24. (2) i-: ytkw- (itkw-) 'bridge', cf. § 126.
- 25. (3) yy- (imitating Parth. and MPers.) in yyšw 'Jesus' (§ 22) may stand for i- (East. Syr. išō') or for yē- (West. Syr. yēšū').
 - 26. (ii) Internal position.
 - (1) y: xwcy'q (xučyāk) 'niceness'; "p'ym (āpāyam) 'I consider'; &c.
- 27. (2) y may indicate i, as in wysp-'all', or an indistinct short vowel approaching i, in which case it need not be spelled. Man. "jytyytt' born' Kaw. G 17: Man. "jty(ty) T ii D 12, 6, Chr. 'zty i 69, 8; Man. nyzndy' 'humbleness' T i D: nzndy' M 765 k 7, Chr. nznty' ii 6, 13; B. zy β 'to bite', § 610 fn. 1: Man. $j\beta$ -, § 840.
 - 28. (3) $iy : fry'n (friy\bar{a}n)$ 'of the dear ones', v. § 1207.
- 29. (4) \bar{e}/\bar{i} : ryt, ryyt JRAS, 1944, 143, 19, 'face'; mzyyn 'armour' M 133, 74, °mzyn T ii D 207, 5; &c.
 - 30. (5) ai: ptškwyt 'he says'; nxwyδδ, 2 Pl. Impt. 'crush' T i.
 - 31. (6) On 'y v. §§ 8. 9. 15; on "y § 6; on 'y §§ 19. 20. 21.
- 32. (iii) In final position the quantity of $y = \ell, \ell$, cannot always be established with certainty.

W

- 33. w is used as a consonant and as a mater lection is for u (0), \bar{u} (0), au.
 - (i) Initially.
- (1) w-: wrtn (wartan) 'chariot'; wyn- (wēn-) 'to see'; wyš- (wyaš-) 'to rejoice', v. § 213.
- 34. (2) u-: wjp-(užb-) 'terror' M 247, 12. M 794 a 8, v. §§ 377. 510; wβyw (uvyu) 'sive', v. § 101; wjk'k 'letter', cf. § 472; wrmzt 'Thursday', v. § 103.
 - 35. (ii) Internally.
 - (1) w: kwyšį 'giants', § 1186; z'wr (zāwar) 'strength'; &c.
- 36. (2) u (o): bwty, pwtyy 'Buddha'; xwštr- 'camel'; rwxšn-'luminous'; &c.
- 37. (3) uw, $\bar{o}w$ ('w): rw'n ($ruw\bar{a}n$) 'soul'; ' δw ' ($\delta \delta uwa$) 'two'; ' $wr\underline{t}ky$ ' M 591, 19. M 664, 17 'resignation' or sim., connected by H. with

- Chr. 'wrsd'r- 'κλίνω' i 52, 8, ōwart- from *awa-warta- 'to turn downwards'.
- 38. (4) Occasionally the mater lectionis for u is left out, cf. $x\underline{t}$ 'w $y\underline{v}\underline{s}w$ T ii D 207, 1, with xwt'w $(\chi ut\overline{a}u)$ 'lord', passim.
- 39. (5) \bar{u}/\bar{o} : rwt- 'river' T ii T 267, 10, rwwto M 133, 77. M 715 c 10; ywwr 'wild ass' M 127 R 14 (H.); δ wr 'far'; &c.
 - (6) au, v. § 131.
 - (7) On 'w v. §§ 10. 11. 16; on "w- v. § 7.
 - 40. (iii) Final.
- (1) u: 'nyw 'other'; rwxšnw, Acc., 'luminous'; -šw Encl. Pron. 3 Sg.; &c.
 - 41. (2) ō: yyšw 'Jesus', §§ 22. 25.

ъ

- 42. b is used, in alternation with p:
- (i) After \bar{a} , in Man. "bwx: "pwx, N. of the 10th day, cf. Chr. 'b 'water', v. § 305.
- 43. (ii) After m. $\delta\beta$ 'mbn 'lady, wife' M 712, 3: $\delta\beta$ 'mpn M 127 V 9 ($\delta vamban$); "ymbn 'perversion' M 814 i 8. M 664, 35; kmbyy 'short of, imperfect, less', B. knpy; &c.\frac{1}{2}
- 44. (iii) In loanwords. bwtyy 'Buddha': pwtyy T ii D 62, 16, pwwtš'kmn (§ 38, fn.); b'šyk 'hymn' (adapted to Parth. b'š'h): p'šyk; 8byr 'scribe' T ii D 79 d 7.

d

- 45. d is used after n, z, and in loanwords, instead of, or along with, t. The pronunciation was, in any case, d.
- (i) After n: 'ndwxs- 'to strive' BBB 710: 'ndtwxs- M 684,13; r'mnd 'always' M 135 ii 13: r'mndt M 264 A 7; w'ndt, Dem. Pron. Pl., M 178 ii V 17: w'n(t)t Kaw. V 16; &c.
- 46. (ii) After z: 'yzdt ($\bar{\imath}zd$)¹ 'place; double hour' M 548, 5, 'yzdtyy, Obl., ib. 3: 'yzt M 178 ii V 2, Chr. 'yzt ii 3, 54.
- 47. (iii) In loanwords: cf. Chr. swmdr- 'lake' i 77, 9, v. Sogd. 29, with Man. swmtr- 'ocean', from Skt. samudra, see §§ 413. 512.
- 38¹ For S. cf. synw 'words, speech' with B. sywnw, v. § 222. Man. pwwis'kmn 'Buddha Śākyamuni' T ii D 66, 1, 4, against S. [š'k]mwn pwty T ii D 77 (1) R hl., cannot be regarded as belonging here, in view of the Parth. spelling \$'qmn, Turk. \$'kymn, cf. Mir. Man. iii 880, n. 2.
- 43' In Chr. texts b, corresponding to Man. B. p, is also found after z, cf. wzb. 'terror' ii 3, 66. 69, Man. wjp- (§ 34), B. wzp-, cf. § 309.
- 461 [Cf. now H., BSOAS, xii 316 sq.]

g

- 48. g is found:
- (i) Regularly after n,1 which in this case is often doubled: 'ngyrp 'with joined bodies', § 141; 'ngrnd- 'to cut', B. 'nkr'nt-; pryng, S. pr'ynk, a part of the face, Sogd. p. 6 on 7; sronng 'chief, leader' M 197 V 12, srong- Man. Lett. ii 16; yxwnng 'discerning' Sogd. 35, 8, yxwng- Sogd. 31, 7; &c. [pr'ynk, v. Add. to § 976.]
- 49. (ii) In loanwords: "δyng 'Friday' M 796 ii 7. 15. T ii D 66 a 21.
- 50. (iii) Otherwise: tmyg1 'hellish' M 118 i R 17: tmyq BBB; pr'gndyy1 'sowing': pr'kndyy BBB p. 72; wgyn-1 'to destroy': wyqn-, cf. § 219; wzrg1 'great' M 821 i 1 (only occurrence of this word in Man.); some abstracts in -gy', v. § 246.

p, t, k

51. Wherever we find p, t, t, k, q^{1} in a position in which the letters b, d (dt), g, are used, we may assume that they were pronounced as voiced, cf. §§ 245 sq. 268 sqq. 304 sqq.

Elsewhere it is difficult to decide whether they acted as tenues or mediae (cf. BBB p. 57 on 495), except for t (\underline{t}) after β and γ , where it was pronounced d, as shown by the very presence of β and γ (instead of f and x), by the Persian renderings fd, γd , cf. H., BSOSx 98, and by the evidence of related dialects (Khwārezmian and Ossetic).

$\beta: f, \gamma: X$

- 52. The voiced fricatives β and γ sometimes interchange with the voiceless f and x.
 - (i) β : f.
- (1) After t. ptβs'mnty 'reading' M 116 R 13: ptfs[M 107 ii 3, Chr. ptfs- passim, Man. ptyfs-, Impf., § 622. Cf. § 468.
- 53. (2) After r. $\gamma r\beta$: γrf 'many', passim, Chr. always γrf , B. $\gamma r \beta(y)$.
- 54. (3) Before s. $p\delta w\beta(s)$, 3 Sg. Impf., 'to stick', § 453: $p\delta wfsyynyy$, Pres. Partc., § 890.
- 481 -nk- is quite exceptional: βjnnk'rtyy [sic] Pl., M 900, 4, against βjnng'ryy passim.
- 501 Under the influence of MPers. t'ryg or sim., Parth. pr'gn-, wygyn-, wzrg. 511 No phonetic reasons determine the choice between t and q. t and k are well suited for a compressed space, t and particularly q for filling out surplus space. Note the ornamental variation $\beta yqkyr'n$ M 769, 2: $\beta ykqyr'n$ T ii D 207, 30 'outside'.

- 55. (ii) $\gamma : x$.
- (1) Before z (?). 'wyz'mndty 'descending' M 430, 2, otherwise always Man. 'wxz-, cf. § 342; Chr. has 'wyzt, 3 Sg. Pres., i 61, 16, but 'wxšt, 3 Sg. Pret., i 33, 20. Cf. also Chr. 'yz'mnty 'resurrection' i 63, 12. 13, 'yz- 'to rise' i 7, 2. ii 4, 17, Man. 'nyz(y)nyy, Pres. Partc., v. § 894, 'nyzndtt, 3 Pl. Pres., M 502 o 5 (out of context), against Man. mnxz-, Impf., v. § 632; the Pret. is Chr. 'xšt, 3 Sg., ii 4, 12. 19, the Causative Chr. 'xyž- i 30, 15. 39, 1.
- 56. (2) Before the t of the Past stem we find an analogical xinstead of γ, in ptcxt- M 116 R 5, against pcyt- M 627 ii 7, in 'wswxt-, v. § 1273, beside 'wswyt-, and in ywxtyy, BBB p. 68 on 544, where x was taken over from the Pres. stems ptcxš- 'to receive', S. 'ws'wys-(ōsuxs-) 'to be purified', and S. ywys- 'to be taught, to learn'. The Pres. stem of Man. fšqwxt- 'to push in', Chr. nyšqwxd'r-: nyšqwyd'r-, v. BBB p. 74 on 604, 'to pull out', is not known.
- 57. (3) After r. Man. Chr. šyrγwzy 'friend' M 530, 4. M 849, 13. ST i 31, 19. 43, 18: šyrzwzyy M 135 ii 63. M 549 i 10. ST ii 1, 17.1

- 58. (i) & (very frequently, without any apparent reason, spelled $\delta\delta$) corresponds to both Chr. (ST i) d and θ , viz. the voiced and voiceless fricative. Cf. Man. δyn , $\delta \delta yn$ 'religion': Chr. dyn ($\delta \bar{e}n$) and Man. $my\delta$, $my\delta\delta$ 'day': Chr. $my\theta$ ($m\bar{e}\theta$).
- 59. (ii) In the case of $k\delta'm$ 'which' interchanging with kt'm, a dialect pronunciation d (voiced stop) may be assumed, cf. H., BSOS x 97, and v. § 268.
- 60. (iii) What exactly was the pronunciation of δ in those cases where other Iranian dialects have l (e.g. δyw 'unreliable': NPers. lēve, v. BBB p. 83; pty'8t Pl., 'cups' M 771, 2: NPers. peiyāle, cf. Benveniste, Notes iii 233 sq.), is not known.1

- 61. (i) r generally stands for consonantic r. For its articulation being lingual the following arguments are adduced by H.:
- 561 The same phenomenon is found in the actual pronunciation of Yidgha, cf. Morgenstierne, IIFL ii 157.

571 Cf. Chr. $\theta b^{i}r\gamma wz$ 'asking for gifts' i 42, 4, although in ST i the Pres.

stem, when by itself, is also ywž- (73, 13).

601 Outside Man. cf. S. &mt[yr 'lamp' Sogd. p. 40 on 11, and the triplets B. kop' SCE 281 sq., krp-, krp-, 'kalpa', v. Hansen apud Reichelt, Soghd. Handschr. i 33, and Chr. wdrz- 'to tremble' i 54, 16, Chr. wlrz- ii 2, 1, B. wyr'rz- T ii D 107 R 2.

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- (1) The adaptation of the letter r in the proper Sogdian alphabet to express the sound l (r with subscribed hook).
- (2) The occasional rendering of foreign l by r in loanwords: 'ndrnyr Sogd. 24, 12, from Skt. indranīla, B. krp- from Skt. kalpa, &c.
- (3) r in Sogdian loanwords being rendered by r (not γ) in Persian, Uigur, &c., by l in Chinese.
- (4) Unetymological r in anteconsonantic postvocalic position, cf. §§ 360 sq.
- (5) The fact that the sound corresponding to Sogd. r in other Iranian languages is a lingual r.
- 62. (ii) In some cases r is to be taken as a weakened sonantic r: mryyy (məryi) 'bird', wrnww (wərnu) 'faith', &c., cf. § 137.

63. h is used in the Dem. Pron. hwinx M 107 i 12. M 118 i R 13, beside xwnx BBB f 50. M 135 ii 4. M 794 a 7, and in loanwords or Sogdian words which have an equivalent with h in Western Iranian: m'hjmnw 'Monday' T i D 51, against m'xjmnw BBB p. 85; mšyh'h 'Christ' M 659, 7, S. ms'yy'; rhnd 'arhant' M 169 R 2, M 286 ii 12. T ii D 66, 1, 4, S. ry'nt; fryhrw'n 'believer' T ii D 62, 2, against fryrw'n passim; wh'k(r) 'merchant' M 134 ii R 3, against proper Sogdian xw'qr, cf. § 392; pš'h'ryy 'after-meal', against pš'x'ryy BBB p. 98; n'(h')r M 579, 7, B. n'y'r VJ 317. 1092, 'jejunus', cf. NPers. năhār.

64. h has no phonetic significance. It is used after final - or -y at the discretion of the scribe, its chief function being that of filling out surplus space, cf. H., BBB p. 80 on 670.

65. ž (with the value of j) is only used in the Parth. spelling pnž T ii D 66 a 7.12 of Sogdian pnc 'five'.

- 66. (i) j usually stands for \check{z} . Examples suggested by H.: nyjy-(nižai-) 'to go out', v. § 568; 'nwyj- (anwēž-) 'to collect' (palatalized z, v. § 188); jmn- (zamn-) 'hour', cf. Parth. jm'n (Parth. j=z), Arm. žamanak; "jwn (āžon) 'birth, son', cf. Turk. "ji (Kāshgharī, i 73); Pers. rēž 'desire', žyār 'cry', fiž 'filth', representing Man. ryj, jy'r, βyj -, v. H., $BSOS \times 99$, 100, 101, respectively.
 - 67. (ii) j = j.
- (1) After n in 'njmn: 'ncmn M 750, 3. ST i 87, 24 'assembly'; pnjmyk '5th' M 140 V 1. T ii T 22, 3: pncmyk.

68. (2) In jkryy 'sinful', cf. § 287.

- 69. c can stand for ξ , j, ts, dz.
- (1) That c can represent \check{c} is inferred from the interchange seen in § 67, and from the spelling c for older tš, tc (wcnyy, Chr. pcm^3r , Man. pcxš-, &c., v. § 164).
- 70. (2) The same interchange shows that after n, c can stand for j.¹ Cf. also Pers. linj, rendering -δync- in Man. pδδync- 'to pull' (§ 600), v. H., BSOS x 104.
 - 71. (3) c represents ts1 in Chr. mc' 'huc', 'wc' 'eo', v. § 461.
- 72. (4) c represents dz in pc\u00e8w\u00e8- 'to smell': ptz\u00e8w\u00e8-, Sogd. p. 47 bottom.

Peculiarities of Manichean manuscripts

- 73. Manichean scribes usually avoid splitting words between the end of one line and the beginning of the following one.1 Therefore they often either lengthen words so as to fill out the line, or shorten them so as to fit them into one line.
- 74. (i) Words can be lengthened:
- (1) By extending flat letters, such as q and m.
- 75. (2) By prolonging the left-hand connecting stroke of, ', δ , n, γ .
- 76. (3) By doubling ', y, w, when they stand for long vowels, quite exceptionally even when they are short, cf. βyyj - 'bad' T ii D 117, 20, "tyy and M 834 i 3, and by doubling \underline{t} , cf. $nf\underline{t}t$ naphta, $[\gamma]wq\underline{t}t$ 'sulphur', v. H., BSOS x 398, w"xštt 'words' BBB 544, 88tyštt 'animals' BBB p. 61 top, &c.2

Sometimes these letters are even tripled, cf. 'tyyyh M 769, 16, w'βttt 'he says' JRAS, 1944, 143, 13.

- 77. (4) By using internal '(only before y), v. § 21.
- 78. (5) By using final h, v. § 64.
- 701 Chr. B. c is used for rendering foreign $\check{\jmath}$ in loan-words. For Man., cf. c'smn M 137 R 14. V 6, MPers. *j'smn (cf. M 1, 151). On S. w'c'yδ- 'to dismount' v. § 263 fn. 1.
- 711 On the other hand, cf. B. s'm 'hairpin' SCE 169, from Chin. tsâm, 'ym'wtsy 'parrot' SCE 144. 315, from Chin. tsi.
- 731 When they do so, they completely disregard the syllabic formation of words: mrδ'sp (5) ndty (marδaspa-ndi) M 118 i R 'elements'; ny (15) stt M 118 $i \nabla$ 'is not' $(n\bar{\imath} \cdot st)$; δw ' (24) $zskwn T ii D 117 (<math>\delta aw\bar{a} \cdot zskun$) 'he was going'; š[yr] (104) ng'ryy M 133 (Sogd. 17) 'pious'; xrwmz[t] (5) 'βγyy M 247.

761 The doubling of final -y (often followed by -h) is, however, very common, irrespective of quantity.

762 Double t instead of a single one is frequent also in B. writing, cf. ywtmtt 'parents' SCE 446, 'nytt Pl. 'other' VJ 43b, βyttwδ'rt 'he gave' VJ 236, &c.

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§§ 79-81

- 79. (6) Lines are filled by using punctuation dots.
- 80. (ii) Words are shortened:
- (1) By leaving out the matres lectionis, not only when they stand for brief vowels, but also, occasionally, when the vowels are long: xw'stw'nft (χwastwānēft) 'confession' BBB 609; w'xšk (wāxšīk) 'spiritual' BBB b 23; xwrmztβγ BBB p. 139 (usually xwrmzt'βγ-); 'skwt (əskwāt) 'should be' BBB b 50; &c.
- 81. (2) In this case the presence of a long vowel may be indicated by two dots under the line: pšmty' (for pš'mty') Sogd. 21. 22; s't (for 'ys't) Sogd. 21. 25; nyš'kt (for nywš'kt) M 110 ii V 9; xw's 't ired' BBB 688, cf. xw's'' b ib. 714.
- (3) In the writing of all three dialects a single consonant often stands for a double one: Man. prwrtskwn T ii D 63 a 4. 14, prwrt M 796 i 7, 3 Sg. Pres. of prwrt- 'to turn', but prwrtt in M 796 i 25. M 521 b 30; B. py''t SCE 171, Man. py'tt Sogd. 17, 24, 3 Sg. Pres. of py't- 'to adorn'; Man. ptpyy 'lamp, light', B. pttpy, from *pati-tapah-, v. BBB p. 84 bottom; Man. mry'rt, Pl. of mry'rt 'pearl', M 135 i passim; Man. γnd'kryy 'evildoer' BBB 556, Chr. γnd'qry ii 3, 17, Chr. γnt'q qry i 27, 7 sq., γnt'q qr', Voc., i 48, 19; Man. nymyδcyk 'meridian', nymyδ kyr'n 'South', from nīm 'half' +mēθ 'day', v. BBB p. 99 on d 3; Chr. 'ym'x 'we are', from 'ym+m'x, v. § 778; &c.

distrib

Part 2

HISTORICAL PHONOLOGY

Initial Short Vowels

2

82. (i) Summary.

- (1) In front of a single consonant, or consonantic groups beginning with s or ξ , initial a (and ha-, v. § 397) is generally lost, except in OIr. disyllables, where its reduction is sporadic and late.
- 83. (2) The OIr. prefixes apa- and abi- appear as either p-, β -, or p-, β -. One may suppose that after the loss of the first vowel, their second vowel had sometimes been reduced, after which they became liable to take a prothetic aleph. Examples §§ 89 sq., 1163.
- 84. (3) In front of groups of consonants other than those in § 82, initial a- is preserved as '-, with the exception of Chr. 'yzt' 'announcement' i 9, 1. 29, 6, from $azd\bar{a}$, beside Chr. 'zd', B. 'zt', § 284.
 - (4) Special cases are 'ym, 'yš (§ 432), and 'yjn (§ 155).
 - 85. (ii) Before a single consonant [treating ny as such].
- (1) OIr. disyllables. Man. Chr. $(ST\ ii)\ B$. 'zw, Chr. $(ST\ i)\ zw$ 'I', from Av. azəm; Man. 'ww (awu) and ww (wu), Acc. of the Article, from awam; Man. Chr. B. 'nyw 'other', from anyam, exceptionally Man. Chr. nyw M 765 k 5. ST i 43, 10; Ancient Letters' c from hačā, against Man. cn, cwn, from hačā+awana.
- 86. (2) OIr. words with more than two syllables. Man. xwrmzt, from Ahura- mazdāh-, but S. 'γwrmzt, v. § 395 fn. 1; mrt't (mərtāt), N. of the 7th day, from Av. amərətāt-; B. p'myt'y, 'tk 'loan' SCE, ST ii, cf. Parth. 'b'myt, NPers. avām, H., BSOS ix 80 (H.); Man.
- 83^1 Unexplained is the treatment of the preverb awa, which in Sogdian became \bar{o} (from aw-, cf. § 164), while in cases like ahura- $mazd\bar{a}h$ (§ 86) and the preverbs apa-, abi-, the initial vowel was lost before the following syllable could be reduced. Cf. also $^{1}ur\delta$ 'there', from $awa\theta ra$ (§ 440), and B. ' $ur\delta$ 'there' VJ 11⁵. 193. 413. 832. 857. 860, against $ur\delta$ from $awa\delta\bar{a}$ (§ 136). On Man. ' $ur\delta$ 10 fn. 3.
- 85¹ In the Plural (originally *anītā, cf. § 494) and in compounds, where the loss of the initial a· is expected, it is often preserved on the analogy of the Singular. Cf. for the Plural Chr. nyt i 20, 30, B. nyty, Obl., VJ 199. but Man. 'nyt Kaw. C 7, 'nyt M 178 ii R 22, B. 'nyt VJ 66b. 450, 'nytt VJ 43b; in compounds, Chr. ny'zng, B. ny'z'nk and 'ny'z'nk (v. ST ii 590 a) 'different', Man. ny'wr T ii D 117, 18, but B. 'ny'wr Dhu 292, 'ny''wr VJ 104 'autrefois' (cf. § 479), B. nyl and 'nyš 'elsewhere', v. § 299.

861 To which 'rt't, N. of the 6th day, has been adapted (phonetically, harwatāt- might have resulted in *rutāt, cf. § 221).

prw 'after', from aparam, v. § 1142; words with the prefix nw-, § 1161, or the preverb t(y)-, §§ 661 sq.; &c. [v. Addenda.]

87. (iii) Before consonantic groups beginning with s or š.

- (1) OIr. disyllables. Man. B. 'sty, S. 'st, Chr. sty, from asti 'is'; Man. B. 'sp- 'horse', from aspa-; Man. B. 'stk-, Chr. stq- 'bone', § 981, from *asta-(ka-); B. 'št(') '8', from *aštā.
- 88. (2) OIr. words with more than two syllables. Man. Chr. B. sm'n 'sky', but S. 'sm'n, N. of the 27th day, from asmānam; Chr. š<u>i't</u> '80', from aštāti-.
- 89. (iv) The prefix apa- (§ 83). Cf. also § 1163. Man. Chr. pywšt-, Past stem: B. 'pyw'yz- SCE 336. 349, 'to conceal', cf. OPers. apagaudaya-; B. py'rš-: 'py'rš-, py'nš-: 'py'nš-, v. § 343; Chr. B. pstn-(pstan-, light stem, cf. §§ 174 sqq.) ST ii 2, 14. VJ 561 (v. JRAS, 1942, 99). 593. 614: 'pstn- VJ 671, 'respite, delay' (v. Lentz, ST ii s.v.), from *apa-stana-; Chr. pstw- 'to deny, disclaim': Man. 'pst'w-, Caus., v. BBB p. 101 on e 20; Man. pswc- 'to clear, purify': B. 'ps'wc- Frg. iii 68,¹ B. pswys-: 'pswys-, Intr., 'to clear up', v. BBB p. 105 on f 87; Man. ptr-: B. 'pt'r- 'to pull out (hair)' v. H., JRAS, 1944, 143, adn. 4.
- 90. (v) The prefix abi- (§ 83). Man. βj'w- 'to increase', v. § 571, B. βz'w-: B. 'βz''w-; Man. βtryt-: B. 'βtryt-, Past stem, 'to oppress', v. § 152 b; 'βnw- 'to tremble', v. § 576; B. βy'yš-: 'βy'š- 'to boil', v. § 1068; Man. B. βyr-, Chr. byr- (vīr-), Pres. stem, 'to obtain', Man. B. βyrt-, Chr. byrt- (vīrt-), Past stem, older form B. βy'rt- (wyărt-): S. 'βy'rt- (passages quoted ST ii 580 a bottom), from abi-+root ar-, Av. '2ar- 'to (be) award(ed)'; B. βyδ'n 'bridle' VJ 1419, βδ''nh Dhu 166, from Av. aiwi.δāna-, v. Benv., Notes ii 241; on βywn- 'to foresee' v. § 434.
- 91. (vi) Before other groups of consonants (§ 84). 'rt'w 'electus', from artāwan-; 'rsk 'envy', v. § 164; 'nywn 'similar', from *ham-gaona-, against mywn 'all', from hama-gaona-; 'nd(ry)kt, Pl., 'eunuchs', from antar, v. § 995; 'ngwšt 'finger', from angušta-; Man. '\$t't' '70', from *haftāti-; Chr. 'zd' 'announcement', v. § 284.

j

- 92. The treatment of initial i- (hi-, § 397) is similar to that of (h)a-, cf. §§ 82 sqq.
- (i) Lost before a single consonant, but appearing as '- (representing an indistinct short vowel) in B. historical spellings: Derivatives from the Dem. Pron. ima-, v. §§ 1401, 1466 sqq.
 - 89¹ 'ps'wen, 1 Sg. Subj.
 90¹ Cf. Yaghn. wīr-/wiārt-, Geiger, Gdr. Ir. Phil. i² 340.

- 93. (ii) Lost before $\check{s}k$, $\check{s}m$, and $z\beta$, or replaced by a prothetic aleph: Man. $\check{s}kw$ -, $\check{s}wk$ 'dry': S. ' $\check{s}kw$ Sogd. 64, 13, from $hi\check{s}ku$ -, v. BBB p. 53 on 486; $\check{s}m$ 'r- 'to think', (') $\check{s}m$ 'r' 'thought' from Av. $hi\check{s}mar$ -(H.); Man. $z\beta$ 'k' 'tongue' T ii B R. 11, B. $z\beta$ ''k SCE 128: B. ' $z\beta$ ''k DN 32, ' $z\beta$ ''k VJ 880, from Av. $hizv\bar{a}$ -.
- 94. (iii) Preserved as i-: B. 'yntk'w 'Indian', from *hinduka-(Bailey, BSOS viii 894 n. 2. ix 542), v. § 423; 'ync 'woman'.

u

- 95. Initial u- (hu-, § 397) is lost, or preserved under the spellings '-(a-), w-, 'w- (u-), in conditions similar to those obtaining for a- and i-.
- 96. (i) Lost. \underline{twty} , conjunction and adverb, 'that, then', 'from uta+uti, cf. § 135; pr, preposition, 'in, on', from upari; $p\delta w\beta s$ 'to stick', from a root *dub+upa, v. § 453; S. $\delta\delta$ 'kw 'neck' VJ 769, $\delta\delta$ 'y SCE 164, $\delta\delta yh$ Anc. Lett. vi 4 (?), from Av. $u\delta a\delta \bar{a}$ -, v. Morgenstierne, IIFL ii 251 b. [v. Add. p. 307.]
- 97. (ii) Appears as '-. Man. S. 'ty, Chr. S. 't 'and', from uta (v. BBB p. 88 on 758), cf. § 118; Man. B. 'ztyw 'exiled', from uzdahyu-, v. Tedesco, BSL xxv 151; B. 'str' myδ 'next day' or 'later in the day, afternoon' VJ 349, from *ustara-, cf. Skt. uttara, Greek νστερος.
- 98. (iii) Appears as w-, 'w-. B. wp'p yntrw P 3, 131, from Av. upāpō gandarwō (H.); B. 'wš''y kyr'n 'East' Dhy 113, from ušah-.

99. (iv) Nought alternating with '- (rarely, '-).

(1) Chr. sq': Man. B. 'sk' 'high, loud', adj. and adv., Man. skycyk adj.: 'skycyk, v. § 1017, Man. skys'r 'up, upwards' T ii D 79 c 6: 'skys'r HR ii 97, 2, Man. sk'tryk: 'sk'tryq, v. § 1287, Man. sk'wyh, abstract, 'top, surface', v. § 1082, from Av. usk-, v. §§ 1215 sq.; Man. pstq'ryy M 125 R 2: B. 'pstk'r'k 'assistant' Vim 75, from OPers. upastā-; Man. spwrn- M 133, 68, S. spwrn- T ii D ii 169 R 17. V 9, Chr. spwn- i 84, 14: Man. 'spwrn-, B. 'spwrn- SCE 'full, complete', <*us-pṛna-, cf. MPers. 'spwr, Pahl. uspur, Khot. uspurra; Man. pz't M 672 ii 14, 'home, place of origin', pz'tyk, adj., T i D 12 (Par. 44): Man. 'pz'tyy, Obl., M 286 i 16, S. 'pz'th X 1 ii R 7. T ii D 77 (A 1) 31, 'pz't Stell. Jesu, plate iv, T ii K 178, 1 (H.), 'pz'tyt, Pl., T ii D 89 (2) 1, ckn'c 'pz'tyš 'where do you come from?' T ii D ii 169 (a) i R 12, 17, from \sqrt{zan-+upa} (H.); Man. zwrt- Pres. stem,

96¹ frm'y twtyěyy $xěy<math>\beta t$ $\delta \beta r't$ 'give order that she should give him milk' BBB e 17 sq.; w'nw q'mnd twt[y 'thus they wish:' T ii D 139 i 11; w'nw 'tyy [...'s]kwnd twtyy 'they are so ... that' M 674, 12 sq.; w'nw twtyšyh 'so that his' M 125 R 4; twty8' 'and its' M 664, 36; Chr. twty 'then' ii 5, 31. Dr. Henning has abandoned his assumption that this word should have been borrowed from MPers. dwdy (ST ii 604).

'to (re)turn' M 674, 25, Chr. zwrt- i 36, 7: Man. 'zwrt- M 117, 5, B. 'zw'rt- VJ 9b, from uz-warta-; Man. rwr', B. rwrh 'medicine': B. 'rwrh, from Av. urvarā-, v. BBB p. 62 on 517.

- 100. (2) Like rwrh: 'rwrh are treated Man. B. rw'n 'soul': Chr. B. 'rw'n ii 2, 23. VJ 476. 537, from Av. urvan-, and S. rw'rt-: 'rw'rt 'fine, delicate', connected by H., Additions to Sogd., with Av. urvāθra-. On Chr. 'rwxš v. § 158.
- 101. (v) Nought alternating with w-. Chr. byw (vyu) 'sive' ii 5, 21. 22: Man. B. $w\beta yw$ (uvyu), < ubayam, Benv., Gramm. 173. [v. Add.]
- 102. (vi) Nought alternating with '- and w-. Man. Chr. $\dot{s}y$ ' 'remembrance': Man. ' $\dot{s}y$ ' Sogd. 21, 4. M 540 β 6, B. ' $\dot{s}yh$: Man. $w\dot{s}y$ ' T ii B R 6, from $u\ddot{s}i$ (H.), v. § 948.

103. (vii) Loanwords.

- (1) B. wśn'yś 'uṣṇīṣa' Dhy 38; B. wp'sy 'lay-man' ST ii 8, 6, 'wp's'k DN 4, from Skt. upāsaka; B. wpby 'lotus' Dhy 87, &c., from Prakrit uppala; B. 'wtrkwr, from Skt. uttarakuru, Dhy 117 (cf. ST ii 551); Man. wrmzt 'Thursday', from West. Iranian urmazd, from ōhrmizd, cf. BBB p. 86.
- 104. (2) S. yzt'ys 'idol' T M 389 a V 26, 'yztyskt'k 'idol-house, temple' T M 389 c 23, was probably borrowed not from MPers. 'wzdys, but from a corresponding Parth. form *'zdys (H.).

Short Vowels in Internal Position

2

- 105. (i) Remains, either not expressed in writing, or, less frequently, indicated by -'-, cf. § 14. sng 'stone' (sang); frm'y- 'to order' (framāy-); z'wr 'strength' (zāwar); &c.
- 106. (ii) Becomes an indistinct vowel approaching i, which is either spelled y, or not indicated at all. Cf. i from a in Ossetic and Persian (Miller, Gdr. Ir. Phil. i Anh. 18; Horn, ib. i^2 24).
- 107. (1) Before n. Man. prywynd 'in this': Chr. prywnt, v. § 1460; β ynd 'interdiction' BBB f 28: β nd 'prison' M 655, 18. M 814 i 12, β ndyh 'slave' BBB b 87.
- 108. (2) After j. jyt., Past stem, 'to strike' M 135 i 33: jt. ib. 30 (a parallel text in Sogdian writing, T M 418, has in both passages zyt.), 1 from Av. jata.
- 109. (3) Before š. S. nyšt-, Past stem, 'to destroy': Man. nšt-, B. n'št-, cf. BBB p. 81; B. 'rô'yšp and 'rô'šp 'banner', from drafša-,
- 1081 Cf. also Anc. Lett. ii 40 ptxwst zyt 'he was killed' (cf. Germ. tot-geschlagen)?

- SHORT VOWELS IN INTERNAL POSITION §§ 110-17 v. § 439; Man. δyšcy and δšcyy, N. of the 15th day, from Av. daθušō, v. § 443.
- 110. (4) Before s. $\beta ys\underline{t}$: $\beta s\underline{t}$ -, Past stem, 'to bind', cf. BBB p. 53 on 485.
- 111. (5) Before r. kyr'n 'side, direction', nykyr'n 'outside, except': B. nykr'n, from Av. karan-, v. § 1148; B. cyrôp'òw and c'rô'p'òw 'quadruped', v. § 440.
- 112. (6) With some words it is not known whether the original vowel was a or i. $j\beta$ 'to bite': B. $zy\beta$ -, cf. § 610 fn. 1; 'spnc- 'resthouse, inn' M 178 i V 4: 'spync- T ii D 139, 5, cf. Hübschmann, Arm. Gramm. i^1 109; spnyy 'dirt': 'spyn- 'sinful', v. BBB p. 102 on f 8.
- (iii) Different from the cases enumerated in the preceding sections, are those where an old a has been palatalized by y, v. § 201.
- 113. (iv) In the neighbourhood of γ , χ , b, and n, we sometimes find u in the place of an expected a.\(^1\) Cf. \S 120 on \bar{o} from \bar{a} . B. wytwyt-, Past stem of *wytc- 'to flow', B. wyc'wytk 'wise': wyc' γtk , cf. BBB p. 62 on 516; B. $mw\gamma\check{s}k$ 'fly', v. \S 975, from * $ma\chi\check{s}ika$ -; B. γnp 'wn(h) Vim 43. 72, translating (together with rym) Skt. $kle\acute{s}a$ (Weller): Man. γmbn 'effort', cf. Lentz, ST ii 583 b, and H., BBB p. 105 on f 79; cf. also B. $\S wnk$ 'mussel' Dhy 52. 180, borrowed from Skt. $\S ankha$ (H.).
- (v) For other changes v. § 202 on (i)ya, § 204 on a(h)ya, §§ 221 sq.
- (vi) On the frequent loss of a through syncope v. §§ 164 sqq., 168 sqq.
- (vii) a is irregularly lengthened in wštm'x 'paradise', from Av. vahištəm ahūm, cf. MPers. whyšt'w.

i

- 114. (i) Preserved as an indistinct vowel, which is either not written or spelled y, $\dot{}$.
- (1) $\delta y \delta t y y$ 'built' M 776, 10: B. $\delta \delta t y V J 44^{\text{b}}$, from Av. -dista-; $n_{\gamma} w \delta k$ (thus always) 'auditor'; cf. the preverb ni-, §§ 676 sqq.
- 115. (2) i is always spelled y in wysp- 'all', myšyy from $Mi\theta ra$ -, and in some words with the prefix wi-, v. § 216.
- 116. (3) OIr. *i* appears as ' in B. 'rw'štk 'fixed', ST ii, from Av. urvišta-, v. § 158, and cf. B. ' from u in 'ws'γtp'zn (§ 119).
- 117. (ii) Is lost, cf. wtšnyh § 163, $\beta \gamma n$ § 165, B. 'ptyw'r § 170, 'ptr- § 178, &c. Disappears after palatalizing a following k, v. § 247.
 - (iii) On (i)ya v. $\S \overline{202}$; on (i)yā v. $\S 205$; on iy v. $\S \$ 493$ sq.
 - 113¹ On a similar development in Yidgha v. Morgenstierne, IIFL ii 90.

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- 118. (i) Preserved: p'rwty 'nam', $k\delta wty$ 'as if', B. kt'rwtšy 'or' P 2, 984, from p'r, $k\delta$ ('), kt'r, +OIr. uta 'and', cf. §§ 96 sq.; ptmwyt-, Past stem, 'to dress', and other Past stems.
- 119. (ii) Becomes an indistinct vowel which is expressed by y, in B. also by '(cf. B. 'from i, § 116), or left unwritten. δένως: δyštwc (δοξιανό) 'poverty', cf. § 1080; °pšyy 'son', S. °pδr: B. °pyδr'k, from puθra-, cf. BBB p. 73; fr'wycyh 'forgetfulness', from *frāmušti-, v. § 382; ptmync- 'to dress' (§ 600, b), B. βr''mcn- (§ 327), from *munč-, cf. Av. paiti.šmuxta-, framuxti-; B. wyδyšth (woδišt) 'wives', Pl. from wuδ-, v. § 506; B. 'ws'ytp'zn 'pure heart' SCE 6. 62: 'wswytp'zn VJ 82. 100, &c., Man. 'wswyt-; B. ''r'ys- 'to wish': Man. *"rwxs' 'desire', v. § 539 [but cf. Benv., TSP 202 sq.].
 - (iii) Is lost through syncope, cf. ps'k § 171, B. 'βš'h § 169.

Old Iranian Long Vowels and Diphthongs (Initial and Internal)

- 120. (i) Turn up, normally, as long vowels: "p 'water': m't 'mother'; δwr 'far'; rwt 'river'; δyn 'religion'; kyn 'vengeance, hatred'; Chr. nwr "now"; fryš- 'to send', from fra-+iš-; 'ys- 'to come', from \bar{a} -+is-, cf. § 539; 'yw 'one'; &c.
- (ii) An isolated case of \bar{a} becoming \bar{o} after v, is that of Chr. $bw\bar{z}brt$, Pl., 'publicans' i 19, 12, from OPers. $b\bar{a}ji$. Cf. § 113. [See Add.]

121. (iii) \bar{a} is shortened.

- (1) "m(')tyy (āmate, cf. § 14) 'ready', against NPers. āmāde, cf. Reichelt, ZII vii 143; "zṭyy 'free' M 672 ii 13, against NPers. āzād; Man. rwps T i D, S. rwpsh P 13, 18, rwpsyh, Obl., SCE 149, against Parth. rwb's, Khot. rrūvāsa, Skt. lopāśa; pšn' 'heel', Acc., M 142 R 8, against Av. pāšna-, NPers. pāšne; (rwxšn'γr)δmn 'paradise', against δm'(')n 'dwelling place', δβ'mbn 'lady', v. § 466 fn. l · possibly Chr. p'crty (Oblique) 'reward', beside Man. p'cr't, from patirāta-, v. § 674 fn.; the ending -ān, from -āni, of the l Sg. Subj., v. § 685; a shortening has to be assumed also for pṭxwng 'murder', yxwnng 'discerning', v. § 976, = -xwang or -xung from *-xwānaka- from *-xwahanaka- (H.).
- 122. (2) As pointed out by H., the verbal nouns $-d\bar{a}na$ and $-st\bar{a}na$ -have their long vowel regularly shortened in Sogdian. This tendency can be traced also in the Avesta (cf. $gao\delta ana$ -). For $-d\bar{a}na$ cf. B. $z'k\delta n'k$, § 1117, Man. B. $pr'(\cdot)\delta n$ 'selling, sale' BBB. VJ 1229. 1273.

OLD IRANIAN LONG VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS §§ 123–8 1282. 1304, from * $par\bar{a}b\bar{a}na$ -1 and S. pyrbn- 'saddle' < * $pari-d\bar{a}na$ -, v. H., JRAS, 1944, p. 140 adn. 1; for - $st\bar{a}na$ - cf. the suffix -stan(e), § 1118; Chr. $b\gamma yst$ 'n 'monastery', B. $\beta\gamma yst$ 'n, $\beta\gamma$ 'yst''n (TM 422, 8) 'paradise', has its \bar{a} preserved under the influence of other Iranian languages.

Also the Past Participles $-d\bar{a}ta$ -, $-st\bar{a}ta$ -, have been reduced in B. $pr'(')\delta t$ - (v. fn.), and B. 'wstt (§ 555) from awa-stata-; but -stata-is preserved in B. 'wst't- (§ 554), B. nyšt't- (§ 561), Man. ptst't 'opposition' (§ 552 fn. 1).

- 123. (3) The shortening of \bar{a} before ya or $w\tilde{a}$, is another feature common to Sogdian and Avestan. The examples adduced by H. are:
 - 124. (a) Before ya. "jy- 'to be born' (v. § 182), Av. zaya-, against NPers. $z\bar{a}yad$, Skt. $j\bar{a}yate$; sy^*k M 485, 9, Chr. sy^*q 'shadow', B. sy^*kh 'shadow, canopy', from *sayāka-, cf. Av. asaya-, against NPers. $s\bar{a}ye$, Skt. $ch\bar{a}y\bar{a}$; Man. B. my^*kcyk 'happy' T ii D 66 c 3. P 6, 5, cf. Av. $may\bar{a}$ and $m\bar{a}y\bar{a}$ -; Man. 'wsty- 'to put', v. § 552, Av. staya- and $st\bar{a}ya$ -.

However, not every Avestan reduction of this kind has a corresponding Sogdian one, cf. sn'y- 'to wash', against Av. snaya-.

- 125. (b) Before $w\bar{a}$. S. nw'z 'sailor' T ii D 77 (A I) 28, Man. n'wzyy M 137 R 6 (misspelling?), Av. $nav\bar{a}za$ -, against Parth. $n\bar{a}w\bar{a}z$, Skt. $n\bar{a}v\bar{a}ja$.
- 126. (iv) ai has become i in the light stem ytkw- 'bridge', from Av. $ha\bar{e}tu$ -, cf. § 518, against Yaghn. $\bar{t}tk$. For the partial or complete reduction of a secondary ai v. § 210 fn. 2. On *abi-waina- v. § 434.
- 127. (v) au has become ŏ before χ , in the light stem ruxšn'luminous', from Av. raoxšna-, and in Chr. txmy, twxmy, B. $t\gamma my$ (tŏ χme), 'seed, offspring, family', from Av. taoxman- (cf. B. γwt (')m, § 444), also contained in Man. mrtxmyy ($martŏ\chi me$) 'man'.
- 128. (vi) -au- becoming -wa-? Only in isolated spellings, which may be misspellings or cases of wilful metathesis (of the wcγwtk type, cf. H., BSOS ix 548). However, in view of the analogous development in Pašto (Geiger, Gdr. Ir. Phil. i² 208 top), the change may be genuine. Cf. S. tw²z T M 418 V 8, corresponding to Man. twj M 135 i 54 (being another copy of the same text), 3 Sg. Impf.

122¹ The forms attested for 'to sell', are analysed by H. as follows: Pressum B. $pr^{\nu}y\delta$ - VJ 1247. SCE 413. P 2, 775, from * $par\bar{a}d\bar{a}ya$ - becoming $par\bar{a}\delta aya$ - (acc. to § 124) and then $par\bar{e}\delta$ -; Past stem B. $pr'(')\delta t$ - VJ 1230. 1252, from * $par\bar{a}d\bar{a}ta$ - becoming * $par\bar{a}\delta ata$ -, and then * $par\bar{a}\delta t$ -, $par\bar{a}\theta t$ -; analogical Past stem Chr. $par\bar{e}\theta t$ -, i 9, 7, where H. restores $p[r]y\theta t[yt]$ bnt 'are sold'.

123¹ This was illustrated by H. during a lecture held at a meeting of the Philological Society in February 1943. [v. Trans. Phil. Soc. 1942, 50].

129. (vii) Under unexplained conditions $\bar{a}i$ loses its second element. The examples are B. pr" $\S y$ 3 Sg. Impf., 'he sent' VJ 1405. 1417, which, acc. to H., belongs to Man. fryš-, v. § 198 (frāšai, from * $fr\bar{a}i\check{s}ai$, from $fra+a+ai\check{s}aya$ -); $\bar{a}s$ - 'to take', from \bar{a} -yasa-, against the Past stem et- from a-yata-, v. § 539. Cf. also the peculiar x'wfrom * $\chi w \bar{a} y$ -, v. § 233.

130. (viii) $\bar{a}u$ is reduced to \bar{a} in 'xšn'm 'forgiveness, absolution', v. BBB p. 102 on f 11, from * χ šnāuman-(H.), cf. Sogd. p. 33 on 12b.

131. (ix) In late texts there is a tendency to reduce $\bar{a}u$ to au, and ē (from ai) to ĕ.

(1) āu became au in Chr. (ST ii) xwdw 'lord', against Man. Chr. (ST i) xwt'w, and in the suffix Man. -'wc: -wc, v. § 1080.

132. (2) ē became ĕ. Chr. (ST ii) xšwny 'king', xšwnc 'queen', xšwnqy' 'kingship' (χ ščwan-), against Man. Chr. xšywn- (χ ščwan-), cf. § 1086; Chr. prw, B. prw P 2, 1137 and pr'w P 2, 1191. P 3, 53. 184. 187. 188. 189. 190 (parëw), postposition, against Man. pryw, B. pr'yw (parew), 'together with', lit., acc. to H., 'in one', from par+ew.1

133. (x) On au palatalized by y v. § 187. Here may be mentioned a case of palatalization of -āu- by a final -ī: B. ywt(')ynh (xutēn)1 'queen', from *xwatauni-, Fem. of *xwatawan-, cf. Av. asaoni-.

(xi) On the palatalization of \bar{a} v. § 201; on -(i)y \bar{a} - v. § 205.

Old Iranian Vowels in Final Position

134. Preserved only with light stems, cf. §§ 484 sqq.

(1) Remains -a, e.g. in the endings of the Vocative (§§ 1176, 1203) and the 2 Sg. Impt. (§ 697).

135. (2) 'ty 'and' from uta, cf. § 97, owes its -y to the conjunction 'ty 'that' (used mainly after w'nw, cf. §§ 1604 sq.) from uti (Av. uiti, cf. also twty, § 96). The correct outcome of uta would seem to be Man. 1 Chr. B. 't (cf. §§ 500 sq.), which is only used for 'and', and as an expletive particle to which enclitic pronouns are attached, not for 'that'. Cf. also the literary twwt, against the contaminated form B. tywty, § 1349.

1321 [v. Addenda].

133¹ Cf. خدينه (wrong for خدينه (H.)), Barthold, Turkestan, p. 188. 135¹ M 137 R 4. V 11. 14. M 765 k 7. With enclitics: 'tmy M; 655, 26. M 127 V 13. M 137 V 1; 'tfyy, v. BBB s.v. -f-; 'tšy M 14 V 3; 'fšn M 810, 3; 'tx' M 280 R 8. 15; 'tcw ib. V 12; 'tn' T ii D 66, 1, 25.

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136. (3) The reason of the final -y in Man. $w\delta yy$ 'there' M 120, 9, M127 R 9, &c., B. w
8y VJ1400, Chr. wdy, from awadā (against B. $^{\prime}w\delta$, § 83 fn.), and of Man. $m\delta yy$ 'here' Man. Lett. ii 16, B. $m\delta y$ VJ 307, 324, 796, Chr. mdy i 14. 23, from *imadă, is not known.

(ii) -i. Remains -i, cf. the ending -ty of the 3 Sg. Pres., § 704; on

the treatment of ahmi and ahi v. § 432.

(iii) -ā. Appears as -', cf. the endings of the Nom. Sg. Fem. §§ 1170, 1193, and the Nom. Pl. §§ 1185, 1205.

(iv) $-\bar{i}$ possibly appears under the spelling -y of the Nom. Chr. ywxny 'blood', v. § 1168 fn. On its palatalizing effect v. § 133.

(v) $-\bar{u}$ appears under the spelling -w of the Nom. Man. $w\delta w$ 'wife', v. § 506.

Old Iranian r

137. OIr. r before -nt, -nk, $-n\check{c}$, -ft, -fs, $-\chi t$, $-\chi s$, becomes r followed by a short vowel.

Otherwise it is generally reduced to a super-short vowel (a $\S{w}{a}$ compositum) followed by a weak r which is liable to disappear.

In the latter case alternative spellings, with and without r (cf. §§ 145-8), show that r may not have been pronounced at all in many cases where it is regularly spelled. Hence the intrusive r mentioned in §§ 359 sqq. The weak pronunciation of r from r, is also shown by its not making position, v. § 485.

The short vowel before r, can be either ϑ (usually not expressed, rarely spelled '), or i (spelled y, v. §§ 140 sq.), or u (spelled w). What determines the choice of the vowel, is not clear, except that Dr. Henning has noticed that where OIr. r appears in Avestan as -ahr-, Sogdian has -r- (§ 139), where it appears in Avestan as -ahr-, Sogdian has -yr- (§ 141).

The vowel \mathfrak{d} remaining after the disappearance of r, is either spelled y (§§ 146 sq.), or not expressed. It is liable to be reduced, like any brief vowcl.

Initial
$$r$$
 { 'r-, § 154.
 '\sections-\sectio

138. (i) r appears as -r-, rarely -'r- (on initial 'r- v. § 154).

(1) B. "prs- VJ 480. 541. 601. 897, "prs- VJ 54c. 36d. 658. 709, āpprs-, 'to take leave', cf. Skt. āprcch-; Man. wprs, B. (')wp'rs 'question', cf. § 214, from *wiprsa- (on ps- 'to ask' v. § 145); βrzyy, B. βrz'k, (vərze) 'long', cf. § 967, from *brzaka-; γrβ- 'to know', from grb-; Man. Chr. S. yγrt-, B. yγ'rt-, (yγərt-) 'wide', from *wi-grta-, cf. §§ 220. 490. 518; δrjyy (δəržī) 'heart', Acc., M 591, 17, B. δrzy, Gen., SCE 99, from *drzaya-, cf. § 182, v. also Chr. žy'wr, § 148; mrγ-'bird', cf. §§ 149. 485; mrγwndyy 'lump, clod' Sogd. 56, 29, with old r, judging by § 149; mrt't, N. of the 7th day, from Av. amərətāt-, S. mrt- Past stem 'to die' Anc. Lett. ii 37 (v. H., ZDMG. 90, 198), % S. 'mrtch Fem. adj. 'immortal' (H.), Anc. Lett. iii 4, from -mrta-, otherwise appearing as mwrt- (§ 151); Man. Chr. prcy, B. prch 'back', from pršti-, v. § 275; mrs', Acc., *'side, hour', M 178 ii V 2. 4, cf. Av. pərəsu- (H.); sp(rzyh) 'splenic' Sogd. 31, 1, from Av. spərəza-.

3

- 139. (2) Corresponding to Av. -ahr-: B. crks 'vulture' (cf. § 249), from Av. kahrkāsa- (krka-, cf. Walde-Pokorny, i 413); S. krps'k 'lizard' P 13, 19, cf. Av. kahrpuna-, NPers. karbas, čilpāse (H.).
 - 140. (ii) r appears as -yr-. On palatalized r v. §§ 185, 190.
 - (1) kyrm- 'snake', cf. Skt. krmi-.
- 141. (2) Corresponding to Av. ->hr-: Chr. wyrq-, B. wyrk- 'wolf', Av. v>hrka-; Man. 'ngyr(p)['with united bodies' Kaw. G 14, from Av. *hank>hrpa-.1
- 142-143. (3) Alternating with -r-? It is doubtful whether Man. ptšmyrtyt, Chr. pcmrtyt, Past Parte. Pl., Man. ptšmrt, Infin., 'to think, count', correspond to Skt. smrta, NPers. šumurde, or are secondary formations, cf. § 486 fn. 2.
- 144. (iii) r becomes ϑ , usually not expressed in writing, occasionally spelled y. In B. the historical spelling with -r- often persists. This reduction is attested, but does not always take place, before s, z, \check{s} , \check{z} , t, perhaps also γ .
- *a was sometimes lost, cf. 'kt- § 171, 'ps- ib., B. 'prtk § 170, wšγn-§ 177.
- 145. (1) Before s. Man. ps., S. 'ps., beside B. (')prs. 'to ask' (ps., *ps.), ptfs./ptβs. (ptf/vss.) 'to read', cf. §§ 52, 468, from (pati-)prsa.,
- 138¹ The word for 'element', Man. $mr\delta$ 'spnd(t), Chr. mrd'spnt-, from ampta-spanta-, is not Sogdian; its - δ suggests the same origin as that of $mwr\delta w$ 'death', in B. z't $mwr\delta w$ 'birth-death, $sams\bar{a}ra$ ', Dhu 38, z't't $mwr\delta w$ Vim 7, Man. z' $\delta mwr\delta w$ Tii D 63 a 8. 10, cf. Parth. z'dmwrd, and in B. py $\delta mwr\delta w$ 'after death' P 8, 72 (H.).
- 141 Man. -gyrp- further weakens Benveniste's connexion of B. (')ky8rpw with Av. kohrp-, which disagrees with phonetic rules. [v. H., BSOAS, xi 721.]

- cf. B. "p(')rs-, Man. wprs, § 138; S. $\beta rkst$ (frakəst-), quoted § 1657, Past stem of Man. frkrnd- 'to cut' (H.), v. § 152.
- 146. (2) Before z. wyzr-, cf. § 522, beside which B. texts also have the older spelling wrzr- (SCE 380. Vim 27. P 2, 95), 'right, true, stiff',¹ originally 'straight' (cf. its opposite B. ''k'βt'k' 'wrong', lit. 'bent, crooked'), from Av. *vərəzra-.²
- 147. (3) Before š. Cf. the loss of consonantic r before š+consonant, § 357; on initial r before š v. § 155. wmšt-, Past stem, 'to spoil, destroy' M 356, 9, S. wmršt-, v. BBB p. 100 on e 7; with different preverb, frmšt-, v. § 529; wšγn- (wšaγn-), N. of Adamas and of the 20th day, from Av. vərəθraγna-, cf. §§ 211, 509; B. wšn- (wəšn-) 'male' P 19, 20, cf. Skt. vṛṣan (H.); (')wš- 'hungry', from *wṛš-, v. § 210; Man. qyštyc 'cornfield', B. kšt'yc-, Man. kšt-, Past stem, 'to sow', from kṛšt-, cf. also Man. qš'wrzyy 'ploughman', v. BBB p. 72 on 570; -kyšp-, from Av. karšvar-, in Man. 'βtkyšpy xwt'w, Nom., M 178 ii R 4, 'βtk[š]pyḥ xwt'w, Abl., T ii D 66, 2, 5 sq., 'the lord of the seven kišvars', epithet of the Spiritus Vivens (H.), B. 'βtkyšp', Abl., P 3, 209, cf. § 498. [v. Addenda.]
- 148. (4) Before ž (cf. § 355), in Chr. žy'wr 'heart', from Man. δrjy'wr, v. § 287, and cf. δrjyy, § 138.
- (5) Before t. Man. B. 'kt- and 'krt- (2kt-), Chr. qt- (kt-), 'to do, make', from kṛta-; Man. [γ]wqtt, B. γwkt 'sulphur', from *gaukṛta-, cf. H., BSOS x 398; 'sptyy 'complete, perfect', cf. 'spwrn-, § 151; Chr. ptyqn, S. ptkntw 'guilty', B. ptw 'retribution', B. 'prtk 'guilty', cf. BBB p. 89 on 763, from pṛt- 'to condemn', cf. also § 487.
- 149. (6) Before γ . Only indirect evidence. Beside Man. B. $mr\gamma$ -'bird', cf. § 138, we have B. ' $mr\gamma$ ', SCE 170. 174, pointing to a pronunciation $əm\gamma a$, cf. Khwār. ' $m\gamma$ '; $mr\gamma wndyy$ 'lump', § 138, has been borrowed by NPers. as $mu\gamma unde$ (H.), presumably from * $m \Rightarrow \gamma unde$, with assimilation.
- 150. (7) In cf- 'to steal', from trp-, B. cšn- 'thirst', from *tršna-, and B. (')cštyh 'terror', from *tršti-, v. § 277, tr- may first have become tro-, cf. §§ 152 sqq., then čo-.
- 151. (iv) r appears as wr, reduced to w in Chr. spwn- (cf. § 356). B. βwrt -, Past stem, 'to offer, bring', v. § 486 fn. 1; mwrt-, Past stem, 'to die', cf. § 518, against older mrt-, § 138; B. mwrzk- (mu^rzk -),

1461 wrzrw 'stiff (legs)' SCE 380.

^{146&}lt;sup>2</sup> *vərəzra- can be postulated as the adjective which appears in compounds as vərəzi-. Thus vərəzi-čašman-, °döiθra-, mean 'with straight eyes', °saoka-, °savah-, 'giving straight help', vərəzyanhvā-, 'with straight purpose'. Differently on wrzrw Benv. Notes ii 226 sq.

v. §§ 522, 975, 'short, small', from *mrzuka-, cf. Gauthiot, MSL xviii 343 sq., where, however, the w may be due to a metathesis of u; B. pwrδ'nk 'leopard' P 3, 137, cf. Skt. prdāku; pwrn- 'full', cf. § 513, spwrn-, 'spwrn-, Chr. spwn-,1 from (us-)pṛna- (v. § 99), cf. 'sptyy, § 148. Cf. also kwn-, 'to make' < krnu-.

152. (v) r becomes ra.

(1) Before -nd. Man. frkrnd- (Past stem S. βrkst-, v. § 145), 'ngrnd-, B. 'nkr'nt-, B. ptkr(')nt-, from -krnt- 'to cut', v. BBB p. 58 on 500 sq.

152a. (2) Before -ng. Man. $\beta \underline{t}rnng$ 'oppression' M 108 R 1, from *abi-trng/ka-, cf. Pers. fadrang, ādrang, H., BSOS x 101.

152b. (3) Before $-\gamma d$. Man. tryt- (trayd-) 'depressed', $\beta tryt$ -, B. '\$tryt-P2, 133, Past stem of B. \$tr(')ync-'to oppress' (§ 153), v. BBB p. 60 on 510, from *trnxta-.1

152c. (4) Before -xs. B. mntr'ys, 3 Sg. Impf., 'became oppressive', v. § 403 fn., from *ham-trnxs-.

153. (vi) r appears as ry.

(1) Before -nč. mrync- 'to destroy', M 549 ii 4, cf. Av. mərənča-, mərənčya-; B. βtr(')ync- 'to oppress', from *abi-tṛnj/ča-, cf. § 152b.

153a. (2) Before -vd. S. ptγryβt-, Past stem, 'to take', Anc. Lett. iii 21, from *-gṛfta-*.

153b. (vii) r becomes ru.

(1) Before -fs. B. zγrwβs- 'to be raised' Dhu 257, v. H., BSOS x 509, from *uz-grfs-.

(2) In pcmrws- 'to touch', from *-mrs-, cf. BBB p. 80 on 664, Bailey, Zoroastrian Problems, 214 fn.

154. (viii) In initial position.

(1) r becomes 'r- (ar-). 'rt'wspy'h 'community of the electi', v. § 470, S. 'rtyw, N. of the 25th day, v. § 237, from rt-; Man. i 'rδwk-'sincere', v. § 423, from ardu- in OPers. 'ardumanis, cf. the adjective Av. arədra- (H.).

155. (2) r- became š, before š, in B. 'ššh 'bear' SCE 359, from *rša-. With this development H. compares B. 'šcy'n'k 'worthy', v. BBB p. 93 on b 42, from *arjy-an- (or *rjy-an-), with metathesis S. 'yšc'ny and 'yšc'n'y, 10, 123 (T i a), from which Man. 'yjn, v. § 290.

1511 Cf. Yaghn. pun 'full'.

152b1 Thus H., who assumes an OIr. side form *trnxta- for Av. finata-. 1531 -inc is perhaps merely a secondary development from -dnc, cr. §§ 106

K) Schnith BNF, N.F. 6.1971, p. ? Yoskida Rev S-W CZ.

Prothetic aleph

156. Two types should be distinguished:

(1) Λ euphonic prothetic '-, before groups of consonants which

(a) are inherited from Old Iranian (§§ 157 sq.; with the order of consonants inverted, §§ 439. 441),

(b) are the result of a non-initial short vowel having been reduced in the first syllable (v. §§ 169-72, 178 sq.). These cases can be regarded as examples of regressive metathesis of the short vowel, cf. the history of B. wywsw, § 417 fn. 1.

(2) A prothetic '- proper, before single consonants which

(a) are single by origin (§§ 159-61),

(b) have become single owing to a metathesis (§ 162).1 The prothetic '- does not affect the rhythmic value of light stems, cf. § 497.

157. (i) Euphonic prothetic '- before Old Iranian groups of con-

sonants (in Man., before s, also '-).

- (1) 'stryc 'feminine, female' M 549 i 16. 19. T ii B R 16, 'stryc M 549 i 17. 18. 20, stryc BBB, from *strika-; 'st'rytyy, Pl. Obl., M 264 A 26, S. 'str'kt X 1 ii R 5, Man. st'ryyt M 140 R 2, 'stars', from *stāraka-; B. 'st'np 'coarse', Man. stmb 'stern', cf. Sogd. 18 bottom, and Benv., Notes i 43, Man. (')s(t) \$\beta tyy S\$ 40 ii R 3,1 \sigma st\beta tyy\bar{p}\$ BBB, 'st\u00e3tc', Fem., T i D, st\u00e3ty M 134 ii R 7, 'cruel', from stamb-/ stafta-, cf. Av. stanbya; Man. B. 'sp's, Chr. sp's, 'service', S. 'sp'yš-, spyš- (TM389 a V 27), Chr. spš-, Pres. stem, 'to serve' (cf. § 192), B. 'spyšt-, Man. 'spxšt-, Past stem (cf. § 257), from √spas-; Man. B. 'sp'8, JRAS, 1944, 143, 26. Vim 136, Man. 'sp'8y BBB 519, B. sp'8 O^2 31, Chr. sp^3d ii 1, 24, 'army', from Av. $sp\bar{a}\delta a$ -; Man. 'šm'x, Personal Pron. 2 Pl., M 894 i 5. 10, S. 'šm' x X 1 ii R 11, Man. šm' x BBB f 51. M 915, 6. 9, Chr. šm'x, B. šm'γw VJ 24b. 380, &c., from OIr. *šmāχam; B. 'βšy'ws, Man. fšy'ws 'superior, gentleman', v. § 311; Man. 'xšp-, Β. 'γšp- (οχšap-), Man. xšp- M 136 V hl., 'night', from Av. xšapā-; S. 'yšywr, Man. xšywr, N. of the 4th day, B. 'γέδrkt'k 'princely', from χέαθτα-, v. § 299; 'xšn'w- 'to satisfy' M 896, 6, from Av. xšnāvaya-, Man. 'xšn'm, B. 'yšn'm, from *xšnāuman-, v. § 130; Man. 'xšnk-, B. 'γšnk- (σχšnak-), 'magnificent', Chr. xšnq-, v. § 511; B. 'γšyβt-, Man. xšyβt, 'milk', from Av. xšvipta-, cf. BBB p. 101 on e 18, v. below § 243; &c.
 - 158. (2) Here may be mentioned Chr. 'rwxš' bandage', v. §§ 221 fn.

1561 This distinction is only precautionary, since the consonant isolated through metathesis in the examples so far noticed is always χ , so that they may form one group with those quoted in § 160.

157¹ H., BBB p. 137, read wsyβtyy.

347, from the base *rwais- (v. H., ST ii 603), to which also belongs B. 'rw'štk 'bound, fixed' (§ 116), although there is a prothetic vowel also in Av. urvaës-,¹ and, acc. to H., B. 'rwynt- Dhy 70, Chin. 'to wash', from *rwantaya- (? cf. Av. ²urvant-).

- 159. (ii) Prothetic '- proper, before originally single consonants. With preference before k and χ , but also before other consonants.
- (1) Before k. Man. 'kwrδδ and kwrδδ 'where', B. 'ky (beside ky), 'ky', 'kw (beside kw), against Man. Chr. ky, ky', kw, cf. § 1581; Man. 'kwtyy 'dog' T ii D 62, 6, S. 'kwt-SCE. Anc. Lett. iii 24, against Man. kwtyy, cf. Sanglechi kuδ, IIFL ii 397, Oss. kudz, &c. (v. Justi, Kurdische Grammatik, p. xi), v. H., BSOS ix 566 fn. 4; Man. S. 'kwcyk' 'Kuchean', v. H., loc. cit.
- 160. (2) Before χ . B. ' γw (beside γw , cf. Rosenberg, Izv., 1918, 825), against Man. Chr. xw, v. §§ 1405 sqq.; B. ' $\gamma w \delta t$ -, Past stem, 'to wish', Dhy 84. VJ 1077, Man. Chr. $xw \delta t$ ($\chi u \delta t$ -). Cf. also § 162 (with § 156 fn.).
- 161. (3) Before other consonants. B. 'cw, Man. B. cw, cf. § 1581; Man. B. 'δw (əδū) 'two', v. § 1316, may owe its '- to Man. B. 'δw' (presumably əδwa, from δuwa); B. 'pkš- (əpakš-, light stem) 'side' VJ 8, borrowed from Skt. pakṣa, cf. Salemann, apud Rosenberg, Izv., 1918, 831; Man. 'wyji- 'harm' § 219, cf. the prothetic i- of Av. ivīzayaθā, Air. Wb. col. 1688. [v. Add.]
- 162. (iii) Prothetic'- proper, before χ isolated through metathesis (cf. § 156 fn.). B. ' $\gamma w \delta t r$ 'camel', Man. $x w \delta t r$ -, from * $u \chi \delta t r a$ -, v. § 257; B. ' $\gamma w \delta v b$ 'squint-eyed', from Av. $x \delta v a \bar{e} w a$ -, v. § 416; B. ' $\gamma w \delta v b$ 'to grow', from $w a \chi \delta b$ -, v. § 428; Man. ' $x w \delta v b d v b$ ' 'satisfied, glad', from $\chi \delta v b d v b d v b$ -, v. §§ 416, 414a.

Reduction of Internal Short Vowels not in positione

163. (i) Reduction in the third syllable has been recognized only in Man. wcnyy (Ti), wtšnyh, and wtcnyy, 'old, worn out', wične, from witšne, from *witašne (v. § 164), from *witačne (v. § 261), from *witačina-, v. BBB p. 62 on 516. In xwmn, N. of the 2nd day, xumna, from Av. vohumanah-, v. §§ 208, 512, and in xwmzt, from ahura- mazdāh- (cf. Uigur, &c. xormuzda), v. § 86, the reduction may have taken place after the initial syllable had been reduced, hence in the second syllable.

158¹ Otherwise the only example of a prothetic vowel noticed in Chr. is 'żwntq' 'they will live' i 62, 5. The initial'- of Chr. 'zbr-'to cross (a river)' ii 1, 21 (thus to be read acc. to H., who connects it with Av. zbar-), may represent the preverb \bar{a} -.

160 Note that the extremely frequent Pres. stem B. γwyz - ($\chi w\bar{e}z$ -), never has a prothetic aleph.

164. (ii) Reduction in the second syllable.

(l) Indicated by phonetic changes. The spelling wcnyy, beside wtšnyh and wtcnyy, shows that after the third syllable of *witačina-had been reduced (§ 163), the vowel of the second syllable was also lost; 'wyz'mndty 'descending', Chr. 'wyz-, Pres. stem (ōyz-, from ōxaz-,

cf. § 55; χ becoming γ seems to indicate direct contact with z); zyrn (zirn) 'gold', v. § 183 (the fact that Av. zaranya- did not become *zrin-, suggests that it had lost its second a); βxtm ($va\chi tam$) 'most divine', from bagatama- (γ becoming χ in direct contact with t, v. § 254); zng (zang) in Chr. zng zng'ny 'of all sorts', ny'zng 'different' (both in ST ii), Man. -zng'n, -znng'n, v. § 1034, from OIr. *zanaka-(k becoming g after n, v. § 245); $\delta \beta$ 'mbn 'lady', from Av. $d z m a n \bar{o}$.

 $pa\theta n\bar{\imath}$ (p becoming b after m, v. § 304).

The preverb pati- became pat- (subsequently, often pt-, v. §§ 170, 176), as shown by the spelling pc- where pati- preceded a š or č: Chr. pcm'r 'counting', Man. B. ptšm'r, from *pati-šmāra-, Man. pcxš- and ptcxš- (pčaxš-) 'to receive' (Impf. ptycxš-), from *pati-čaxša-, cf. § 520; Chr. pcqwy-, Man. ptškwy- (Impf. ptyškwy-) 'to address, say'; Chr. pcng and ptšng, B. ptš'nkh, 'cross, torture-instrument', from *šan-(H.), v. § 616 fn.; Chr. pcpr-, Man. S. ptšpr-, 'to arrange, place, fix'.

The preverb pari- became par-: Chr. $pš\underline{i}'y$ - 'to prepare', from Man. $prš\underline{i}'y$ -, cf. § 562 (loss of r before \S , v. § 357).

The preverb awa-, and other words beginning with awa-, became aw-, contracted into \bar{o} -, cf. § 83 fn.

The fact that 'rsk' envy' M 118 ii V 11, has preserved the initial a- of Av. araska- (against § 82), suggests that it was pronounced arsk. At a late stage of the language, Man. " $y\beta tyy$ 'perverted' Sogd. 16, 11, B. " $y'\beta t'k$ ($\bar{a}yavde$), lost its a, as shown by the Pers. form $\bar{e}fde$, v. H., $BSOS \times 103$.

- 165. (2) Suggested by the rhythmic law (not more than one internal short vowel admissible in a light stem, v. § 484). $\beta\gamma n$ ($va\gamma n$ -) 'temple', cf. § 509, from *bagina-, v. H., BSOS viii 584; jmn- (žamn-) 'hour', from žamana-, cf. § 512; B. $mw\gamma šk$ ($mu\chi šk$ -) 'fly', cf. § 975, from * $ma\chi šika$ -; $w\beta yw$ (uvyu) 'sive', from ubayam, v. § 101; cf. also xwmn', § 163.
- 166. (iii) Some general changes have come about as a result of the tendencies just illustrated:
- (1) After the transfer of all verbs into the thematic class, the ending of the 3 Sg. Pres., -ti for light stems, -t for heavy stems, is added directly to the stem, the thematic vowel -a- having been lost. This is

proved by Man. kwndyy 'he makes' (t becoming d after n, v. § 272), and Man. Chr. s'st 'oportet', from B. s'ct (v. § 260). The same applics to the endings of the 2 Pl., cf. p]tfrynd'sk, from ptfryn-, v. § 724, and

of the 3 Sg. Impf. Middle, cf. Man. kwnd', § 710.

167. (2) In the transitive Preterite the u of light stems (cf. § 877) is sometimes (in Chr. always) lost. Man. $q\delta^{i}r$ - M 118 i R 13. V 7. M 778, 5. T ii D 66 b 35, Chr. $q\theta$ 'r-, B. $k\bar{\delta}$ 'r- DN 20. 28, &c., ' $k\bar{\delta}$ 'r-VJ 1476, from Man. 'ktw8'r-, 'krtw8'r-, 'to do', cf. § 279; Man. pcytδ'r- BBBb 41, Chr. pcytr- ST ii, from Man. pcytw [δ'r-, M 672 ii7, 'to receive'; S. wy8'r- JRAS, 1944, 138, 35, Chr. wyd'r-, 'to say', from Man. wytw 8'r-, Man. Lett. i 28. ii 5; Chr. fšmd'r- 'to send', from Man. fšm
tw 8'r- M 129 V 10; Chr. xwšť'r- ii 3, 5, from Man. xwšť
w δ'r-, § 730, B. 'γwštwδ'r- VJ 1077, 'to wish'; Chr. spxšd'r- 'to serve' i 27, 19, from *spaχštuδār-. [ptywštδ'r- M 135 ii 35. VJ 553.]

168. (iv) Reduction in the first syllable (on the reduction of initial short vowels v. §§ 82 sqq., 92 sq., 96, 99). Extremely frequent, chiefly affecting prefixes and words where the second syllable is long, or in positione, or, generally, stressed; but also monosyllabic stems like ps- (§ 171), βj - (§ 179), B. $^{\flat}\beta$ s- (§ 169), which evidently had the

stress on the endings.

169. (1) Indicated by a prothetic '- (cf. also § 178).

(a) (OIr. fr.-). ' $fcmb\delta$, $fcmb\delta$ 'world', v. § 372; B. ' βs ''c-, Man. fs'c- 'to teach', v. § 316; B. ' β s'ny 'parasang', v. § 316; B. ' β š'h 'flea', v. § 323; Man. 'ft'r, Man. Chr. ft'r '(too) much', v. § 318; 'ftrt- M 286 ii 16, ftrt- M 430, 8, Past stem, 'to pass', v. § 318; B. ' βy ''tr, Man. fy'tr, 'more', v. § 321.

170. (b) (OIr. p.t.). B. 'pcy'y, Man. B. pcy(y)'y, 'profit, benefit' ((ə)pč(y)āi), v. § 199; B. 'prtk (əpte) 'guilty', v. § 148; B. 'ptr'\gamma\wsetstart, ptrywšt- ((a)ptruχšt-) 'obstructed', cf. § 128; Man. 'ptškwyndδδ [sic] M 121 R 4 (no context), from ptškwy- (pčkway-) 'to say', cf. § 164; S. 'pt'yn'kw T M 389 a R 21 sqq., Man. ptynyy, 'made of flesh', cf. BBB p. 57 bottom, B. 'ptyw'r (əptxwār) 'carnivorous' 1 VJ 313. 949, from Av. pitu-.

171-2. (c) (Otherwise.) 'bjyr'ync, Fem., 'made of diamonds', βj[yr]nyh, Masc., (∂)vžir-, from Skt. vajra, v. § 1058; Man. B. 'kt-, Chr. qt-, 'to do, make', v. § 148; B. 'ny'st (ənyāst), 'he takes', P 2, 278. 279, elsewhere usually ny's-, from *ni- $y\bar{a}sa$ -, cf. §§ 539, 630; S. 'ps-, Man. ps-, 'to ask', v. § 145; 'ps'k 'wreath' M 178 i R 16, $ps^{3}kt$, Pl., M 692, 15, from Av. * $pus\ddot{a}$ - + -ka-, cf. H., $BSOS \times 98$; 1701 Cf. NPers. göstxvār.

S. 'yšywr, Man. xšywr N. of the 4th day, (a)xšewar (cf. Pahl. $\check{s}ahr\bar{e}war$) < $*\chi\check{s}\check{s}\check{e}war$ < $*\chi\check{s}a\theta rawarya$ -, cf. § 299. Cf. also the spellings 'p-/p-, ' β -/ β -, for OIr. apa- (§ 89), upa-

(§ 99), abi- (§ 90), with the assumption made in § 83, and B. 'pš'rm'y Bynt'y tmyh, SCE 401, 'l'enfer des mains liées derrière le dos', əpšārme, from *paša (from Av. apaša)+arma-, v. Meillet, BSL xxiii 107.

173. (2) Indicated by phonetic changes. Chr. žy'wr 'heart', from *δəžyāwar, v. § 287; B. cštw'n, 'poor', from duštuwān-, v. § 286; ctf'r 'four', from č $a\theta w \bar{a}r$ - (č $tf \bar{a}r$; reduction suggested by the unusual outcome of OIr. $-\theta w$ -, cf. § 295, and by the loss of \check{c} - in Yaghn. $tif\bar{a}r$; cf. ptywšt-, § 176 with fn.).

Cf. also the reduction of a, r, i, after initial w-, §§ 208-11, 213 sqq.

174. (3) Suggested by the rhythmic law, cf. § 165, v. also the examples under § 178. The examples mainly concern prefixes. However, the fact that light stems, when prefixed by pt-, pc-, or p-, are sometimes treated as heavy stems, shows that there was some uncertainty in the pronunciation, pat- or pt-, &c., cf. § 529 (5).

175. (a) pc-. Man. pcksyy, light-stem verbal noun, 'expectation', v. § 956, Chr. *pcks- i 39, 3 'to expect, look out', to which belongs Anc. Lett. i 8 pcks', 2 Sg. Impt. (H.), pčkas-; Chr. pcywfstyq', 3 Sg. Fut., 'to be transformed', B 49, 9, pčyufs-; B. pcwzty SCE 283. Dhu 32, pcwzt SCE 284. 402, 3 Sg. Pres., 'to meet', pcwaz-: pačwaz-.

176. (b) pt- (cf. § 164). ptcxš-, pcxš- (pčaχš-, v. § 520, but, apparently, pačaχš- in Man. pcxšδ, § 734), Pres. stem, 'to receive', ptcyt- (pčayd-), Past stem, v. § 509; ptfs-/ptβs- (§ 52) 'to read', B. ptβsty, 3 Sg. Pres., SCE 112, ptfasti; ptβy- (ptvay-) 'reverence', v. § 521; Chr. ptyfn- (ptifn-) 'part', v. § 508; ptsyt- (ptsayd-), Past stem, 'to arrange', v. § 509; B. pty'msty k'm, 3 Sg. Fut., 'to finish' (Intrans.), § 828, ptyams-, cf. the Past stem ptyamt-: patyamt-, § 865 fn. 1; Man. ptrštwo'r-, Trans. Pret., 'to erect, push upwards' HR ii 97, 3, ptrašt-, but patrašt- in the Comparative ptrštr 'more exalted', § 1285; B. ptywštw 8'r-, Trans. Pret., VJ 410, ptywštw wn-, v. § 888, ptyušt-, hence the loss of p- in Yaghn. $duy\bar{u}\check{s}$ -; 1 B. ptr'mt' βw -, Pot., 'to stop', v. § 884, ptramt-.

177. (c) Otherwise. $p\delta w\beta s^{2}$ ($p\delta uvsa$), 3 Sg. Impf. 'to stick', v. § 827; prxstyy, beside prxst, 3 Sg. Pres., 'to remain', praxs-: paraxs-, v. § 825; pškfstyy, 3 Sg. Pres., 'to be split', v. § 827; 1761 Similarly Yaghn. čukūr- 'to fear', suggests for Sogdian pckwyr- (v BBB p. 69 on 555) a pronunciation pčkwīr-, cf. § 173 on ctf'r.

wjxstyyh, 3 Sg. Pres., 'to be separated', cf. §§ 213, 825; wyš-($w\gamma$ aš-) 'joy' &c., cf. § 213; wš γ n-(wš α yn-), v. § 509.

178. (4) Indicated by the rhythmic law and a prothetic '- jointly. Man. 'ptr- 'father' M 771, 5, S. 'ptr- ST i 86, 1. SCE 514, Man. ptr- M 143, 5. T ii D 79, I, 11, Chr. ptr-, from Av. p(i)tar-; Man. 'ftm-, ftm- ((a)ftam-), cf. §§ 318, 1331; B. ' $\beta \check{s}kr$ - 'to expel', Man. $f\check{s}krtyh$, 3 Sg. Pres., M 765 k 2, (a)f $\check{s}kar$ -, cf. § 317; B. ' $\beta \check{s}m$ ' 'escorting', Man. f $\check{s}mtw$ δ 'r-, Pret., 'to send' (v. § 512), af $\check{s}am$, f $\check{s}amt$ -, cf. § 317; B. ' $\beta tyrty$ P 2, 138, Man. ftyrtyy M 796 i 9. 11. 14, ftrtyy M 108 V 2, 3 Sg. Pres., 'to pass', (a)ftir-, v. § 318.

179. (5) Following the reduction of an internal short vowel in the first syllable, some words acquire an anaptyctic vowel instead of a prothetic '-, cf. Pers. uspurz, beside supurz, &c. In such cases B. scribes are liable to spell both the anaptyctic vowel and the prothetic aleph. Man. 'βj-, S. 'βz- Anc. Lett. iii 4 (2νž-), Man. βyj- M 178 ii V 18, βyyj- T ii D 117, 20, Chr. byž-, B. βyz- T iii Š 23, 8 (νεž-, cf. Pers. faž, fiž, H., BSOS x 101), Man. βj-, Chr. bž-, B. βz- P 2, 42 (νž- or νεž-), B. (usual spelling) 'βyz-, 'bad', from Av. bazda-, cf. § 379; S. 'pš-, Man. Chr. pš-, Chr. B. pyš-, B. 'pyš-, from Av. pasča, v. § 373; (2)pčāt, pečāt, 'time (French fois)', lit. 'interval, break' (same root as in 'nc'y-, with preverb apa-, upa-, or pati-): Chr. pc'ty' 'rest' ii 2, 23, S. prymyδ pc't 'this time' T M 389 a R 29, wyspw 'pc'tw' every time' T M 389 a V 22, prw 'yw 'pc't 'at once' Vim. 109, pr 'yw 'pyc't Vim 121.

180. (v) A metathesis of u sometimes reduces the number of syllables of a word. Cf. žuxšk- 'disciple', from *driguška-, § 410; sumdr- 'ocean', from samudra, v. § 413; itkw- 'bridge', from *haētuka-, v. § 423.

Consonants

У

181. (i) Preserved.

(1) y'n 'favour', from yāna-; sy'k (sayāk) 'shadow, canopy', from *sayāka-, v. § 124; 'ztyw 'exiled' from uzdahyu-, cf. § 97; &c.

182. (2) Palatalizes a preceding z. "jy-, Pres. stem,1 'to be born',

179¹ B. 'ywnpc'ty Dhu 181, should perhaps be read 'yw'pc'ty, unless 'ywn' is the pronominal Oblique of 'yw; cf. Dhu 120 where, however, the context suggests that 'ywn is a mistake for 'wyn.

182 Cf. B. "z'yt, 3 Sg. Pres.; "z'y, 3 Sg. Impf., VJ 52; Man. "jy't, 3 Sg. Subj., T ii BV 19; B. "zy'y, 3 Sg. Opt., Vim 68; B. "zy, Infin., in "zy myry 'samsāra', cf. Benv., Notes i 29 sq.; B. "zyh, "zy', verbal -ākā- noun, cf. § 972. H. reads this Pres. stem āžay-. One would, however, expect a form like *āzayāt, 3 Sg. Subj., to become *āžyāt. Perhaps the Pres. stem was āžy-

from * $\bar{a}zaya$ -, cf. Lentz, ST ii 574 c, and above, § 124; $\delta rjyy$ 'heart' M 591, 17, B. δrzy SCE 99, from *dqzaya-, from zqdaya-, v. Benv., MSL xxiii 126, cf. δrjy 'wr, § 287; jyk' 'damage', from $zy\bar{a}$ -, v. § 205.

183. (ii) Disappears:

- (1) After affecting the vowel of the preceding syllable, whereby:
- (a) ă becomes ĕ (i). zyrn (zirn) 'gold' M 135 i 9. 48. 54. T i D, from *zarnya-, from zarnya-; nyrk (nirk) 'male', from naryaka-; Chr. dyx'w (δiχāu) 'village', from dahyāw-, v. § 398 fn. 1; myδ'n (meδān) 'middle, waist', from Av. maiδyāna-; passives like xwyn-, § 540, causatives like prwyrt-, § 543, &c. Cf. also §§ 189, 192.
- 184. (b) \bar{a} becomes \bar{e} (\bar{i}). The causatives xwyr-, § 542 (b), syn-, § 543 (f), "zyr-, § 548. Cf. also §§ 188, 193.
- 185. (c) r becomes ir. Man. ftyr-, ftr-, B. 'βt'yr-, Pres. stem, 'to pass', v. § 178, Man. B. wytr-, B. wyt'yr-, 'to go', cf. § 213 fn. 2, from *trya- (differently Tedesco, ZII, ii 37); myr- 'to die', from mrya-; miθr- 'death', with metathesis from *mirθ- (cf. § 440), from Av. mərəθyu- (H.), v. § 507; the passives ptšmyr-, B. "β'yr-, v. § 540. Cf. also § 190.
- 186. (d) -u- becomes -we- (-wi-) (on -uz- v. § 197): Chr. $ny\gamma wynt$ ($ni\gamma wend$), 3 Sg. Impf., 'to dress', from *ni-gundaya-, v. BBB p. 76. 187. (e) -au- becomes
 - (a) $-\bar{e}$ (-ay-) (cf. also § 133). nxrys- 'to reproach', from *ni- χ rausaya-, v. BBB p. 76, to which Dr. Henning now adds pt β y δ 'to know, recognize' (cf. § 586), from *pati-baudaya-, Man. 'n β y δ -, T ii D 139 ii 6, 'to kiss, contact (of lamps between each other)', from *ham-baudaya-, and Man. β jy- BBB p. 122°, B. ' β z'y- P 2, 251. 261, ' β z'y- P 6, 163, β 'zy 3 Sg. Impf. P 2, 187, 'to grow' (Intrans.), cf. the noun of action Man. ' β jyn § 1026, ϑ z'ay- ϑ -abi-zawya-, Passive to ϑ -zawya- § 571.
 - (β) -we- (-wi-), ∇. § 191.
- 188. (2) After palatalizing a preceding z, s, as well as affecting the vowel of the preceding syllable.
- (a) $-\bar{a}z$ becomes $-\bar{c}z$ -. 'nwyj- 'to collect', v. § 542 (a); Chr. 'xyž- 'to raise', v. § 543 (d); B. γ wyz- (χ wēž-) 'to wish', from * χ wāzaya- (on Man. xwj- v. § 232); Chr. fryz- 'to direct', from *fra-razaya-, v. § 319.
- 189. (b) -arz- became first *-erž-, then, acc. to § 355, -ež-, cf. prwyj- 'to feed' (Trans.), § 548 (b).

before vocalic endings (cf. Khot. ysyāre, 3 Pl. Pres., ysyāmati 'birth'), āžay-before consonantic endings. Cf. also the Pres. stem niž- 'to go out', beside nižay-, v. § 568 fn.

190. (c) Similarly, -7z- became first *-irž- (cf. § 185), then -iž-, in prwyj- 'to feed' (Intrans.), § 548 (b).

191. (d) -auz- becomes -wēž- (-wīž-), in B. 'pγw'yz- (əpγwēž-) 'to conceal', from 'gauzaya-, v. Lentz, ST ii 591 a. Cf. § 187.

192. (e) -as- becomes -eš- (-iš-). B. 'sp'yš- SCE 192. Vim 102, Chr. spš- ST ii, 'to serve', speš-, from Av. spasya-; B. kyšph 'turtle' SCE 157. 353, from Av. kasyapa-.

193. (f) -ās- becomes -ēš-. nyyš- 'to spoil', from nāsaya-, v. § 549.

194. (3) Palatalization of a preceding consonant only, takes place in initial position, or after i, ai, u.

(a) s becomes δ .

(a) Initial. š'w 'black' M 769, 7, from Av. syāva-; B. šrγw, Man. šrwγ (v. § 410) 'lion', from *syargawa-, cf. Bailey, BSOS x 898 sq.

195. (β) After -i-, -ai-, cf. Chr. 'ndyš-, v. § 549 (d).

196. (b) \check{c} - becomes \check{s} -. $\check{s}w$ -'to go', from $\check{c}yaw$ -; B. $\check{s}'t$ 'happy, rich', from $\check{c}y\bar{a}ta$ -.

197. (c) -z- becomes -ž- in pcwj- (pčuž-) 'to be driven', v. § 541 (k).

198. (4) Lost without trace.

(a) šyr'q (širāk) 'kindness, goodness, beauty, perfection',¹ acc. to H. from *širyāk, abstract of šyr- 'good'; niž- 'to go out' (from *nižya-) from nižaya-, beside nižay-, v. § 568 fn.; Man. fryš- 'to send' (fryš'ndskwn, 3 Pl. Pres., BSOS viii 585, fryštk 3 Sg. Pres. (?), v. § 641), from fra-aišaya-, against B. pr''šy, v. § 129.

(b) Causatives in OIr. - $\bar{a}waya$ -, appear in Sogdian as Pres. stems in -w-, v. § 546.

199. (c) Man. B. $pc'yt(p\check{cait})$ 'it is right, fit, salutary, convenient', pc'ytt Man. Lett. i 22, Man. pc'ytq'm, 3 Sg. Fut., B. $rty\check{s}y$. . $\check{s}yr$ pc'yt ZY prtr βwt 'he will recover' P 3, 41 sqq., not clear P 2, 104 $\check{s}y$. pc'yth. ptyw'y 'he happens (?) to kill', *pc'y, substantivized Infinitive, from which the comparative Chr. pc'yy str (quoted § 1307) 'more salutary, profitable' (instead of 'ἀνεκτότερον'), and the adjective Man. pc'ycyq T i D 51, against B. pcy'yt, Man. pcy'yt M 110 ii V 8, pcy'yq'm, 3 Sg. Fut.-Opt. (v. § 649), substan-

198 Cf. δyr^2q ' $n\beta rz$ βr - 'hospitably to offer kindness' M 617 ii 5 sq.; Man. pr wyspw δyr^2k '. [, T ii D 163 b i 7; ... mytryy .. δyr^2k ... 'love ... kindness' M 849, 8 sq.; δyr^2ky , Obl., 'beauty' or 'perfection', M 178 i R 13; B. mz^2yy δyr^2k 'great kindness' Dhu 74 sq. In VJ 230. 370, δyr^2k seems to M 2500s, possessions'. B. δyr^2k m^2n SCE 191, δyr^2kh δm^2r^2kh VJ 967, may represent the adjective $\delta irak$, v. § 982 fn. 2.

tive B. pcy'y, pcy'y, 'pcy'y, Man. pcyy'y M 110 ii R 12 (B. passages quoted BBB p. 99 on d 2). Acc. to H. perhaps from *pati-āy-.

200. (d) Dialectically, perhaps, in B. *pəžāmč, *patžāmč (inferred from the pseudo-historical spellings põr'mch SCE 435, ptòr'mc ib. 451), against B. põry'mc SCE 36, ptzy'mc Dhu 147, Man. ptjy'mc M 135 i 1, 'quarrel'.

201. Conspectus for the palatalization of y.

Sounds affected	y disappears	y remains
None	198–200	181
a ā r u au z alone arz rz āz auz s alone as ās č alone	e, 183 uoi 184 ir, 185 we, 186 e, ay, 187 ež, 197 ež, 189 iž, 190 piž, 188 wěž, 191 d, 5, 194 ež, 192 ež, 193 s, 196	ž, 182

202. (iii) -(i)ya- becomes $-\bar{\imath}$ - (- \bar{e} -). $p\delta ynd$ 'threshold', from patianta-, cf. H., $BSOS \times 100$; $pry\beta yy$ (parive) 'cloud' M 140 R 8, B. $pr'y\beta'k$, from *pari-abra-, cf. Konow, Saka Studies, 173 a, Bailey, $BSOS \times 77$; the suffix $-\bar{\imath}k$, v. § 977, &c.

203. (iv) -aya- becomes & (-\(\tilde{i}\)-), e.g. in the ending of the 3 Pl. Opt., \(^1\) v. \(^3\) 759.

204. (v) -ahya becomes -č (-i) in the ending of the Gen. Sg., v. §§ 1177, 1198.

200¹ It is assumed that ptjy'mc is the -āmč Infinitive (v. § 1102) of a Presser patžiy-, of which we have the Press Parte. ptjynyy in a doubtful passage quoted below, § 285 fn. 1, and perhaps the 3 Sg. Subj. in an unpublished B. text (T iii S 313, 11 sqq.): 'ky MN 'ws'γt'p'zn kβny ptγws't m'yδ ZY L' ptzy't p'rwty šy pyrt ZY pr św't rty . . δnn βγ'yδt pr'yw "z'yt 'he who with a pure heart listens for a while (to this Sūtra), not ptzy-ing it, but believing in it, and behaving according to it, will be born amongst the gods'. Here ptzy- may mean something like 'to dispute, disparage'. Unfortunately the reading ptzynt cannot be excluded. With patžiy-, H. compares Av. afyamna-, OPers. Jiyamna, Khot. jin-.

202¹ B. pry"β- Dhy 207, can hardly be the same word, as suggested by Bailey, Zor. Probl., p. 131. Acc. to Weller's analysis of the Chinese text (Monumenta Serica, iii (1938), 92) it should mean 'lovely'.

Monumenta Serica, III (1933), 32) to should include 33, 33 Vocalized as 2 in ST i: swyntan 36, 14, psynt 58, 3, 33 Wyntan 30, 9. 68, 21.

205. (vi) -(i)yā- becomes -ē- (-ī-). pryp- 'to lead', § 588, from pari-āpaya- (H.), cf. Šiynī firēp-, Geiger, Gdr. Ir. Phil. i² 329; jyk' M 178 i V 28. M 821 i 13, Chr. žyq', B. zykh, 'damage', from zyā-(H.), cf. § 182.

206. (vii) On (i)y becoming i v. §§ 493 sq.

206 a. (viii) As observed by H., initial ya- has become i- in the following examples: B. 'yz- 'to sacrifice' SCE 248, beside B. yz- P 2, 568, < yaza-; B. 'ykšy 'yaksa' P 2, 404, otherwise spelled Man. B. $yk\check{s}$ -; B. ' $y\check{s}ph$ 'jasper' VJ 15°, Dhy 221, cf. NPers. $ya\check{s}m$ and $ya\check{s}b$. Cf. initial u-< w- followed by a brief vowel, §§ 210, 214 sq.

Old Iranian w (Avestan v)

207. (i) Generally preserved as w. wrδ (warδ) 'rose'; z'wr (zāwar) 'strength'; nwyy (nawe) 'new'; γryw (γrīw) 'soul, body, self'.

(ii) Initial awa- becomes wa- or o-, v. § 83 fn.

208. (iii) If a short vowel preceded by initial w- is reduced, various results can be observed:

- (1) w- is lost in Man. xwmn', N. of the 2nd day, from Av. vohumanah-, in xwm'r 'consolation', from Av. vohu- $mq\theta ra$ -, cf. § 391, and in xwrn- 'blood' (v. § 209), from Av. vohunī/a-. These being the only examples, it is possible that w- has been absorbed by a metathesis of wxu- becoming xwu-, xu-. The initial '- of the S. spelling 'ywmn', may be prothetic (cf. §§ 160, 162), or represent a trace of the old wa-.
- 209. (2) w- is reduced to y- in yxwn-, yxwrn-, with metathesis ywxn-, the doublet of xwrn-, v. §§ 208, 360, 417, 1168 fn.; cf. the reduction of w- becoming y-, § 220, which, in view of $y\delta$ 'shape', is not quite the same as the present one.
- 210. (3) w- becomes u- in Chr. 'wšnty, S. wš'nt'yt, Pl., 'hungry', v. § 1068, B. wš'y- 'to be hungry' SCE 29, from *wrš',¹ cf. Morgenstierne, EVP 95, and in Chr. 'wštm'x 'paradise' ii 2, 24, from *wəštmāx, from Av. vahištəm ahūm, cf. § 113 (vii).² 3

2101 Cf. also Man. wšn° *'hungry', § 386, ušn°?

210² The usual Man. and Chr. spelling is $w \pm i m' x$, but Man. $w \pm i m' x$ occurs in T i D (Par. 7). The latter would seem to suggest that OIr. w a h i had become w a i (§ 398), w e-, w - i-, which remained with some speakers, while others reduced the short vowel completely. Cf. also S. w p' n c' k (u-, w-, or w - p a n c e), from w = i m n c e.

210³ Difficult is the case of Man. 'wntn (undan, ondan?) Sogd. 21, 4, beside wndn 'such, so much', v. § 1609, from awant-, which can hardly be compared with 'wrô and 'wô (§ 83 fn.); an analogy may be found in Khwār. 'wsp 'all',

from wisp-, cf. H., ZDMG 90, *32*.

211. (4) w-remains. wsyn-(wsayn-), from *wssayn-, from wr θ rayna-(v. §§ 147, 177, 509), cf. the legend o š l a γ n o, A. Stein, Zor. Deities on Indo-Scythian coins, 5; cf. also wy \tilde{s} -, § 213.

212. (iv) The prefix wi- tends to preserve its identity, as can be seen from numerous Man. and Chr. words where it is always spelled wy-, v. § 216. On the other hand, it can be shown that its i- had been reduced in a number of words, cf. §§ 213–15. Hence, where Man. and Chr. spell w-, the reading can be w-, u-, or wi-. B. scribes are, of course, apt to use the historical spelling wy- for w- or u-. u-.

213. (1) wi- has been reduced (on wi- becoming y- v. § 220).

(a) wi- became w- in the light stems wyš- (wγaš-)¹ 'to rejoice, &c.', v. §§ 517, 1212, wjxs- (wžaxs-) 'to be separated', v. §§ 177, 825, wkr- (wkar-) 'kind, species', from *wi-kara-, cf. § 515, B. wyδβγsty (wδvaxsti), 3 Sg. Pres., Vim 82 'is strewn, covered (with flowers)' (Weller).²

214. (b) wi- became u- in wprs 'question' M 591, 2. M 674, 7. 10, B. wp'rs SCE 64. Dhu 236. DN 1, 'wp'rs DN 12, and in Chr. wy'm. S. wy[']'m and 'wy'm, with metathesis Chr. yw'm * foreign country', v. § 421.

215. (c) wi- became w- or u-. wm't-, suppletive Past stem of x'to be', from *wi-māta-, cf. Parth. wm'dn, MPers. gumāġ- (H.),

 212^1 w- almost certainly stands for wi- in Man. wenyy 'worn out', considering the reductions mentioned in §§ 163 sq. Cf. also, in Man. texts in Sogdian writing, the loanwords $w\gamma'yzy\delta n$, an astronomical term, $X\ I\ i\ V\ 11$ (MPers. wihēzišn), and $w\beta r's$ 'discourse' JRAS, 1944, p. 137 (Parth. wifrās).

212 Cf. the inverse spelling wyzpywn'k P 6, 193 (užbyone), v. § 377.

213¹ Hence the metathesis in Chr. ywstyg¹, 3 Sg. Fut., i 72, 4. 73, 11, B. 'ywFw 1 Sg. Impf. (v. H., BSOS viii 585 fn. 2), B. 'ywFnt Pres. Partc., cf. § 414 \alpha fn. Man. wyywsnd 3 Pl. Impf., M 135 ii 30 (against B. wyyFnt VJ 1458) is the

result of a contamination between wyas- and yus-. 2132 Elsewhere the inference drawn from light stem endings, that wi- had become w-, is contradicted by Man. or Chr. spellings wy-. In such cases the reduction may have taken place only locally, just as in the case of the prefixes pt-, pc-, and p-, cf. § 174. S. wycyntty, 3 Sg. Pres., 'to choose', X 1 i V 20, S. wcytw8'r-, Trans. Pret., T M 389 a V 30, Chr. wcn- ii 1, 43, Man. wcytyt 'electi' BBB f 81 (concerning which the influence of the MPers. spelling weyd- has to be borne in mind, v. BBB p. 137 b), against Chr. wyendr. i 33, 12. 38, 5, Man. wycfyy 'electus'; if in the sentence 'rty 'wrm wrmyy'h 'skwnd 'they are quiet in quietness' (?) M 178 i V 9 sq., wrmyy'h is the Locative of *wram-, this would be a side form of wyrm- Sogd. 50, 5, frequent in B., cf. ST ii 600 c; B. wyt'rty, 3 Sg. Pres., O1 15, wyt'yrty k'm, 3 Sg. Fut., VJ 272, 'to go', which is contradicted by Man. wytrnd, 3 Pl. Pres. or Subj., M 617 i 6 (only Man. passage, apart from wytr'nd, 3 Pl., Kaw. G 33, which may be Imperfect; in B. always wy-, cf. § 630), may have been influenced by the light stem ftir- (§ 178).

where a reduction is suggested by the loss of w- in the side form m't-, v. § 803; in Man. wyr'tyy 'watchful', the reduction can be inferred from the Chr. metathesis ywr'ty, v. BBB p. 84 on 703 (the y of Man. wyyr't- is due to MPers. orthography), cf. Chr. yw'm, § 214.

216. (2) Here are examples where the spelling wy- is the only attested one (Imperfects are, of course, disregarded, cf. §§ 625. 630):

(a) wyc'w- 'witness', cf. BBB p. 94 on b 46, and below, § 247; $wyδ^3β$ *'danger' T ii D 66 b 12. 19, from \sqrt{dab} -? (H.); Man. B. wyô's-, Chr. wyd's- 'to wonder'; Man. wyô't M 483, 9, B. wyô't'y Dhy 87, 'span', v. H., JRAS, 1942, 236 fn. 4; Man. B. $wy\delta\beta\gamma$ 'explanation, preaching'; Chr. wyθrb- 'to worry', v. § 1279; wyôrfš- * 'to blaze', v. § 1033; B. wyô(')y- 'to disappear', Dhu 46. 204. Vim 100, &c.; Chr. wydymp', B. wyd'ynp'h 'lightning', v. § 972; B. wyr'stk 'opposite, contradictory' ST ii 10, 18. 29. Dhy 214; Chr. wyrw[x]s- 'to shine' i 16, 8; Man. Chr. B. wyst'w 'oath, promise'; Chr. B. wyt'p-'to illuminate' i 31, 11. Vim 118; wyt'w-'to endure' M 133, 83; pw wyz'w 'inextinguishable' M 617 i 8, ef. Parth. wzwd, Khot. buysu- (H.); on wytr- v. § 213 fn. 2.

217. (b) wy- naturally appears before vowels (w(i)y-): Chr. wyws-'to dawn' i 33, 11, cf. Av. viusaiti (Air. Wb. 1394), vyusą; Man. wy' βr -, B. wy'' βr - 'to talk', \forall . § 681.

218. (3) In the following the preverb only occurs as w- (apart from the Imperfect, v. § 625): B. $w\beta$ "z 'fathom', v. H., JRAS, 1942, 236; wβ'stgy'h 'narrative' Sogd. 16, 18, wβsty ib., p. 19 bottom; B. wγ'yr-*'to flow' Dhu 39; B. wm'tyh 'moha' Vim 14, B. wm'ytk 'stupid' SCE 362; Man. wmrz-, B. wm'rz-, Pres. stem, S. wmršt-, Man. wmšt-(cf. § 147), Past stem, 'to spoil'; Chr. wryc- 'to pour out' i 36, 1, wryd'r-, Trans. Pret., ii 4, 33; Man. wryδ- 'to mix'; Chr. wsyrd'r- 'to grasp' i 81, 12; Chr. wsyd, B. ws'y8 'instigation', v. § 1109 fn.; Man. wš't- 'open' Sogd. 16, 2; B. wšk'rô SCE 247 'needle' or 'nail' (v. SCE ii 61, note 114); B. wškpnw Vim 24, wškwpnyh P 2, 852 'continent, mainland' (Weller); wšn'm 'ablution', v. BBB p. 61 on 515; B. wy'rš-'to deliver', v. § 343; Man. wxwn- 'to call out, shout' JRAS, 1944, 143, 22, B. wyw'nh, v. JRAS, 1942, 97 sq., to which Anc. Lett. iv 8 'XRZY &w KL wxw'n wny 'then you may call it all in' (H.), should be added. On wm't- v. § 215.

219. (4) Both w- and wy- occur in the following cases: B. wc'ytk, wc'wytk, wyc'ytk, wyc'wytk, 'intelligent', v. BBB p. 62 op 516; wc'rt 'exact' VJ 932, B. wyc'rt Vim 114, Chr. wycrt ii 5, 25; B. wδβ'yt, $wy\delta\beta yt$, 'distant', B. $wy\delta\beta y$ - 'to extend', v. § 293; Man. $w\delta yr$ -,

B. wδ'yr-, B. wyδ'yr-, 'to arrange, adjust', v. Sogd. 62, Past stem Man. wort- M 483, 9. T i D; Man. wgyn- T ii D 139, 24 (being another copy of the same text as M 178, where the corresponding line (i V 32) has wyqn-), S. wk'yn- BBB p. 102 on f 8, Man. wyyn- [sic], § 706, 'to destroy', wyg'n 'destruction', cf. § 957; Man. wjt- 'harm, destruction', wyjtk['ryy] M 549 i 11, 'wyjtq'ryyh (cf. § 161) M 178 i R 23 'evil-doer'; B. wšk'yrtk Dhy 33, wyšk'yrt'y Dhy 102, 'open (eyes)'. Cf. also § 213 fn. 2; on wyyr'tyy v. § 215.

220. (5) The prefix wi-, and other initial wi- sometimes appear under the spelling y-, which, judging by the light stems ykn-, $y\gamma rt$ -, B. yw'st-, stands for y-; cf. also yxwn-, § 209. The only Imperfect attested of a verb with the prefix y-, is Man. 'yxw'y 'he separated', BBB p. 97 on b 85, probably $i\chi w\bar{a}i$. y- from wi- is perhaps the

normal development before -w-.

This reduction has been treated by H., BBB p. 56 on 494, where ykn- 'to dig' (light stem, cf. § 906, and ykndyh, 3 Sg. Pres., M 118 ii V 6), Chr. yxwsi- 'to separate' (v. BBB p. 59 No. 3, cf. Man. yxwnng 'discerning', § 48), Chr. yyrt- 'wide' (v. §§ 138. 490. 518), B. ywyś-'to keep aloof' Dhy 189 (Past stem B. yw'št- (light stem) : $k\delta$ ' . . yw'št' 'β' 'if he can keep aloof' T iii 263 ii 29), $y\delta$ - 'figure, shape', from $wi\delta$ -(v. BBB p. 93 on b 36), and yp'k 'anger', are mentioned.

Other examples are $y\beta$ 'r-*'to look after', v. § 890, yw'r 'mourn- Elferatio ing', v. H., JRAS, 1944, 140 fn. 2, and B. yw'tnyh Dhu 268 'refreshment' (H.).1 [yw'r, v. now H., BSOAS, xii 310.]

221. (v) -wa-, preceded by r or $\chi(h)$, becomes u.

(1) rwa becomes ru1 in rwr' (rura) 'medicinal plant', from Av. urvarā-, cf. § 99; on 'rt't from harwatāt- v. § 86 fn.

222. (2) χwa (hwa) becomes χu . xwt'w 'lord', from * $\chi wat\bar{a}wan$ -, was pronounced xutāu, cf. Man. xtw, § 38, and خذيت, § 133 fn.; S. synw 'speech, story' T ii T 4, indicates that B. sywnw VJ 182. 204. 426, from saxwan-, stands for sxun-; 1 Chr. xwšw 'six', beside خشو فغن, v. § 417 fn. 1.

For xwr- 'to eat', from xwar-, frnxwndyy &c. (§ 1092), ptxwnng,

219 cn wj(t)['] pty'ryy T ii D 115, 13 sq., 'from harm and enmity' (?). w(y)jtbelongs, acc. to H., to Parth. MPers. wzynd, NPers.

2201 However, B. yw'nk 'joint, articulation' SCE 384, connected by H. with Oss. wang, Dig. *iwong, v. Miller-Freiman, Oss. Wb. iii 1288, goes back to the root Skt. yu- 'to unite, separate', cf. the Arm. LW yavd 'joint' (H.).

2211 But rwi is not contracted, cf. B. 'rw'št- (2rwošt-), § 116, and Chr. 'rwxš, (ərwəχδ), §§ 158. 347.

2221 Unless synw stands for suxnu, cf. § 417, which is less likely, since the metathesis of sxu- in sux- seems peculiar to Chr.

- yxwnng (§ 121), there is no evidence as to whether the pronunciation was χu or χwa . χwa has remained in Chr. χw rnt, S. χw rnt adj., 'right hand', from the base hwar-'to receive', v. Bailey, Zor. Probl. 73.
- 223. (vi) huwa- (viz. Av. hva- or x^va -, corresponding to Skt. svà-with a svarita accent) becomes $\chi \bar{u}$ ($\chi \bar{o}$). This observation was made by H. It also applies to NPers. The examples are Man. xwr, B. γ wr VJ 1262 'sun', beside the uncontracted B. γ wyr, Chr. xwyr ii 2, 11, xwyrsny 'East' ii 4, 6 (χ uwər, heavy stem (cf. § 529), with y acc. to § 111), from OIr. huwar-, Skt. svàr and súvar (v. Wackernagel, Altind. Grammatik, i 201), cf. NPers. hōr (v. Hübschmann, Pers. St. 57), and Man. xwp 'good, skilful', from Av. hvapah-, Skt. svåpas (trisyllabic in the RV), cf. NPers. $x\bar{u}b$ (v. Horn, Neupers. Etym. 111).
- 224. (vii) frn 'luck', corresponding to Av. $x^{\nu}armah$ -, is not peculiar to Sogdian. Acc. to H., the word may be an old LW from Median. On the phonetic change of initial χw (hw-) into f-, v. Bailey, Zor. Probl., p. 1 fn. 3.
- 225. (viii) χw not before a. Of χw (hw) followed by vowels other than a, it may be generally said that it is preserved in interior position and, before \bar{a} , initially, while initial χw (hw-) followed by a palatalized \bar{a} or by diphthongs, tends to be dissolved into χ followed by a long vowel or diphthongs. There are, however, exceptions and doubtful words. A Sogdian final $-a\chi w$ becomes $-\chi u$ or $-u\chi$ (§ 236).
 - 226. (1) χw remains χw .
 - (a) In interior position. "xwyr- $(\bar{a}\chi w\bar{e}r\text{-})$ 'to feed', from $*\bar{a}$ - $\chi w\bar{a}raya\text{-}$, v. § 542; B. 'ptyw'r' 'carnivorous', v. § 170, and B. y'tyw'r'k' 'meat-eating' P 2, 733; Chr. ptrq'n xw'r 'heir', lit. 'receiver of the patrimony', v. Bailey, Zor. Probl. 73 fn. 3; ptxw'y- 'to kill', and forms with other preverbs (enumerated in BBB p. 58 sq.) from the Pres. stem $^a\chi w\bar{a}y$ -, from $^*\chi w\bar{a}haya$ (on its treatment when used without preverbs, v. § 233).
 - 227. (b) In initial position.
 - (a) Before \bar{a} . xw^2r 'sister', from Av. x^paphar -; $xw^2\underline{t}$ 'weak', cf. § 417.
 - 228. (β) Before \tilde{i} and palatalized \tilde{a} .¹ B. γwys 'to perspire', from Av. $x^v \tilde{i} s a$ -, v. \S 539; Man. xwyr-, B. $\gamma w^{\flat} yr$ 'to feed', v. \S 542.
 - 229. (γ) In etymologically obscure words: xwycq 'open, loose', cf. § 976; xwyc and xw'c 'pain', v. § 1059.
- 228¹ The preservation of χw here is not in agreement with §§ 230 sqq. xwyr-may be analogical to "xwyr-, § 226; B. γwys is attested only once, and may yet turn up in Man. as *xws-.

- 230. (2) Initial χw is dissolved.
- (a) hwai- becomes first $\chi w\bar{e}$ (still attested in B. and Man., but no longer in Chr.), then $\chi \bar{u}$ ($\chi \bar{e}$). The example is
- S. γωγštk 'teacher' SCE 92. T M 389 a R 10, γωγšt'k Dhy 13, γωγςšt (v. § 286 fn.) 'chief' Vim 157, Comparative B. γωγštr 'chief, superior' (substantive) SCE 97. 128, (adjective) VJ 48b. 273. 1352, (')βc'npδy γωγštr- 'lokajyeṣṭha' ST ii. SCE. DN 7. 74. 85, Man. xωγštrty, Pl. Obl., 'presbyters' Man. Lett. ii 12. 13, xω[y]šṭr BBB p. 12, xωγšṭ[M 871, 18, xωγηšṭr- (v. § 342), against

Chr. xwšty 'teacher' i 8, 11. 13. ii 4, 15, Man. xwštyy M 483, 7, Comparative Chr. xwštrt 'oi ἄρχοντες' i 50, 3, xwštrt dynd'rt 'high priests' i 17, 3, Man. xwštr- 'presbyter' BBB 611. M 129 R 5. M 778, 3.¹ From Av. hvōišta-, cf. Morgenstierne, IIFL ii p. 269 s.v. xušči.

- 231. (b) χwai becomes $\chi \bar{e}$ -. Only example is $xyp\delta$ 'own', cf. §§ 1391–6, from Av. $x^v a \bar{e} pai \theta y a$ -. This word is apt to be treated in an irregular way, cf. Pašto xpal, EVP 96 sq., Šiyni $xoba\theta$, v. Sköld, Materialien, 304.
- 232. (c) χw -+palatalized \bar{a} , become first $\chi w\bar{e}$ (still attested in B.), then $\chi \bar{u}$ ($\chi \bar{e}$ -). B. γwyz ($\chi w\bar{e}z$ -), cf. § 188, Chr. xwz- and γwz -, v. § 57 fn., Man. xwj-, 'to wish', from * $\chi w\bar{a}zaya$ -.
- 233. (d) Proto-Sogdian $\chi w \bar{a}i$ from * $\chi w \bar{a}haya$ -, becomes $\chi \bar{a}w$ in the Pres. stem for 'to beat', Man. χw -, B. γw and $\gamma w w$ -, 1 cf. BBB p. 58 on 505. On its treatment with preverbs v. § 226.
- 234. (e) Etymologically obscure are Chr. xwysm ($\chi w\bar{e}sm$), ST i, xwsm ($\chi \bar{u}sm$, $\chi \bar{o}sm$), ST ii, 'care, solicitude', and B. γwyz^2kw , γwyz^2w , 'very', v. Benv., Notes i 36 sq., Chr. xwz 'intensely' ii 3, 5. 6 (where the corresponding Syriac has 'to wish', not 'to wish a wish' (H.)).
- 235. (3) Initial χw turns up as p- in Chr. p'n 'table', cf. MPers. χw 'n, BBB p. 87 on 750.
- 236. (4) Words whose stem ends in $-a\chi w$, lose their endings. The final group $-a\chi w$ then becomes $(a)\chi u$ or $u\chi$. Man. fswx, Chr. fsx $(fsu\chi)$, 'parasang', from * $frasa\chi w$ -, v. Markwart, $G\bar{a}\theta\bar{a}$ $u\bar{s}tavait\bar{\imath}$, p. 4 (on fns^3x , fs^3x , and B. ' $\beta s^3n\gamma$, v. § 435); Av. $a(x)hv\bar{a}$: 'wx 'mind',
- 230¹ The two forms also occur in Turkish $\chi wyšty(\underline{h}.^{1})$ Tūrk. Man. iii, p. 14, No. 7 ii V 8 (cf. Bang, Muséon, 36, p. 168, n. 1), $\gamma w\bar{s}ty$ ib. p. 12, No. 6 ii V 11. 19 (cf. Bang, Muséon, 44, p. 30). References by H.
 - 2331 The B. spelling yw'w- is, acc. to H., analogical to ptywy-, 'nywy-, &c.

v. § 11, š'twx 'happy (-minded)', from Sogdian šāt+əxw, cf. Anc. Lett. ii 3 &'tyxw;

237. OIr. wahwī-, Fem. of wahu- 'good': S. 'rtyxw βntk (artixu-), N. pr., Anc. Lett. ii 35, from *rtiwahwi- (H.), S. 'rtyw, *rtwy, N. of the 25th day, from Av. ašōiš vanhuyā, cf. H., Orientalia, viii 92, Man. "pwx, "bwx, N. of the 10th day, from Av. āpō vanuhīš.

238. Conspectus for OIr. xw (hw)

Old Iranian	Old Sogdian	Late Sogdian ¹
χwa .		χu, 222 fa, 224
huwa	xuwa	χū, 223
χwā		$\chi w\bar{a}$, 226. 227 $p\bar{a}$, 235
$\chi w ar a \dots y$	xwē .	$\chi w\bar{e}$, 226. 228 $\chi \bar{u}$, 232
$\chi w ar a \dots y$	χwāy	$\chi w \bar{a}y$, 226 $\chi \bar{a}w$, 233
χwai	χwē	$\chi w\bar{e}$, 230; $\chi \bar{u}$, ib. $\chi \bar{e}$, 231
χ_w^i $a\chi_w$	$\chi wi, 228$ $(a)\chi u$	χυ, υχ, 236

239. (ix) After d and z, w becomes v (on OIr. θw v. §§ 293 sqq.).

(1) After d. $\delta\beta r$ - 'door', from dwar-; $\delta\beta tyk$ 'second' (cf. § 430), from *dwitiyaka-; $\delta\beta y$ š- 'to hurt, torment', from dwaiš-; $\gamma\delta\beta k$, an animal, M 130 i V 3 (out of context), if it belongs to Av. $\gamma a \delta w a$ -'bitch', and not to NPers. yalbe 'magpie' (H.).

240. (2) After z. Man. $z\beta'k$ 'tongue', from *hizwāka-, v. § 93 (on Chr. žb'q v. § 378); Chr. 'zbr- 'to cross', v. § 158 fn.

241. (x) w becomes p after \check{s} in $-ky\check{s}p$ - from Av. kar $\check{s}var$ -, v. § 147; cf. $-\delta p$ from $-f\delta$ in B. $r\delta y\delta p$, § 441.

242. (xi) w is lost (cf. also § 231).

(1) In some forms from OIr. baw- 'to be', v. §§ 787-9.

243. (2) $\chi \delta wi$ became $\chi \delta i$. The examples are $x \delta y \beta t$ 'milk' BBB e 18, from Av. xšvipta-, cf. Morgenstierne EVP 72 sq., and, perhaps, Man. 'nxšyp- 'to wriggle' T ii D 79 a 9 (reading not quite settled), from $*\chi \hat{s}wip$.

2381 Some of the forms here attributed to an old stage of the language, survive, beside the more recent ones, down to the late Chr. texts. 2431 In xweyp 'whip', B. ' $\gamma w r^2 yp$ - 'squint-eyed', w was saved by a timely metathesis, v. § 416. On the treatment of *xswasam 'six' v. § 417 fn. 1.

244. (i) OIr. k is normally preserved as k. kyr'n 'direction', from karan-; frkrnd- 'to cut', from frakṛnt-; δβtyk 'second', from *dwitīyaka-; &c.

245. (ii) k becomes g.

(1) After n (cf. §§ 272.304). zng 'sort, kind', from *zanaka-, v. § 164; ptxwng 'murder', yxwnng 'discerning', from *-xwahanaka-, v. § 121; 'ngrnd-'to cut to pieces', from hankinta-; 'ngyrp, from *han-kəhrpa-, v. § 141; 'ngs 'cheek, face' M 142 V 4, from kas- 'to look'.

246. (2) Before $-y\tilde{a}$ (cf. § 306) or in postvocalic position (cf. §§ 269. 305)? Man. $w\beta$ 'stgy' \underline{h} 'narrative' Sogd. 16, 18; f'rštm'ng[y](') \underline{h} , § 322, against frequent compounds with om'nky', om'n'ky'; Chr. nm'nqrgy' 'repentance', beside nm'nyqrqy', v. BBB p. 92 on b 25. All these are abstracts from -aka- stems, v. § 985. In view of the examples there quoted in fn., it seems preferable to read $f\bar{a}ra\check{s}tm\bar{a}nagya$, rather than

(3) In postvocalic position, in Chr. γwžig' (γο̄ztaga), 2 Pl. Fut.,

'to ask', i 75, 3.

(4) After d, in Chr. $\gamma w\underline{t}y$ $xw\underline{t}g^{2}r$ 'alone', cf. § 269 fn.

247. (iii) k becomes \check{c} .

(1) Palatalized by a preceding i which afterwards usually disappears. B. "r'ync 'cubit' Padm. 28, from *araθnika- (H.); *knc 'girl', 1 from Av. kainikā-; B. zm'wrc 'ant' SCE 366, from *marwika-, against B. zm'wr'k, id., P 2, 390, from *marwaka- (cf. Skr. vamrá, vamraká), v. § 380; wyc'w 'witness', from *wi-kāw-, v. Schaeder, Ungarische Jahrbücher, xv 568; Chr. pcrw (pčaru) 'instead of', from *pat-čaru, from *pati-karam, B. pc'rt 'because of', from *pat-čart, from *pati-kart-, v. § 674 fn. (H. compares the Arm. loanwords patčarav 'because of', patčar 'reason, cause' < *pati-čarana-); B. nyc 'nostrils' SCE 85 (probably also Šiynī nēj, &c., v. IIFL ii 403), from *nāhikā-, cf. Skt. nāsikā;3 the Fem. ending of -aka- stems, -c('), v. § 1271, from *-ikā- (H.).4

246 Acc. to H., BBB p. 57 on 495, $\gamma \bar{o} \dot{z} dga$. The ending, however, should be -ta (-da), v. § 738.

2471 Attested are only query, Acc., M 760, 9; kncy, Gen., M 760, 21; query T i D 16 (out of context); cf. also the diminutive qnck, § 984.

247' In B. mwyšk- 'fly', from *maxšika-, cf. § 975, the palatalizing effect of i was checked by the consonantic group preceding it.

2473 Meillet's explanation of nyc as from *nahya-čī, BSL xxiii 108, can hardly

be considered satisfactory.

2474 Acc. to Tedesco, ZII 4, 143, this Feminine ending goes back to the Gen. Fem. -akayāh. Tedesco thought of removing the difficulty of deriving from the

- 248. (2) Palatalized by a preceding i in stryc 'female', from *stri-kā-, and possibly in some words with the suffix -yc, v. § 1010 sq.
- 249. (3) Otherwise we have \check{c} from k in B. crks 'vulture', from Av. $kahrk\bar{a}sa$ -, v. H., BSOS viii 584, cf. § 139; mrc 'death', from Av. mahrka-, v. H., loc. cit., cf. § 489; perhaps Chr. $crxw\check{s}\underline{t}$ 'wine-press', against Pahl. $karx\check{o}\check{s}$, v. H., $BSOS \times 97.^1$
- 250. (iv) k appears as γ in Man. $sw\gamma nd$ 'oath', against Chr. $swqn\underline{t}$, v. BBB p. 94 on b 47, from Av. saok nta, possibly influenced by MPers. $s\bar{o}\gamma and$.
- 251. (v) After the loss of all endings, the final k of *-aka- and $-\bar{a}k\bar{a}$ stems disappeared, v. §§ 960 fn. 1. 971.
 - 252. (vi) On the loss of k otherwise, v. §§ 463 sq. 472.

g (Avestan g, γ)

- 253. (i) OIr. g generally becomes γ . It remains g only in direct contact with a preceding n, e.g. sng 'stone', from Av. asənga-, 'ngwš' 'finger' M 142 V 7, from Av. angušta-. This does not seem to apply to secondary contact of initial g with the prefix han-, cf. ' $n\gamma tyy$ ' 'all, complete', from Av. həngata (v. § 335), ' $n\gamma wn$ 'similarly', from hangauna- (v. § 1113). Cf. §§ 283. 308.
- 254. (ii) In secondary contact with a following t or \S , g becomes χ . (1) gt becomes χt . $\beta \gamma' n \beta x \underline{t} m$ 'devātideva' M 370, 11 (Abl.), $va\chi tam$ from bagatama-, cf. $\S\S$ 164. 528; $c'\underline{t}wx\underline{t}$ 'how fast', v. \S 1314, Elative of Man. $\underline{t}w\gamma$ T ii D 79, 1, 3. T i D a, B. $tw\gamma$, adv., P 3, 9. 14, cf. Sogd. p. 40 on 13.

Oblique a form usually employed in the Nom.-Acc., by assuming that the Nom.-Acc. ending $-ak\bar{a}(m)$ had been generalized with substantives, the Oblique ending $-ak^0$ with adjectives. This explanation does not hold, since the substantives concerned were stems in $-\bar{a}k\bar{a}$ -, not in $-ak\bar{a}$ -, v. § 971 fn. Moreover, it is by no means certain that k is palatalized in Sogdian by a following y; the abstracts in -ky' of -aka- stems (v. § 985) do not support such an assumption; cf. also Sogdian ky', § 1581, against Khot. ce, from kahya.

Henning's explanation is based on the fact that $-ik\bar{a}$ is the ordinary Feminine of -aka stems in Sanskrit (cf. Whitney, §§ 1181 c. 1222 i). It may be further supported by the Feminine of the light stem B. mwrzk- (v. § 151), if the form B. mwrzk' (mw^rzka , not $*mw^rzka$), quoted § 522, is genuine, since this would show that the change from k to k depended on the vowel by which k was preceded.

The assumption of a Feminine ending $-ik\bar{a}$ - could be extended to Šiynī, where it might account for the Umlaut in the Fem. Past Partc. (v. Geiger, Gdr. Ir. Phil. i² 313). It would have to be adopted also for Khotanese -gya.

240¹ On the other hand it is possible that we have Sogdian k against OIr. E in qrtr M 133, 18 (passions, v. § 1658), Pl. qrtrt T ii D 139 i 3 (demons, v. § 1657), krtrtyy Man. Lett. i 5, 'insidious, cunning', against Arm. čartar 'skilful, cunning', cf. Air. Wb., 582, s.v. čarstu-tāra-.

255. (2) $\gamma \delta$ becomes $\chi \delta$. $jwx \delta k$ - 'disciple', from * $drigu \delta k a$ -, v. §§ 285. 410.

X

- 256. (i) OIr. χ generally remains χ , except in the group χt , which becomes γd , v. § 273. χ also sometimes becomes γ before z (v. § 55) and after r (v. § 57). For χw v. conspectus § 238.
- 257. (ii) In Sogdian, as in Avestan (v. Bartholomae, Gdr. Ir. Phil. i 36, § 86), there are some examples of an unetymological χ inserted before δ. npxδt-, Past stem of npys- 'to write', against OPers. nipiδta-; 'spxδt- M 135 ii 64, B. 'spyδt- SCE 35, Past stem of Chr. spδ- 'to serve', against Av. spaδta-; xwδtr- 'camel', from *uxδtra-(v. § 517), against Av. uštra-; B. ptrwyδty 'obstructed', Past Partc. from B. ptrw'z-, v. JRAS, 1942, 99; cf. also Chr. 'rwxδ 'bandage', Av. urvixδna-, § 347, and the forms mxδ (mixδ) and wxδγn, given by al-Beruni for miδ, N. of the 16th day, and Man. wδγnyy 'Tuesday', v. BBB p. 85 sq.

č

- 258. (i) Remains &: cšm- 'eye', from čašman-; pnc 'five', from panča; pswc- 'to purify', from saoča-; &c.
- 259. (ii) \check{c} becomes \check{s} in secondary contact with a following k, t, n (on $\check{c}y$ becoming \check{s} v. § 196).
- (1) Before k. Man. 'yšktyh T i D 51, B. 'yškt'yh, 'harem', from inč 'woman'+kate 'house', cf. § 339.
- 260. (2) Before t. Man. Chr. B. s'št 'oportet', from B. s'ct; w'št M 796 i 22, 3 Sg. Pres. from w'c- 'to let go'; Chr. tšt' i 8, 7, 2 Pl. Impt. from *tc- 'to run, flee', v. BBB p. 62 on 516; δyn'βr'št 'electae' Man. Lett. i 20. 21, Pl. of δyn'βr'nc; βγpwryšt 'divine virgins', Pl. of βγpwryc, v. BBB p. 73; stryšt, Pl. of stryc 'female'; S. 'sp'ynšt T ii D 167 m V, Man. 'spnctt M 178 i V 4, Pl. from 'spnc 'rest-house, inn'; Man. nγ[w]š[']k[']štyy T ii D 207, 22, Acc. Pl. from nywš'k'nc 'auditrix'; Chr. tmp'r myšt, Pl. of Man. tmb'rmync 'of the body', v. § 1103.
- 261. (3) Before n. wtšnyh 'old, worn out', from wtcnyy, from *witačina-, v. § 163, cf. n'šnyh, § 266.

262. (iii) A Sogdian & has developed from

k, §§ 247-9

δ. § 286.

t, § 275 sq.

δč, § 288.

tr, § 278; tr, § 277

šč (sč), §§ 372. 382.

On the treatment of sč in pasča v. § 373. On an inorganic c in B. texts v. § 286 fn.

j (ž)

263. (i) OIr. j (\tilde{z}) appears in Sogdian as \tilde{z} (spelled Man. j, Chr. \tilde{z} , B. z, z), except after n, where in Man. we find either c, or c alternating with j, hence pronounced \tilde{j} , cf. § 70. 12

264. (1) Sogdian ž. jw- (žuw-) 'to live', cf. § 574; jn- 'to strike' M 135 i 41, S. zn- P 13, 11, from jan-; nyjy- 'to go out', from OPers. nižaya-, cf. § 568; βj 'w- 'to add', from OPers. abižavaya-, cf. § 571; j(n)wwq 'knee' Sogd. 49, 8, from Av. žnu-; Man. jn', B. zn'kh and 'zn'kh (Vim 66), 'knowledge', $\beta j(n$ 'h) 'mark, sign' Sogd. 48, 1, from * $žn\bar{a}$ -, cf. Av. $x\bar{s}n\bar{a}$ -, &c.

265. (2) Sogdian j. 'njmn, 'ncmn, 'assembly' (§ 67), from Av. hanjamana-; p $\delta\delta y$ nc- 'to pull' (§ 70), from θ anj-.

266. (ii) žd becomes ž(cf. zd becoming ž, § 379): kōž, in B. šwnkkwz'k 'au chignon conchoïde' Dhy 180, from Av. kaožda- in ašta.kaožda-.

(iii) ž becomes š in secondary contact with a following $n: n \cdot snyh$ carryy 'a turning wheel' M 178 ii V 15 sq., from $n \cdot azina$ (cf. Man. wtsnyh, § 261), cf. Man. n'j- 'to turn round', § 1068 (H.).

(iv) On ž becoming š by assimilation v. § 452.

t

26%. (i) OIr. t normally appears as t. tm-'hell', from Av. təmah-; mrtyy 'man', from martiya-; w't 'wind', from wāta-; 'wpt-'to fall' T ii B R 2, from awa-pata-; &c.

268. (ii) Instead of, or alternating with, t from OIr. t, some words have Man. δ , Chr. d, in postvocalic position or after r. This presumably indicates a pronunciation d, cf. d from t in Khwār. and Oss. (Miller, Gdr. Ir. Phil. i Anh. 30), v. BBB p. 57 on 495, and above, § 59.

269. (1) In postvocalic position (cf. §§ 246. 305). Man. kδ'm, kt'm, B. kt'(')m, Chr. qd'm, 'which?, whichever', from Av. katāma-; Man. B. 'yδ, Chr. yd, from Av. aēta-, v. § 1500; Man. ptš'δty' 'joy' T ii D 163 b i 4. T ii D 207, 16, from *pati-šāta-+Sogdian suffix-ty' (§ 1070), beside š'twx 'happy', B. š't 'rich'; msyδr 'presbyter', Chr. msydrd, i, v. Pl., v. § 1298; Chr. xwdw ii, from xwt'w; Chr. xwdy 'self' ii 1, 37, from xwty; Chr. 'mpd-i 3, 4, B. 'npt-SCE, 'to fall', from ham-pata-; loan-words are possibly xšyδ, 'xšyδ 'lord', from Av. xšaēta-, and

263¹ Difficult to explain is the presence of c instead of expected z, in S. w'c'y8'nt, 3 Pl. Impf. (MN'sp' w'c'y8'nt pr ywrt ny8'nt 'they dismounted from their horses and sat down for a meal' T i a i 9 sq.), corresponding to the Man. Pres. stem 'wjy8- (§ 376; cf. also § 483).

263² A c standing for c or j is also found in B. 'scy'n'k, the form of transition between OIr. *arjyan- (*rjyan-) and Man. 'yjn 'worthy', cf. §§ 155. 383.

n'xyδ, N. of the planet Venus, from anāhitā-; cf. also B. k'wδ'm' DN 53. 57, beside k'wt'm' DN 12. 19. 23, &c., from Skt. Gotama.

270. (2) After r. Chr. msydrd, Pl., v. § 1298; Chr. mrdxmy 'man' ii.

271. (iii) Apart from the preceding cases, t becomes d in primary and secondary contact with a preceding n, as well as in the groups χt , ft.

272. (1) After n (cf. §§ 245. 304). Man. 'ndrykt 'eunuchs', from antar, v. § 995; kundyy 'he does', from kun-+ending -ti; w'crnd, from w'crn 'road'+Pl. ending -t; &c.

273. (2) OIr. χt becomes γd (spelled γt), v. Tedesco, BSL xxiii 112 sq., and above, § 51. Examples are the OIr. Past Participles in $-\chi ta$. On the Past stems with secondary -xt- v. § 56.

274. (3) OIr. ft becomes vd (spelled βt), v. Tedesco, loc. cit., and § 51. Examples are the OIr. Past Participles in fta-, and ' βt (') 'seven' (§ 1316), from *hafta. In the Past Partc. wftyy M 137 V 12, Chr. 'vxfc, Fem., ii 5, 26, 'woven', f is due to the influence of the Pres. stem w'f- (quoted by H., JRAS, 1942, 232 fn. 6), cf. Yidgha waft against $\gamma rivd$, Morgenstierne, IIFL ii 157, and above, § 56.

275. (iv) Under unexplored conditions, $t(\theta)$ followed by i(y) becomes \check{c} , cf. BBB p. 96 on b 78. Beside forms with such a $\check{c}(i)$, the older ones with t(i) are often preserved.

(1) OIr. ti (θy) becomes č(i). The preverb pati- appears as pt- and as pc- (v. §§ 671 sqq.), cf. H., BSOS viii 587; the ending of OIr. asti 'he is' appears as -ti in 'sty (§ 762), but as -či in xcy (§ 770, cf. Benv., Grammaire, 200) and, perhaps, in 'ycy (§ 775), cf. § 372; Av. parštibecomes S. prch, subst., 'back', Chr. prcy, postposition, 'after', Man. prcy, adv., 'behind, slow' M 430, 3. M 796 i, 15, cf. BBB p. 62 on 517; verbal nouns in -ti-, cf. fr'wycyh 'forgetfulness', from *frāmušti- (§§ 382. 1007), xryc 'buying', from *xriti- (§ 1002), Chr. 'qc from krti- (§ 1002), against 'kty' (§ 948).

276. (2) Secondary ti also becomes $\check{c}i$ in $\delta\check{s}cyy$, Name of the 8th day, cf. § 402.

277. (v) Initial tr- has become cs- (cf. § 150) in cf- 'to steal' M 133, 11, B. $c\beta$ -, from trp-, cf. Morgenstierne, IIFL ii 256*, in B. csn' 'thirst' (§ 386), csn'' 'to be thirsty' SCE 29, csnt 'thirsty' (§ 1068), from *trs-, and, acc. to H., in B. (')cstyh 'terror' P 2, 785, P 6, 12, < *trs-trs-(Av. tarsti-), cf. Parth. tyst, v. § 948 on the ending.

269¹ Of uncertain origin is $xw\delta k'r$ 'alone' M 896, 12, B. $\gamma w\delta k'r(y)$ SCE 27. 328, Chr. γwty xwtg'r i 75, 20 (cf. § 246), γwty xwdq'r i 37, 22, xwd xwdq'r ii 1, 71, v. § 1336 fn. [Cf. Khot. hvat hvat hvat hvat "severally".]

278. (vi) štr became šč in zrwšc 'Zoroaster', from *zarahuštr, v. § 399, and, perhaps, in B. mwškyšch, from *mūš-kuštr, v. § 382 fn. 1.

279. (vii) The Sogdian group $t\delta$ has become θ in the Trans. Pret. $k\theta\bar{a}r$ - 'to do, make', from $skt(u)\delta\bar{a}r$ -, cf. § 167. It is not known whether this also happened with some other Trans. Preterites or not, cf. § 457 fn.

280. (viii) Final t after vowels was lost, as in OPers., in the endings of the Abl. Sg. (§§ 1179. 1199), of the 3 Sg. Opt. (§ 713), and of the 3 Sg. Impf. (§ 712).

281. (ix) Otherwise t is sometimes lost before δ (§ 457), θ (§ 456), s (§ 461 sq.).

(x) On t becoming p by dissimilation v. § 470.

d

282. (i) OIr. d generally becomes Sogdian δ. δ'm 'world, creation', from dāman-; δm'n 'dwelling place' (§ 466 fn.), from Av. dəmāna-; myδ'n 'middle', from madyāna-; wrδ 'rose', from warda-; &c.

283. (ii) d remains d (spelled d, t, or dt, cf. §§ 45 sqq.):

(1) In primary contact with a preceding n. $\beta ndy\underline{h}$ 'servant', from bandaka-; B. 'nt 'blind' Dhy 84, from Av. anda-. After the prefix han-, only δ is found (cf. §§ 253. 308), cf. ' $n\delta ysn$ 'reflection', from *han-daisana-, ' $n\delta myy$ 'limb', from Av. han-dāman-, &c. In compound-Sandhi, both δ and d are found, cf. $\delta yn\delta$ 'r 'electus', $\delta yn\underline{t}$ 'ry' 'monkship' M 116 R 3.

284. (2) In contact with a preceding z (on zd becoming ž v. § 379), cf. § 309. 'ztyw 'exiled', from uzdahyu- (§ 97); xwrmzt', from ahuramazdāh-; 'mzt'yzn, v. H., JRAS, 1942, 240 fn. 3, from *mazdayazna-; Chr. 'zd'qry', ii 3, 42, B. 'zt', 'announcement', from azdā, cf. Tedesco, BSL xxiii 112 (on Chr. 'yzt' cf. § 84). Cf. also the LW S. (')yzt(')ys 'idol', from Parth. *'zdys, § 104.

285. (iii) dr becomes \check{z} (on dr becoming $r\delta$ v. § 439). The historical spelling δr is frequent in B. texts. Cf. Rosenberg, Izv., 1920, 415 sq.; Tedesco, ZII iv 113; Benv., MSL xxiii 126; Hansen, ZII vii 89.

Man. jwxšq- M 655, 11. T ii D 62, 17. T ii D 66, I, 3, Chr. žwxšq-, B. zγwšk- Dhu 207, δrγwšk- Vim 71, 'disciple', from *driguška-, v. §§ 255. 410, cf. NPers. darvīš (Rosenberg, loc. cit., and apud Benv., loc. cit.); jwk 'sound, complete', B. δr'wk in δr'wk cšm'y 'with sound eyes' Dhy 337, Anc. Lett. δrwk, from *druwaka- (Benv., loc. cit.);

285¹ The meaning of this compound, as suggested by Reichelt, ad locum, and Benv., Notes ii 236, has been confirmed by Weller in his discussion of the corresponding Chinese passage (Monumenta Serica, vol. iii (1938), p. 118 with

 $j\gamma m^{2}$ (v. prec. fn.), Chr. $\check{z}\gamma m^{2}$ ii 1, 27, B. $\delta r\gamma mh$, 'lie', B. $\delta r\gamma w^{2}nk^{2}r^{2}k$ 'liar' (§ 1126), from drug-; Man. $j^{2}m$ M 135 ii 36, B. $\check{z}^{2}m$ DN 24. Frg. iii 63. 77. 78, Doc. x 20 (Reichelt, ii 58), 'delicate, fine, thin, polite', from * $dr\bar{a}m$ == MPers. $d\bar{a}rm$ -ak (cf. $\check{s}\bar{a}rs$: $\check{s}r\bar{a}s$ -) 'fine', v. Bailey, JRAS, 1934, 512 (H.); Man. $j\gamma t$ -, B. $\delta r\gamma t$ -, Past stem, 'to hold' (Hansen, loc. cit.); Man. $j^{2}\gamma$ -, Chr. $\check{z}^{2}\gamma$ -, 'to talk', MPers. $dr\bar{a}\gamma$ -, v. BBB p. 126 b; 3 &c.

286. (iv) δ from d becomes \check{c} in secondary contact with \check{s} . The example is $du\check{s}$ -, when reduced to $\delta\check{s}$ - (cf. \S 173): B. $c\check{s}tw^2n$ 'poor', against B. $\delta\check{s}tw^2n$, Chr. $dy\check{s}tw^2n$, from $du\check{s}tuw\bar{a}n$ -, v. Bailey, BSOS vi 67, who compares Arm. $t'\check{s}$ - from $du\check{s}$ -; B. $c\check{s}t'wcyh$, Obl., 'poverty' P 2, 243, against Man. $\delta\check{s}t'wc$, $\delta\check{y}\check{s}twc$ (\S 1080); $ck\check{s}t$ - 'ugly' (v. \S 1089), from * $du\check{s}$ - $ka(r)\check{s}ta$ -, cf. $k(r)\check{s}n$ 'form' (Benv., Notes iv 513, and H., Tales 470 n. 1), and Parth. dwrcyhr 'ugly'.

287. (v) $d(\delta)+\check{z}$ in secondary contact coalesce into $\check{\jmath}$. Chr. $\check{z}\check{y}$ 'wr STi, against Man. $\delta r\check{j}\check{y}$ 'wr M133, 17, B. $\delta r\check{z}$ 'ywr [sic] P2, 106, 'heart' ($\check{\jmath}\check{y}\bar{a}war$, from $\delta r\check{z}\check{y}\bar{a}war$, from $\delta r\check{z}\check{y}a$ -, cf. §§ 148. 173. 182. 1119); $\check{\jmath}kryy$ 'sinful', from * $d\check{z}kare$, from * $du\check{z}$ -karaka-, v. BBB p. 69 on 555.

288. (vi) & becomes & in Man. "c, from B. "&cw, v. § 1564.

289. (vii) On t instead of expected δ in $\delta w'ts$ '12', pncts- '15', v. § 1321.

On 8 lost before s v. § 459.

On d lost before z v. § 454, before s v § 460.

On $t\delta$ becoming θ v. § 279; on $\theta\delta$ becoming θ v. § 455.

On žd becoming ž v. § 266; on zd becoming ž v. § 379.

290. (viii) An unetymological d is sometimes inserted after n before ℓ , ℓ , or ya. Cf. H., BBB p. 75 on 606.

(1) Before č, ř: Man. 'yjndyy (-aka- stem) 'worthy' M 483, 8, Chr. 'yžnty i 59, 19, 'yžndy ii 2, 23, against Man. 'yjn BBB b 42. f 78, Chr. 'yžn ii 6, 47, Pl. Man. 'yjnd M 617 i 17, abstract Man. 'yjn'wyy T i D, v. § 155; skpwndy *'scammonia', against NPers. saqmūniyā, cf. § 352.

fn. 166), while Man. *wik'c*myy, in the passage referred to in BBB p. 65 fn. 1, seems to have a disparaging meaning: n' w β' ptjynyy 'ty *wik'c*myy 'tyh xyp δ $\beta r'$! pr jym' n' 'wz'm 'do not be quarrelsome (cf. § 200 fn. 1) and insolent, and do not condemn your brother with lies'. H. now abandons his connexion of *wik- with B. $\delta r'$ wik, and compares Pers. $\hat{\omega}$ (with some suffix before which $k > \chi$).

2852 Differently Benv., Notes iii 231.

285 Differently Morgenstierne, NTS vii 116 sqq.

286¹ The c- of cštw'n, which was hardly articulated, explains, acc. to H., the B. spellings (')cšty-'third' (§§ 1331. 1337) and ywycšt 'chief' (§ 230). H. would attribute the same reason to the c of B. cškw-'tear' (cf. §§ 371. 385 fn.).

291. (2) Before ya: jyštrw'ndy' 'ill-will', against rw'n 'soul'; prm'ndy' 'forgiveness' Sogd. 16, 3, against pw prm"n Sogd. 16, 6, cf. BBB p. 75; B. nym'ntyh 'contempt', abstract from B. nym'n (§ 1033), v. BBB p. 92 on b 25; ptzm'ndy' 'loathing' T ii D 66, 2, 21, B. ptzm'ntyh, v. Rosenberg, Izv., 1927, 1398, against B. 'pw ptzm'n 'insatiable' SCE 460.

292. (i) OIr. θ remains θ . $p\delta\delta ync$ - 'to pull' (§ 600), from ° θ anjaya-; γ ' δwk 'throne', from * $g\bar{a}\theta u$ -ka-; $sr\delta nng$ 'chief', = MPers. srhng, cf. BBBp. 91 bottom; p'r
8 'watch', from $p\bar{a}\theta ra$ -, Sogd. 25, 21; Chr.
 r' θ 'road', ef. NPers. rāh; Chr. šqwrθy' 'difficulty', from škauθi-, ef. § 361; Chr. xypθ 'own', from Av. xvaēpaiθya-.

293. (ii) OIr. θw turns up in various spellings.

- (1) Man. B. $\delta\beta$ (= θv). * $\delta\beta$ (')y- 'to extend, scatter', in S. $pr\delta\beta$ 'y't δ 'rt'he diffused (the religion)' T M 389 a R 35, B. $wy\delta\beta$ 'y- 'to extend' Dhy92, B. wδβ'y
tVJ187. &c., wyδβytVJ739. 38°, 'distant', Man. δyβtyy (θivde, v. § 431), Past Partc., 'scattered' M 134 i V 12, B. ' $n\delta\beta y$ - 'to develop' P 2, 361, which H. connects with Av. $\theta waya$ -, cf. Av. $\theta wyąstoma$ - 'most distant [sic]'; $\delta \beta x \delta t$ - Sogd. 16, 5, B. $\delta \beta$ ' $\gamma \delta t$ -VJ 241. 243, Past stem, 'to collect, acquire', from Av. θwax s-, v. H., BSOS x 105 n. 3; S. $p\delta\beta yr$ -, ' $p\delta\beta yr$ -, 'to hasten' (Trans.), $p\delta\beta$ 'r 'haste', from *upa-θwar-, v. BBB p. 59 sq.; B. rypδβh 'noon' Dhu 209, from rapiθwā- (Reichelt, ad locum).
- 294. (2) Man. δf , in $p\delta f'r\beta\gamma yy$, N. of a god, cf. $p\delta\beta'r$ above, and H., loc. cit., perhaps under the influence of the Parth. spelling, which should be *pdf'r.
 - 295. (3) tf, after \check{c} , in ctf'r 'four' ($\check{c}tf\bar{a}r$), cf. § 173.
- 296. (4) Chr. tf, tb (= tv), in initial position. tfyz ii 6, 31, and tbyž- i, Pres. stem, 'to collect', v. H., Sogd. p. 32 on 4.1
- 297. (5) f, in the enclitic pronoun of the 2nd person, Man. -f(y), \S 1355 sq., cf. Av. - $\theta w\bar{a},$ v. H., ZDMG 90, *32*.
- 298. (6) §, in Man. B. p§'(') βr 'provisions', from Av. $pi\theta w\bar{a}$ -, and Man. $\gamma y \delta y p$, Chr. $\gamma \delta y p$, 'damage', from $S(\gamma y \delta \beta p)$ in the Anc. Lett., v. sydnp = Hug BBB p. 63 on 523.
- 299. (iii) OIr. θr , unless turning into $r\theta$ (cf. § 440; on $an\theta r$ v. § 346), becomes δ , beside which the older δr is frequently attested in Sogdian script, occasionally also in Manichean. Cf. Andreas, apad F. W. K.

296 Where the ST ii form should be read tfyz-, viz. both ST i and ST ii have initial t, not θ .

Müller, Uigurica (APAW, 1908), p. 3, n. 3. štyk 'third', from $\theta rit \bar{\imath} ya$ -; $my \dot{s}$ -, passim, against $my \delta r$ - M 118 i R 8, from $mi\theta ra$ -; wšγnyy, from Av. vərəθrayna-; npyyšn 'grandson' M 134 i V 5, S. np'yšnt, Pl., T ii D 11, cf. § 943; "š, N. of the 9th day, from $\bar{a}\theta r$ -, cf. H., Orientalia, viii 91 fn. 2, B. "š'kw 'ashes', from *āθraka-, v. Benv., Notes ii 244; Man. γwšt, Pl., 'metals', from gaoθra-, v. Sogd. p. 20 on 21; B. 'nyš 'elsewhere' VJ 1230, nyš 'on the other hand' Dhy 272, from *anyaθra-, cf. Skt. anyatra (cf. wysp'rδyy, § 440); xšywr, N. of the 4th day, from *χšαθτανατγα- (cf. § 171), against B. 'γδδτkt'k from M(')χόμλ-ρ t Av. xšaθrō.kərəta- (v. JRAS, 1942, 97); perhaps wš- from *wiθra, cf. βχ-'splandid Av. ōiθτa, in 'yw wšyy 'alone, single' Sogd. 24, 9, B. wš'wš 'one by one' Dhu 22, Man. wśwsyt, Pl., 'various', Sogd. p. 25 on 9, wsp't *'autrefois'(?) M 127 R 11; &c. [nyš, cf. now Benv. VJ p. 92. V. Add.].

300. (iv) θ was dropped before n in $\delta \beta$ 'mbn 'lady, wife', from Av. $dəm\bar{a}n\bar{o}.pa\theta n\hat{\imath}$ -, v. Meillet, BSLxxiii 103 (cf. also §§ 304. 449. 453. 466), in pn'nc 'co-wife', v. § 1046, and in B. "r'ync 'cubit', v. § 247.

301 (v) θ becomes t.

(1) Before s, in Man. B. mrts'r, B. 'wrts'r, v. § 461, and in B. kwrts'r, from kwr8, v. §§ 440. 1534.

(2) Before š, in δat ši, N. of the 15th day, from $*\delta a\theta$ ši, v. § 443.

302. (3) After δ , in Man. ptwy δt , 2 Pl. Impt., 'to hand over', patwēδt from *patwēδθ, v. BBB p. 104 on f 53-4.

(vi) θi became š in B. γr'nš 'tie', from *granθi-, v. BBB p. 63 on 523.

303. (i) p normally remains p. ptr- 'father', from p(i)tar-; npys-'to write', from *ni-paisa-; 'sp- 'horse', from aspa-; &c.

304. (ii) p becomes b.

(1) In contact with a preceding m (n), cf. §§ 245. 272. $\delta\beta^{n}mbn$, $\delta\beta$ 'mpn, 'lady, wife', v. § 300; tmb'r 'body', v. § 449; 'mbyr- 'to fill', v. § 544; Chr. 'mpd- 'to fall' (ambad-), from ham-pata-.

On the loss of b from p in this position, v. § 453.

- 305. (2) In postvocalic position (cf. §§ 246. 269). Chr. 'b 'water' ii 3, 26, otherwise Chr. 'p, Man. B. "p; Man. "bwx, beside "pwx, N. of the 10th day, cf. § 236; cf. also the LW B. ' $w\beta$'s'k, Fem. ' $w\beta$'s'nch, 'lay-monk, lay-nun', P 7, 127 sq., beside 'wp's'k, 'wp's'nch, DN 4, from Skt. upāsaka.
- 306. (3) Before $y\bar{a}$ (cf. § 246), in Man. by mnwrz, N. pr., Mahrnāmag 100, connected by H. with Man. py'm- 'to heal' (cf. § 582).
 - (iii) On the dissimilation in ptfs. 'to read' v. § 468.

307. (i) OIr. b normally becomes v, spelled β . β_{γ} - 'god', from baga-; βr't 'brother', from brātar-; ptβst-, Past stem, 'to join, connect', from patibasta..

308. (ii) b remains b:

- (1) In primary contact with a preceding m: kmbyy 'less, wanting', from *kambiyah-, v. § 1302. After the prefix ham-, v alone is found, cf. Chr. 'mbrz, Man. 'n β rz, 'reception', § 655. Cf. §§ 253. 283.
- 309. (2) After z (which became z, \forall . § 377), in Man. wjp-, Chr. 'wžb-, 'terror' (§ 43 fn.), from Av. azōbā-. Cf. § 284.
- 310. (iii) b became m, in Chr. *mr'w 'crying', from *brāma-, v. § 351.
 - (iv) On the loss of b after $m \vee . \S 453$.

- 311. (i) Remains, generally, f. fry- 'dear', from friya-; fšy'ws 'gentleman' M 135 i 18, B. 'βšy'ws 'superior' Dhu 273, VJ 1495, from Av. fšuyas (H.), cf. § 429; Man. Chr. n'f, B. $n'\beta$, 'people', from Av. $n\bar{a}fa$ -; Man. wfr- 'snow', from Av. vafra-; &c.
 - 312. (ii) fn.
- (1) Becomes vn. Man. $xw\beta n$ 'sleep, dream' T ii D 79 d 5, from Av. $x^{v}afna$ -, cf. Yidgha $x\bar{u}v > n$, IIFL ii 67.
- 313. (2) Becomes m, in Man. Chr. $x \circ m$ 'evening' M 399, 4 (v. § 911). ST i 81, 7, from Av. $x \tilde{s} \bar{a} f n y a$, cf. Parth. $\tilde{s} m$, and v. Tedesco, ZII ii 41.
 - (iii) ft becomes vd, v. § 274.
 - 314. (iv) f§.1
 - (1) Remains fš- in fšy'ws, § 311.
 - (2) Becomes §f- and -sp (cf. § 241), v. § 441.
- (3) Becomes $\chi \check{s}$ in Chr. $xw\check{s}p$ 'ny 'shepherd' i 22, 21, from * $\chi \check{s}up\tilde{a}ne$, from *fšupānaka-, cf. Khot. ksundaa-, ksarma- (Bailey, BSOS viii 128. ix 75), and conversely, 'fšyn, title of the kings of Usrūšana (Barthold, Turkestan, passim), from xšēwan (H.).
- 315. (v) Initial fra- became fa- before s, δ , t, r, n, perhaps $y\bar{a}$; cf. Khot. ha- from fra-, v. Hansen, OLZ, 1935, 350 sqq. fa- was frequently further reduced to f_{-} , v. §§ 169. 178. [v. Addenda.]
- 316. (1) Before s. $fs'c-/fs\gamma t$ -, B. ' $\beta s''c-/^2\beta s'\gamma t$ -, 'to teach', cf. BBB p. 68 fn. 2, from *fra- $s\bar{a}\bar{c}a(ya)$ -; Man. fswx, fs^2x , B. $\beta s^2n\gamma$, 'parasang', 314 In B. 'stnh 'breast' VJ 6a. 1028, Sogdian agrees with Skt. stana, against Av. fštāna-, NPers. pistān, cf. Meillet, BSL xxiii 106.

from *frasaxw- (§ 236), *frasānxa- (§ 435); Man. fsn[y]- 'to swim' or 'to bathe', Sogd. 31, 18, < *fra-snāya-, cf. Khot. haysnāta-, Hansen, loc. cit., 351; fsp' (faspa) 'rafter' or 'wall' (H.), M 178 ii R 10, from *fraspä+x- (for the meaning cf. MPers. prysp, for the preverb Av. fraspāt-, NPers. farasp); Chr. fswyt-, Past stem, 'to sacrifice' i 80, 5, from *fra-suχta-; cf. also fcmbδ, § 372 [v. Addenda].

317. (2) Before š. fšt., Past stem, 'to ask', from *frašta-; Chr. $f\check{s}$ 'm-/ Man. $f\check{s}m\underline{t}$ - (§ 583), 'to send', from *fra- $\check{s}\bar{a}ma$ -, cf. H., Sogd. p. 24 top, v. also § 178; *fšn'[s]- 'to recognize' Sogd. 31, 9, from *fra-(x)š $n\bar{a}$ sa- $, <math>\forall$. H., ad locum; probably also fškr- $(\S 178)$, B. ' β škr-,'to expel', cf. BBB p. 74 on 604, and fšqwxt- 'to press into' (§ 56).

318. (3) Before t. Man. Chr. ftm-, Man. ftm-, S. ftm-, B. (2) prtm-(historical spelling), 'first' (v. § 1331), from fratama-; Man. ft'r BBB 528, 'ft'r M 483, 7, Chr. ft'r i 34, 5,1 '(too) many, (too) much', lit. 'overstepping, superabundant', from \sqrt{tar} -fra, cf. (for the form) Skt. pratara; Chr. ftm'd'r., Pret., 'to blow' i 78, 9, from fra+*dma-(on the t cf. § 471), cf. Skt. pradhmā-, and B. $\delta m^3 s^3 t P$ 7, 61 * blown up, swollen' (H.), Participle from the Inchoative; Man. ftyr-, ftr-, B. '\(\beta t'yr\), Pres. stem (\(\xi\) 178), from *\(\frac{178}{178}\), of. \(\xi\) 185, Man. '\(\frac{177}{177}\), ftrt-, Past stem (§ 169); Chr. ftypd'r-, Pret., 'to shine' ii 3, 72, from fra-tāpaya-.2 On frtr v. § 437.

319. (4) Before r. Chr. fryž- 'to direct' i 31, 14, B. fr'yz- 'to erect' Dhy 84, frēž- from *frarāzaya-, Past stem B. fr št- (frašt-) Dhy 26, from *fra-rašta-; 1 Man. frwwq 'flash, brightness', Sogd. 29, 3, from *fra-rauka-, cf. Khot. haruña 'resplendent' from *fra-rauxšnya-, Hansen, loc. cit. 352 fn. 1; cf. also S. βwrδmy 'vegetation', § 415.

320. (5) Before n. Chr. fn's 'deceit' ii 4, 11, 'ignorance, deception' ii 2, 22, B. βn's 'slander' DN 34, Chr. fnyšt-, Past stem, 'to deceive' ii 4, 43. 5, 39; perhaps fny- 'to repudiate, exclude', v. BBB p. 102 on f 15, 18 [B. βrny-, cf. Benv., TSP 205 on 115].

321. (6) Before $y\bar{a}$ (?). Man. Chr. fy'tr, B. ' $\beta y'$ (')tr ($\partial fy\bar{a}tar$) 'more', from *frayāh- (H.). Not certain, in view of fry'tr, cf. § 1291, and fry'm- *'to finish', ∇ . § 647.

322. (vi) Owing to the scarcity of examples, it is not clear whether initial $fr\bar{a}$ - becomes $f\bar{a}$ - when followed by the consonants which

3181 Not attested in Sogdian writing.

3182 But also Chr. frtyp., Pres. stem, i 65, 6, if Henning's emendation (BBB) p. 84 on 717) is correct.

319 The etymology of Man. fršt-, Past stem, 'to act', v. BBB p. 98 on c 37, is not known [poss. frqšta-, qs- (H)]; the meaning of fršf'h βwt (§ 884) is un-

3201 The translation 'to lose, corrupt; corruption' in ST ii, is incorrect. 49

affect fra- (§ 315). In Khotanese, $h\bar{a}$ - from $fr\bar{a}$ - corresponds to ha-from fra-, cf. $h\bar{a}mura$ - 'forgetting', Hansen, loc. cit. For Sogdian one might quote f'r $\underline{s}\underline{t}m$ ' $ng[y](\underline{)}\underline{h}$ M 133, 49, N. of a subdivision of the first part of the soul, acc. to H., 'magnanimity', with f'r $\underline{s}\underline{t}$ - from * $fr\bar{a}$ -r $a\underline{s}ta$ - 'stretched, extended', and B. f(')yr- 'to stretch' (v. Benv., Notes ii 235), which Reichelt and Hansen (Modi Mem. Vol. i 413, Soghd. Handschr. i 33) derived from $fr\bar{a}$ - $\bar{a}raya$ -. In both cases, however, the loss of the first r may be dissimilatory.

323. (vii) Initial fru- is given the same treatment as fra- before \tilde{s} , in B. ' $\beta \tilde{s}$ 'h ($\partial \tilde{s}$ a) 'flea' SCE 365, from * $fru\tilde{s}\bar{a}$ -, cf. Pašto $wr\partial \tilde{z}a$, EVP 91, Yidgha $fri\gamma o$, IIFL ii 208.

324. (viii) Initial fra-, $fr\bar{a}$ -, before consonants other than those enumerated in § 315, remain unchanged, and so does fr- before $\tilde{a}i$.

325. (1) Before γ . fra:: B. $\beta r \gamma' w VJ$ 66, $pr \gamma' w VJ$ 84, &c., 'treasure', cf. Parth. frg'w, H., Mir. Man. iii Gloss. s.v.; B. $\beta r \gamma r \beta' y$ Dhy 72, Pres. Infin. (depending on s'ct, line 67), 'to offer'. frā:: B. $\beta r' \gamma' z' nt$, 3 Pl. Subj., 'to begin', SCE 261 (cf. Lentz, ST ii 582 c), Man. fr' $\gamma' z nd$, 3 Pl. Pres. or Impf., M 178 ii R 8.

326. (2) Before k. fra-: Man. frkrnd-, Pres. stem, § 152, S. β rkst-, Past stem, § 145, 'to cut'; frqyr- 'to neglect', v. BBB p. 74 bottom.

327. (3) Before m. fra:: frm'y- 'to order'; *frmrz-, v. § 617, Past stem frmš<u>t</u>- (§ 147), 'to spoil'. frā-: B. β r''mcn'nt, 3 Pl. Pres., 'to undress', SCE 218, cf. § 334, from *frāmunč-; cf. also fr'wycyh, § 329.

328. (4) Before p. fra-: frp'š- JRAS, 1944, 143, 24, B. βrp'š-P 2, 282, 'to beat, strike'; B. βrp'z 'pronus', cf. Lentz, ST ii 590, s.v. p'z. [p'z, v. Bailey, BSOAS, xii 324 sqq. xiii 136.]

329. (5) Before w. fra-: frwy $\delta\delta$ - M 502 p 5, B. β rw'y δ - P 3, 117, 'to reach, hit (of an illness)'; B. β rwz- 'to fly', v. \S 1039. frā-: fr'wycy \hbar , from *frāmušti-, v. \S 382.

330. (6) Before χ . fra: S. $\beta r \gamma' z$ - 'to touch' VJ 881, Sogd. 64, 11; frxrws 'timid', v. BBB p. 83 on 690; B. $\beta r \gamma w' y$ - 'to chop', v. BBB p. 59, Man. frxw' k 'chopping' Sogd. 31, 23.

331. (7) $fr\bar{a}i$ - becomes $fr\bar{e}$ -. $fry\bar{s}$ - 'to send', from fra- $ai\bar{s}aya$ -, cf. § 198; B. βr 'y $\bar{s}tr$ 'more', from Av. $fra\bar{e}\bar{s}ta$ -, v. § 1299.

(ix) A Sogdian f has developed from θw , v. § 297.

325¹ B. fr'γrβ'nt Dhy 176, does not contain the preverb from Ben Notes iv 509), but is 3 Pl. Impf., with ā acc. to § 617.

332. (i) Remains, generally, n. n'm 'name', from nāman-; pnc 'five', from panča; zyrn 'gold', from zaranya-; &c.

333. (ii) n is sometimes lost before \check{c} , γ , k, m, \check{s} , \check{s} , ts, θ , and χ .

334. (1) Before č. $[\delta'r]wqyc$, Fem., 'consisting of plants', M 133, 28, from $\delta'rwkync$; B. $\beta r''mc$ VJ 646, pr''mc VJ 697, 3 Sg. Impf., Man. *fr'myc-(§ 438), 'to undress', B. pt'ymc'nt VJ 872, 3 Pl. Impf., 'to dress', against B. $\beta r''mcn$ -, § 327 (from * $\beta r''mnc$ -), ptm'ync-, Man. ptmync-, from *ptmync-, from *ptmync-, the side form -ptmync- of the suffix -ptmync-, cf. § 1103.

335. (2) Before γ. Chr. xγr 'sword' ii 2, 7, from Man. xnγr Sogd. 35, 2. T ii D 163 a 7; Chr. 'γty, Fem. 'γc, B. 'γt'w, Fem. 'γtc, against Man. 'nγtyy, Fem. 'nγttc, B. 'nγt'k, Fem. 'nγtch, 'whole, all, complete', cf. ST ii 575 a,¹ from Av. həngata 'completely', v. H., BBB p. 107 s.v. 'ngdg.

336. (3) Before k, cf. MPers. ng becoming g, Bailey, Zor. Probl. 125 fn. 1. mqx[w]w M 502 o 3, S. $mk\gamma w$ P 13, 20. Rustam 13, against mnqxww BBB f 52, mngx[w] M 521 b 27, 'similar', v. H., BBB p. 103, and Benv., Notes iv 499.

337. (4) Before m. B. $(cn\gamma w)cm'ny$ 'from the depth of one's heart', Intox. Sūtra 36, against Man. (cn'wxy)cnm'ny, cf. BBB p. 86 on 730.

338. (5) Before s. Man. ns from B. nns 'nose', cf. BBB p. 79 on 659, and below, § 946; Chr. xsd'r- 'to protect', cf. Man. xns 'safe, strong', v. BBB p. 104 on f 57; 'spstky' M 133, 101, and 'nspstqy'h ib. 69, 'willingness to serve'; Man. fs'x 'parasang' T ii D 116, 28, from fns'x, v. § 435; xwsndy' 'happiness, contentment', from *xunsandya, cf. MPers. hwnsndyh (H.), v. also § 425. [v. Add.]

339. (6) Before \check{s} from \check{c} , cf. §§ 259 sqq.: ' $y\check{s}kty\underline{h}$ 'harem', $n\gamma[w]$ - $\check{s}[\gamma]k[\gamma]\check{s}tyy$ 'auditrices', Chr. $\underline{t}mp$ 'r $my\check{s}\underline{t}$ 'of the body'.

(7) Before ts, v. § 460.

340. (8) Before θ . Chr. $k\theta$, $kn\theta$, ST i, qt, qd-, qnt, ST ii, 'town'.

341. (9) Before χ. 'xrwzn, from 'nxrwzn 'zodiacal circle', cf. Andreas, SPAW, 1910, 310; pxryy 'planet', from pnxryt, Pl., M 664, 29.

342. (iii) An intrusive n appears in xwynširty, Pl. Obl., 'master, chief', BBB b 45, cf. § 230, and in 'wxnz, Infin., 'to descend', BBB

335 Cf. also Man. $\gamma tmzyn\ T$ ii D 207, 5, $\gamma(n)\gamma t(m)zy[n\ T$ ii D 66 c 22 (H.), 'completely armoured' (v. § 397).

490, against the Infin. 'wxz M 136 V 10, and the Pres. stem 'wxz-M 521 b 9. Man. Lett. ii 17, Impf. w'xz- (v. § 618), cf. BBB p. 54.12

343. (iv) An alternation between n and r is found in some words, the original sound being sometimes n, sometimes r (or r).

(1) The Present stem $xr\tilde{s}$: $xn\tilde{s}$: $x\tilde{s}$ - (acc. to either § 339, or § 357), and its compounds, cf. BBB p. 54 sq.: B. $\gamma r\tilde{s}$ -: $\gamma n\tilde{s}$ - 'to pull'; Man. ' $x\tilde{s}yc$ (if not to be read ' $k\tilde{s}yc$, cf. now B. " $k\tilde{s}$ -, " $k\gamma\tilde{s}$ -, " $k\gamma\tilde{s}$ -, P 2, 850. 851 (H.)), v. Sogd. p. 30 on 11 a; B. ' $p\gamma$ ' $r\tilde{s}$ -, Trans., 'to remove', Dhy 2. Vim 132, $p\gamma$ ' $r\tilde{s}$ - Dhu 286. SCE 266, ' $p\gamma$ ' $r\tilde{s}$ m'n 'coeur qui recule' SCE 213, pw $p\gamma$ ' $r\tilde{s}$ 'steadfast' T iii 10: B. ' $p\gamma$ ' $n\tilde{s}$ -, Trans., Dhy 160. 225, Intrans. 'to retreat' Dhy 161, $p\gamma$ ' $n\tilde{s}$ -, Trans., Dhy 225018. 270, Intrans. Dhy 236, Chr. $px\tilde{s}n$ -, Intrans., i 26, 5 (cf. § 436); S. $pr\gamma$ ' $n\tilde{s}$ - 'to separate'; S. ' $n\gamma\tilde{s}$ - 'to retire', Sogd. 34 line 2 and fn. 3; B. $n\gamma$ ' $r\tilde{s}$ - 'to prostrate, knock down' Dhy 231: Chr. $nx\tilde{s}$ -; B. $w\gamma$ ' $r\tilde{s}$ -: Man. * $wxn\tilde{s}$ - and $wnx\tilde{s}$ - (§ 809), Chr. $wx\tilde{s}n$ - (cf. § 435 sq.), Chr. $wx\tilde{s}$ - 'to deliver', S. $w\gamma$ ' $n\tilde{s}$ ' 'deliverance' JRAS, 1944, 137, 1.

344. (2) arδ is found instead of and, in B. k'tsy'rδ 'mimicry', as compared with Man. q'tsxndytt 'practical jokes', v. BBB p. 84 on 716.

345. (3) In the place of OIr. r, we have an in S. $\beta n \delta$ 'mane' P 19, 21, from $b_r \delta a$ - (H.); n replaces r in the LW wnx'n 'Tuesday', from MPers. $warhr \bar{a}n$, v. BBB p. 85 bottom.

346. (v) $an\theta r$ becomes $\bar{a}r$. Av. $mq\theta ra$ - appears in B. m^2rkr^2yt 'soothsayers' VJ 59. 9^a , $m^2r^2kr^2k$ SCE 263, m^2r^2kh wn- 'diviner' VJ 28°, cf. Salemann, Izv., 1913, 1130, and in xwm^2r 'consolation', v. § 391 [v. also Addenda to § 1117]; f^2ryy 'darkness', from * $tq\theta raka$ -.

347. (vi) n, becoming final, was lost in Chr. 'rwxš 'bandage' (cf. §§ 158. 221 fn.), from Av. urvixšna- (in zaranyō.urvixšna- 'with golden shoelaces'), from *urvisna-, cf. § 257 (H.).

(vii) On n becoming m before p, v. § 449; on n becoming r by dissimilation (?), v. § 467.

342¹ The n of Man. $\beta jynd$ (heavy stem) BBB 509, against B. $\beta zy\delta y$ (light stem) Frg. iii 22, both Infinitives of $\beta jy\delta\delta$ - 'to mount', and of Man. 'wjynd BBB 508, Infin. of 'wjy δ - 'to dismount' (v. § 376), cf. BBB p. 60, to which one may possibly add Chr. $\dot{z}yntt$ i 27, 8, B. zy'nt(t) VJ 1389. 1398. 1399, S. 'zy'nty, Nom., T i a i 15 (-aka- stem?), 'messenger', v. Sogd. 35, might belong to the root (*zgyd-).

- 348. (i) Remains, generally, m. m'n 'mind', from mān-; n'm 'name', from nāman-; rymnyy 'dirty, impure', cf. Av. irimant-, v. BBB p. 74 on 583; &c.
- 349. (ii) Final -am becomes -u in the endings of the Acc. Sg. Masc. (§ 1171), Nom.-Acc. Neuter (§§ 1169. 1172), and the 1 Sg. Impf. (§ 687).
- 350. (iii) Final -ām may have become -ŭ in the endings -w of the Acc. Sg. Fem. (§ 1173), -nw of the Obl.-Acc. of some numerals (§ 1322), -šnw of the pronominal Obl. Pl. (in the historical spellings S. wyšnw § 1447, cywyšnw § 1450, myšnw § 1479, cym'ntšnw § 1488, wyspyšnw § 1214) from *-šanām, cf. § 1399 (with fn.), Anc. Lett. -'nw of the Gen. Pl.
- (iv) Final -im has possibly become -i in the Acc. xwrnyy 'blood', v. § 1168 fn.
- 351. (v) Internal ām became āw in Man. fr'wycyh 'forgetfulness', from *frāmušti-, v. § 382, in Chr. mr'wt, adj., 'crying' i 72, 3, Pl. of *mr'w from *brāma- (H.), cf. § 310, and in the prefix "w- from Av. hāmō-, v. H., BBB p. 67, who quotes S. "wmr'z 'assistant' (also Man. "wmr'zt, Pl., Kaw., G 1), S. *"wsγwn'k 'one with whom one talks', Man. "wqršnyy,¹ N. of the Column of Splendour, Man. "wδm'ndt 'sahavāsa', and has since added Man. "wx'nyy 'living in the same house' M 549 i 8, B. "wm'n'k 'unanimously' P 2, 266, "wptβyw 'equally honoured' P 2, 1137, "w-w'δ'k 'sharing place' P 2, 1137. 1195 sq., "wy'r 'one with whom one has a quarrel' P 3, 58.
- 352. (vi) Foreign m appears as p in skpwndyy M 746 c 4, possibly 'scammonia', NPers. $saqm\bar{u}niy\bar{a}$, v. Hübschmann, Arm. Grammatik, i² 376, cf. § 290. For the interchange m: b, p, cf. Arabic j, Greek σμάραγδος, MPers. clp' 'qalam' Sogd. p. 37 on 25, and v. H., $BSOS \times 949$ fn. 4. [Meaning of skpwndyy quite uncertain.]
 - (vii) On m dissimilated into v, v. § 466; on m becoming n v. § 448.

Γ

353. (i) Remains r: rw'n 'soul', from Av. urvan-; δwr 'far', from $d\bar{u}ra$ -; fry- 'dear', from frya-; mrtyy 'man', from martiya-; &c.

354. (ii) r is sometimes dropped before \check{z} , n, s (§ 459 sq.), \check{s} , ts (§ 461), and after \bar{a} .

355. (1) Before \check{z} (cf. § 148). Man. kj 'miracle' Sogd. 52 t 5, Chr. $q\check{z}$ ii 3, 70, otherwise Man. krj, Chr. $qr\check{z}$.

3511 Translating Parth. h'mcyhrg (H.) [v. Add.]

- 356. (2) Before n (cf. Chr. spwn-, § 151). Chr. pynmcyq 'former, previous' B 49, 7, otherwise Man. Chr. pyrnmcyq; Chr. w'cn 'market', v. Hansen, AbhPAW, 1937, Nr. 9, p. 41 on 6, Man. w'crn, v. § 399.
- 357. (3) Before š (cf. § 147). Chr. pšt 'lips' ii 2, 6, B. pršt SCE 86, v. H., BSOS viii 585 fn. 3; Chr. pšty- 'to prepare', Man. B. pršty-; Man. qšn (kašn) T ii B R 5, kšn M 760, 26, Chr. qšn, Man. B. kršn (karšn), 'appearance, shape'; S. *'št't, N. of the 26th day, v. H., Orientalia, viii 92, from Av. arštāt-.
- 358. (4) After ā. Man. Chr. p' 'for, but' T ii B R 14. M 134 i V 4. ST i 81, 10. ST ii 6, 35 < p'r; Chr. s', post-position, 'towards', Chr. 'wc' 'there', Chr. mc' 'here', Chr. pwys' 'after', from s'r, 'wrts'r, mrts'r (§ 461), B. 'pyšys'r (§ 373); Chr. (ST ii) -d't, from -d'rt, 3 Sg. Pres. of d'r-, cf. Telegdi, JA, t. 230 (1938), p. 229. [v. Add.]
- 359. (iii) An unetymological r is sometimes inserted before n and after long vowels. This is in keeping with the tendency to drop a genuine r in the same positions (§§ 356. 358), and, generally, with the weak articulation of r in Sogdian (cf. also § 137). The group rn with a spurious r does not make position (against § 526, g).

For the appearance of an inorganic r after long vowels, cf. the English spellings farther, marster, in the Cely Papers (cf. H. C. Wyld,

A History of Modern Colloquial English, 3rd ed., p. 298).

- 360. (1) Before n. xwrn-, yxwrn-, 'blood', v. § 1168 fn., beside yxwn- and ywxn-, § 417, from Av. vohunī/a-; Chr. z'rcrnwqy' 'mercy' ii 6, 5, otherwise z'rcnwqy'.
- 361. (2) After a long vowel. škwrô 'difficult', against OPers. škauθi-, cf. BBB p. 88 on 763, v. also § 366.
- 362. (iv) Different from the preceding is the insertion of r after initial v in $\beta rywr$ 'myriad', from Av. $ba\bar{e}var$ -. Cf. also B. $\beta r\gamma'$ (')r from Skt. $vih\bar{a}ra$ (v. H., BBB p. 88 on 763. BSOS ix 570. x 94 fn. 4), and NPers. barahne 'naked', from *bayna- (v. H., Sogd. 41 bottom).
- 363. (v) A Sogdian r is sometimes used as an attempt to reproduce cerebral sounds in words taken over from Sanskrit. Hansen has thus explained B. k'rt'k 'grhastha', from MInd. *gāttha, B. pwrny'nyh (Man. pwrny'nyy', § 1035) 'punya' (BSOS viii 579), and B. kr'z'kh 'garment' VJ 1497, from Skt. kāṣāya (SPAW, 1938, 398 fn. 1).

To these, Dr. Henning has added B. n'rkr'k 'actor', SCE 123, from Skt. nāļa 'acting', cf. Khot. nālaa-, Bailey, BSOS viii 935. x 583 fn. 2, and B. $\beta yr'wr'y$ P 2, 191. 198, $\beta r'wr'k$ T ii D 213 (4.0.33 N. pr., Skt. Virūdhaka (Khot. värūlei, vīrrulai, v. Bailey, BSOS x 915).

Cf. also Khot. śararna from Skt. śaranya, Bailey, BSOS x 903.

- (vi) On dr becoming \check{z} v. § 285.
- On θr becoming ξ , v. § 299.

On sr becoming š, v. § 371.

On r alternating with n, v. §§ 343 sqq.

On initial fra- v. §§ 315 sqq.

On r becoming γ by dissimilation (?), v. § 469.

On the dissimilatory loss of r v. § 473.

364. (i) Remains s: sr-'head', from Av. sarah-; Sst-'hand', from OPers. dasta-; 'sp- 'horse', from aspa-; &c.

365. (ii) The group sk apparently remains sk in interior position, but becomes δk initially.

With verbs or verbal nouns used with a preverb, the initial $\check{s}k$ is

regularly transferred into the interior.

A number of etymologically obscure words with initial sk in Sogdian, may have had the preverb us-, or the contact between s and k may be secondary otherwise.1

366. (1) Initial (*)šk-. B. (')šk'np 'world' VJ 529. 1218. &c., from skamb- 'to stem'; škr- 'to lead, take', from *skar-; škwrô 'difficult' (§ 361), from *skauθi-, cf. Parth. 'skwh 'poor' (H.); B. 'škrwβ šw- 'to stumble' SCE 21, from *škarf-, v. § 482, cf. MPers. 'škrw-, Parth. 'skrf- (H., BSOS ix 81), from Vskar-, v. H., BSOS x 508 (H.).

367. (2) Internal šk (on šyškyy 'drop' v. § 450). B. 'nšk'np 'world' VJ 992; Man. pškmbtskwn, 3 Sg. Pres., T i a (no context); Man. pškyr- 'to be chased', v. BBB p. 103 on f 42. [v. Add.]

368. (3) Internal sk. 'rsk 'envy', from Av. araska-, cf. § 164;

'sk' 'high, loud' (§ 1215), from Av. uskāt.

369. (4) Initial sk-. B. 'sk'rn'k 'stupid' Vim 1. SCE 43. 113; Chr. sqrb '?' ii 6, 39; skrtyy 'triumphant', § 1288; skfs 'obstinate', pwskfty 'unobjecting', from \sqrt{kamp} 'to bend' (?); B. 'sk''n 'line, sign' Dhy 52 (cf. Weller, ad locum). [sqrb, v. Bailey, JRAS 1949, 2.] 3651 This set of rules is only tentative. It is made particularly uncertain by a group of words which look as if they belonged to the base skand. 'to break': qtskndm'nky'h 'destructive intention', S. ktsknt'k, Chr. qsqnty 'destroyed, devastated', acc. to H. from kat- 'house' + skand-, v. BBB p. 63 on 521,

B. '\$skstw Vim 116, translating Skt. kalpa acc. to Weller, Abh. K. Morg. xxii 6 (1937) p. 42 sq.; H. suggests that the Sogdian translator may have misunderstood the character 去別 kie (chie), and rendered its ordinary meaning 'to rob, plunder'. 'βskstw could be derived from *fra-skasta-.

B. 'sk'nt VJ 77. 124, 'sk'nty VJ 51, 'cripple', for which H. compares Av. skenda- Y. 928 'palsied' and Parth. 'sknd, with the same meaning.

3691 Acc. to H., BBB p. 83 on 689, from \(\sqrt{skamb-} \) 'to stem'.

370. (iii) sp has become šp in Man. pšp'ryy, B. 'nšpr- 'to walk', B. βšp'ry 'sole', from the base spar-, v. BBB s.v. pšp'ryy, cf. also *pšpr*-, § 1100.

371. (iv) sr became & (cf. & from sr in Pašto, EVP 77 sqq., and Yidgha, IIFL ii 71). šyškyy 'drop; tear' M 137 V 7. M 857, 7. T ii D 267, 16, from Av. sraska-, cf. Parth. srsk, NPers. sirišk (v. also § 450); B. 'γwšh 'mother-in-law' SCE 54, from *hwasrū-, cf. NPers. x'as and xusrū, v. Hübschmann, Pers. Stud. 15, Yidgha xušo, &c., v. Morgenstierne, IIFL ii 269; B. šwn 'hips' P 7, 57 (H.), from Av. sraoni-, cf. Pašto šna, EVP 78, NPers. surūn; B. cškw- 'tear' (cškwy, Nom. VJ 1373), S. 'ckw- (v. § 385 fn.), from *asruka- (v. § 423), cf. NPers. ašk and ars, Hübschmann, loc. cit.1

372. (v) sč appears as

(1) c, presumably after having passed through a stage *šč, cf. § 382, in xcy, possibly also 'ycy, 'is', with -cy from *-šči, from *-sči, from -sti, cf. § 275, and, perhaps, in fcmb8 'world', from *frasčamba-, cf. Av. frasčimbana-, Khot. haskama- 'heap', and, from the same root, B. (')šk'np (§ 366), 'nšk'np (§ 367), 'world'.1

373. (2) š, in the derivatives from Av. pasča, cf. Tedesco, MO xv 212 fn.: Man. pš'-, B. pyš-, used as a prefix, v. § 1143; B. pyšm SCE 532. ST ii 8, 7, 'pyšm ST ii 7, 15. 22, 'according to', preposition with suffixed article, from pasča+ima- (§ 1472); Chr. pšy, pšys', 'after', postposition, Man. pšyy δβr- *'backdoor' Man. Lett. i 29, B. 'pyšys'r 'en arrière' VJ 788. 791. 900, S. 'pšys'r 'then' T M 389 a R 4, from pasča+suffix -ka-; 2 Comparative Chr. pyštrw, B. pyštrw 'later', enlarged by the suffix -cyk B. 'pyštr'yck' SCE 489, pyštrycyk' SCE 485, 'future'; pyšt (pišt) 'but, and, then', from *pašīt, from Av. pasčaēta, v. Benveniste, Grammaire, 204.

374. (vi) s becomes s when palatalized by a following y, v. § 201. A following i appears to have the same effect in B. sykth 'pebbles' VJ 780. 902. 1105. Dhu 285, škth VJ 1266, Man. šyktβryy M 110 ii R 6, against MPers. sygd, v. H., BSOS ix 88.

(vii) On s becoming s by assimilation, v. § 450.

3711 B. šyn SCE 166, šynh SCE 230, 'bed', is not derived from Av. sray-, but is a LW from Skt. śayana (H.).

3721 The difficulty lies in the final -8 of fcmb8. From *frasčambana-pada-> *frasčambambad- > fčambaô, lit. 'place of support'? [Acc. to H. popular corruption of Skt. Jambudvipal.

3731 Thus Benv., Grammaire, 204, who later (Notes ii 215) proposed a different etymology.

3732 Acc. to Benv., SCE ii, p. 32 on 401, 'pyšys'r does not belong here, but to B. 'pš'rm'y (v. § 171).

374 But cf. B. symh 'terror, fright', from Av. sima-, cf. § 1082.

375. (i) Remains z. zyrn 'gold', from zaranya-; 'ztyw 'exiled', from uzdahını- (§ 97); $z\beta^{3}k$ 'tongue', from Av. hizvā- (§ 240); z(n)w(q)'chin, jaw' Sogd. 49, 7, from *zanuka-; -mzt'yzn (§ 284), from *mazdayazna-, cf. Lentz, ZII iv 263, Bailey, Zor. Probl. 177 sq.; B. y'wzn-'deer', Man. ywznyh M 662, 2 (no context), cf. Pers. gavazn, Oss. qwazn, Bailey, BSOS vii 69, Khot. ggüysna-, Bailey, BSOS viii 123.

376. (ii) Becomes ž.

1 .

- (1) When palatalized by y, v. § 201.
- (2) Before g(y), in $\beta jy\delta\delta$ 'to mount', and 'wjy $\delta\delta$ JRAS, 1944, 143, 18 'to dismount', from Av. zgad-, v. Tedesco, ZII ii 40; cf., however, the ž of Av. $hv\bar{o}.\gamma\check{z}a\theta a$ -; v. also § 342 fn. 1. On S. $w^{\prime}c^{\prime}\gamma\delta$ - and $\beta z^{\prime}\gamma st$ v. § 483.
- 377. (3) In secondary contact with b in Man. wjp-, Chr. wžb-(užb-), 'terror' (v. § 510), derived by H. from Av. (duž)azōbā-, becoming *ūzbā and užba.
- 378. (4) Dialectically, before v from w, in Chr. zb'q 'tongue' i 30, 4 (reading confirmed by Lentz, ST ii 602 a), cf. Khwār. žβk, against Man. $z\beta'k$, from Av. $hizv\bar{a}$ -, v. §§ 93. 240.
- 379. (5) Before d, with loss of d (on zd remaining zd v. § 284, 1 cf. also ž from žd, § 266). βj -, &c. (§ 179) 'evil', from Av. bazda-, cf. Bailey, BSOS vii 85; Chr. rwž- 'to wish', from ruzd-, cf. MPers. rwzd 'greedy', v. H., Sogd. p. 47 on 3; Man. pjwq 'abortion' M 530, 11 (quoted BBB p. 62 on 516), Pl. pjwqt T ii B V 1, from Av. pazdu-, cf. Pahl. pazūk, Bailey, loc. cit. (original meaning 'expelled, rejected creature', cf. Av. pazdaya- 'to drive away'?)
 - (6) By assimilation, v. § 451.
- (iii) On the assimilatory loss of z before s, v. § 465; before z, v. § 458.
- 380 (iv) A late prothetic z before m has been recognized by H. in B. zm'wrc, zm'wr'k, 'ant' (§ 247), cf. Uigur zmurun[sic], Greek σμύρνα, with μύρρα, σμάραγδος with Skt. marakata.

381. (i) Remains š. 'xšp-'night', from Av. xšapā-; zryš-'to hurt', from oraēš-, v. BBB p. 56 on 492; okyšp-, from Av. karšvar-, v. 147; &c.

3791 The differentiation in the Sogdian treatment of OIr. zd may have its reason in the different origin of the zd groups, cf. mazdah- corresponding to Skt. medhā, but bazda- with zd from dh+t (H.).

h

382. (ii) Proto-Sogdian šč became č. fr'wycyh 'forgetfulness', from B. fr"wyšcy, from *frāmušti-, v. BBB p. 75 on 605 (cf. §§ 119. 275. 329. 351. 1007); prcy 'behind', from *paršči, from Av. paršti-, v. § 275; possibly Man. mwškyc 'wild cat', and B. yyten- 'stingy'; 2 cf. also § 372.

383. (iii) S. šč became Man. j in 'yjn 'worthy', owing to the special origin of šč in this word, cf. §§ 155. 263 fn. 2.

384. (iv) δz apparently became \check{c} in βyc 'physician', from Av. baēšaza-, v. BBB p. 62, but cf. Pahl. bck'n, Bailey, BSOS ix 230; v. § 949 on B. βyšykyn.

385. (v) \check{s} is lost after $\check{c}(a)$ -.

(1) Before m, in Chr. cmy, cmp, Pl., ST ii, Man. cmyy T ii D 63 a 15, 'eye', beside Man. Chr. B. cšm-, from čašman-, cf. Khwār. tsam, Khot. tcei'ma-, Ormuri cimi, &c.1

386. (2) Before n in Chr. cn'wq 'thirsty' i 24, 7, Man. wšn cn' 'krtyšt' 'you have become hungry (cf. § 210 fn. 1) and thirsty' (?) M 121 V 4, against B. cšn' 'thirst' VJ 814. Vim 134, cšn' mwrtk 'dead with thirst, VJ 317 sq., from *tršna-, v. Bailey, BSOS vi 67 (cf. § 277); cf. Ormuri trunuk. [Chr. cn', Abl., 'thirst', Hansen, Giw. p. 7.]

387. (vi) Final -š is lost in the ending of the 2 Sg. Opt., v. §§ 692. 695. On the dissimilatory loss of §, v. § 474.

(vii) A Sogdian & has developed from

s, before p, § 370. θr , § 299. Palatalized s, § 374. θw , § 298. $sr, \S 371.$ θi , § 302. čy, § 196. sč, § 373. $h, \S 405.$ s, before k, § 366 sq.

 382^1 The forms attested are Man. $\mathit{mwškyc}~M~127~V~2$, Uigur $\mathit{miškič}~SPAW$, 1930, 467, B. mwškyšc(h) SCE 330. 359, B. mwškynch Frg. iii 39. Assuming that mwškyšc is the oldest form, mwškyc may be a case like frwycyh, or it may have lost the second & through dissimilation. mwkkynch would then represent an inverse spelling of mwskyc, on the analogy of -myc: -mync, &c. (§ 334). mwskysc could be derived from *mūš-kušt(a)r- 'mouse-killer', cf. Skt. mūşikāda, Greek $\mu\nu\dot{\nu}\dot{\rho}\rho\rho\beta$ os; for i from u cf. § 119, for $\dot{s}\dot{c}$ from $\dot{s}tr$ cf. § 278.

382' B. yyteny'kyh, Obl., 'stinginess', SCE 70. If to is here used instead of c, this may be a phonetic development from Man. $\gamma y \delta cnk \ T \ i \ D \ 51$, B. $\gamma y \delta cn^3 k$ SCE~46, 'stingy'. The etymology, however, is unknown; -cn(')k is here con-

sidered to be a suffix, v. § 1021.

3851 The similar development of S. 'ckw', Pl., 'tears', So. 338, from B. cškw-(§ 371), may support a suggestion by Prof. Turner, that the initial c- of this word should be the result of a contamination between *aškw. and čršm-. A parallel from Indian languages, as Prof. Turner kindly informed me, is provided by Bhadrawāhī ēkhu, Bhalēsī ākhu 'tear', which presumably show con-

388. Conspectus.

	Initial, 389 sq.	
Preserved as χ.	Internal.	Before u (w), 391. 392. Before āu, 393. After long vowels, 394. 395. 396.
		Initial, 397.
Lost.	Internal.	Before i, y, 398. After d, 399. In syncope, 400. -ah- stems, 403. Av. ending -ahe, 404.
		Final, 401 sq.

Becomes &, 405.

389. (i) OIr. h is preserved as χ :

(1) Initially.

(a) Before u (w), cf. fn. 1 on § 391, in Man. xwr 'sun', and xwp'good, skilful', v. § 223.

390. (b) In the pronominal stem x-, v. §§ 1398, b. 1405 sqq.

(c) In some forms belonging to OIr. ah- 'to be', v. §§ 760 sqq.

391. (2) Internally.

(a) Before u(w), which afterwards may be transposed through metathesis. (Exception: zrwśc-, § 399.) xwrmzt, from ahuramazdāh- (on the ending v. § 395 fn.); xwmn', N. of the 2nd day, from Av. vohu-manah-, cf. §§ 208. 404; Man. Chr. xwm'r 'consolation' M 617 i 28. B 49, 2. 12, B. ywm'r VJ 1115, from Av. vohu-+ $mq\theta ra$ -, v. §§ 208. 346; xwrn-, yxw(r)n-, 'blood', from Av. $vohun\overline{\imath}/a$ -, v. § 208 sq.; -xwnd-, from -ahwant-, v. § 939; 'wx 'mind', &'twx 'happy', from Av. aphvā-, v. § 236; either a(p)hvā- or ahu- 'existence' may be recognized in Chr. bž'xwq B 49, 5, B. 'βyz'γwk passim, 'unhappy, miserable', with suffix -ka-, and the abstract Man. (') $\beta j'xw\underline{t}y'\underline{h}$ 'unhappiness, suffering (not clear whether mental or physical)', v. BBB p. 90 on a 9, with suffix -ty' (v. § 1070. Wrong

tamination of Skt. áśru and ákṣi, the normal outcome of śr in this group being *étr, becoming thr (e.g. Khasali athru 'tear'). For Henning's explanation of the initial c-, v. § 286 fn. One may also consider the possibility of cškw- going back to *dasruka- (cf. Greek δάκρυ, &c.), becoming *dašuka-, *daškwa-, and then developing acc. to § 286.

 391^{1} The tendency of hw to become χw , is seen also in the Avesta, cf. Bartholomae, Gdr. Ir. Phil. i 37.

1.67

Lentz, ST ii 580 a); S. rtyw, N. of the 25th day, Man. pwx, N. of the 10th day, from owahwi-, v. § 237.

- 392. (b) h also becomes χ when its position in front of u(w) is due to metathesis. 'rtxwšt, N. of the 3rd element, S. 'rtxwšt, N. of an intercalary day (cf. H., Orientalia, viii 90 with fn. 3), from rta-+ wahišta- (artxušt, from *artxwəšt, from *artuhəšt, from *artwahišt), against the treatment of wahista- in wstm'x (§ 210); Man. xw'qr 'merchant' T ii D 66 b 9. 28, B. yw'kr Vim 157, from *wahākara-(cf. § 63), v. BBB p. 116 top, against w'crn 'street, bazar', from *wahāčarana- (v. § 399), where no metathesis took place.
- 393. (c) Before āu in Chr. dyx'w 'village' i 36, 14. 52, 3. ii 3, 54, from dahyāw-, cf. § 398 fn. 1 on 'ztyw.
- 394. (d) After long vowels if, owing to the loss of the endings, h moved into final position (except if h was followed by i, § 398; a special case is that of B. "y, § 401).
- 395. (a) m'x 'moon, month', from māh-; Man. x'x 'source, spring' (x'xtyy, Pl., T ii B R 3, x'xsryyt, Pl., M 178 i V 1), B. Y'yh VJ 961. 1206, cf. Bailey, BSOS ix 75, if it goes back to $\chi \bar{a}ha$, and not to $*\chi \bar{a}\chi a$, as supposed by Bailey; $w \underline{\delta t} m'x$ 'paradise', from Av. vahištom ahūm, cf. § 113, vii; perhaps mzyx 'great, big', v. § 403.1
- 396. (β) After χ was thus established in final position, suffixes could be added. Man. y'xyy 'brave' T ii D 66, 2, 8, y'xy M 137 R 6, Pl. y'xyt M 871, 8, B. y'yy SCE 308. Padm 49, which H. derives from *yāh- (cf. the meaning of Av. yāskərət-)+suffix -aka-; 'ndwxc 'sorrow' M 178 i V 15 and passim, cf. NPers. andoh, with suffix -&(§ 1004); if mzyx belongs to § 395, one should here mention B. mz'yyk' 'nw'z'k 'big assembly' SCE 62, S. mz'yxk Anc. Lett. ii 53 (meaning, acc. to H., 'grown up, of age'), Fem. mz'yxch ptwh 'great retribution', ib. 40, with suffix -(a)ka-.

397. (ii) h is lost.

- (1) Initially always, except in the words mentioned § 389 sq. After
- 3912 Similar to \$\beta^2 xw\$- with \$\beta^2\$- 'bad', may be B. wytyy SCE 466. P 3, 117, wtyy Vim 17, wytywy Vim 19, 'suffering' (wətux-, wətxw-?), from *wata- 'bad'

3921 To which was adapted the name of the third day, 'rt'wxwšt, artawaxušt (inst. of *artawəšt or *artaxwəšt), < rtahe wahistahe.

3951 An exception to this treatment is xwrmzt' from ahura-mazdāh-, but the h of mazdah- is also lost in Av. mazdam, Acc., and other forms which follow the -ā- stem inflection (cf. Bartholomae, Gdr. Ir. Phil. i 235), Note the form without -' in the name of the first day in Sogdian script, ywrmzt, 'ywrmzt.

its disappearance a following short vowel can be reduced acc. to §§ 82 sq. 92 sq. 96. 99-102.

The prefixes 'n- and "w-, from Av. ham- and hamo- (§ 351) respectively; mywn 'all, complete', from hamagaona-; mzyyn M 133, 74, B. mz'yn VJ 921, 'with an armour, armoured', from *hama-zaēna-; mwck 'teacher', from *hamauk-, v. Bailey, Phil. Soc. Trans., 1936, 100; pn'nc 'co-wife', from Av. hapaθnī-, v. § 1046; z'r 'thousand', from *hazahra-; Man. S. m'yδ 'thus', Chr. myθ i 16, 19. 81, 9, maiθ from *hama-i\theta, and B. m'\text{\delta} 'thus, so that', from *hama-a\theta a, ef. Av. hamaθa; 1'rt't, N. of the 6th day, from Av. haurvatāt- (cf. § 86 fn.); "mynyy 'summer', from Av. hamina-; $z\beta$ 'k 'tongue', from Av. hizvā-, škw- 'dry', from hišku-, v. § 93; B. 'yntk'w 'Indian', § 94; ytkw- 'bridge', from Av. haētu-, § 126; Chr. nznī 'humble' i 6, 9, abstract Man. nzndy'h, cf. § 27, from *hunao, cf. Arm. hnazand (H.); ${}^{\flat}w\beta t$ -, Past stem, 'to sleep', from ${}^{\flat}hufta$ -, § 857.

- 398. (2) In internal position the examples of loss of h can be distributed as follows.
- (a) Before i or y (on ahi 'thou art' v. § 405). nyδ- 'to sit down', from *nihida-, cf. Tedesco, BSL xxiv 199 sq.; 'ztyw' exiled', from uzdahyu- (§ 97); the ending -' of the 2 Sg. Subj. (§ 698), from $-\bar{a}hi$; S. wp'nc'k, N. of an intercalary,2 from *wahy(ah)-+pančaka-, v. H., Orientalia, viii 90 with fn. 2, cf. § 210 fn. 2, where wštm'x, wyštm'x, 'paradise', from Av. vahištəm ahūm, is mentioned; ky', Oblique of the relative pronoun, from kahya.

The last three examples also fall under § 399.

399. (b) After a, unless, with the exception of zrwšc, h is followed by u(w), v. § 391. 'ym 'I am', from ahmi, v. also § 432; m'x 'we', from *ahmāxam, cf. OPers. amāxam; Man. r'k 'vein', H., JRAS, 1942, 232 fn. 6, cf. MPers. rg, NPers. rag, Parth. (unpubl.) rhq, from *rahaka-, cf. Av. Ranhā- (H.); Man. w'crn, Chr. w'cn (§ 356), 'street', from *wahāčarana-, v. BBB s.v., cf. § 392; xw'r 'sister' M 760, 16, from xwahar-; B. z'kt, Pl., VJ passim, Man. z'kt(yy)

397 Beside B. $m^2\delta$ we have Chr. m^2t in ST ii, which would point to an old thaving become d (cf. § 269). On the other hand there is also Chr. myt ii 6, 10, 41, myd~i 81, 12, against $my\theta$ quoted above, so that one is at liberty to assume that B. m'δ stands for māθ [v. Add. to § 96, p. 307].

3081 The reason for the difference in the treatment of uzdahyu- and dahyāw-(§ 393) presumably is that in the latter y had disappeared after producing umlaut (v. § 183), while in uzdahyu- the a, not being stressed, was reduced as in §§ 164 sqq. before it could be palatalized, causing y to remain, and the preceding h to disappear.

3982 Perhaps the vpači of Rachmati, T.T. vii 19, No 9, 3, is to be read

wpncy (?).

- T i a (Par. 12), Sg. *z'k¹ from *zahaka-, cf. MPers. zhg (H.); z'r 'thousand', from *hazahra-; Man. zrwšc- T ii D 66, 1. 3, S. 'zr'wšc- JRAS, 1944, 138, 26 (zrušč-, light stem), 'Zoroaster', from *zarahuštr (v. H., Deutsche Literaturzeitung, 1932, Heft 18, p. 830), cf. Parth. zrhwšt, v. § 278.
- (c) After \bar{a} , in $\gamma r'myy$ 'property, wealth', from Gathic $gr\bar{s}hmasee$ H., JRAS, 1944, 139 fn. 5.
- 400. (d) Together with a following a or i, if these are lost through syncope. ptxw'y-'tokill', from *pati-xwāya-, from *pati-xwāhaya-; 'wšt-'to stand, step', ōšt- from *ōhišta-, from awa-hišta-.
- 401. (e) In B. "y, 3 Sg. Impf., 'to be', v. § 766, acc. to H. from $*\bar{a}ha$ (Av. anha), becoming $*\bar{a}ya$, with y as hiatus consonant.
- 402. (3) In final position. For Av. $\cdot \bar{o}$ from $\cdot ah$, Sogdian has $\cdot i$, spelled $\cdot y(y)$. This was established by Tedesco, ZII iv 126, on the strength of the Nom. Sg. Masc. ending $\cdot y$, and of xwtyy 'self', from Av. $x^{\nu}at\bar{o}$. One may add the rel.-interrog. pronoun ky from Av. $k\bar{o}$, and $\delta \check{s}cy$, N. of the 8th day, from $da\theta u\check{s}\bar{o}$, v. §§ 276. 443.
- 403. (iii) OIr. -ah- stems are generally treated as -a- stems (v. §§ 935. 938 sq.), including heavy stems in -iyah- (kambĕ, from *kambiyah-, § 1302). But with stems in -iyah- that would normally become light it is just possible that iya became \bar{e} (§ 202) causing $h > \chi$ to remain, cf. § 395 sq. This would provide an explanation for mzyx 'great, big', from the comparative Av. mazyah-.¹
- 404. (iv) The Gen. ending of Av. vərəθraynahe, N. of the 20th day, and the ending of vanhave mananhe, N. of the 2nd day, appear as -' in the Sogdian light stems wšyn' and xwmn'.
- 405. (v) An isolated case of palatalization of h is provided, acc. to H., by 'yš 'thou art' (iš, from *i\(\chi\), from *a\(\chi\)i (cf. § 432), from ahi).
- (vi) On the Sogdian equivalents of Av. ahr and ahr when representing r, v. §§ 139. 141.

METATHESIS

406. (i) Of u (w). Cf. H., BSOS ix 548 sq. (referred to, in this section, as H., loc. cit.). Metathesis of u (w) can be by replacement of a short vowel ($fsu\chi$ from * $frasa\chi w$ -), or by intrusion ($\delta \gamma ud$ - from $\delta u\gamma d$). Since replacement is not found with progressive metathesis, one may consider the cases of replacement by regressive metathesis as ex-

399¹ [Chr. z'q, Giw.].
403¹ An ·ah- stem appearing with χ in Sogdian, is possibly B. ' $z\gamma w(h)$ (' $z\gamma wh$ kwn- 'to cause anxiety' VJ 218, rty sy ZKh' $z\gamma w(h)$ mntr'ys 'and his anxiety became oppressive' VJ 18d sq. 791. 1114. 1277. 1332), which acc. to H, may stand for $aza\chi$ - = Av. azah-. [Cf. also ' $rs\gamma$, 'rs'ny 'piles' P2, 37. P3, 10-12, Skt. ars'as- (H.)].

amples of u(w) producing umlaut before dropping, similar to those where y was lost after palatalizing preceding vowels (§§ 183 sqq.).

In this section the examples are arranged acc. to the sounds across which u(w) has been transposed.

407. (a) Regressive.

- (1) Across β . $w\beta$ 'to be(come)', from βw -, v. § 792 sq., cf. BBB p. 89 on a 6 [cf. Oss. ovin, ŭævin].
- 408. (2) Across δ . B. $w\delta$ ($wu\delta$ -) 'wife', from $wad\bar{u}$ -, cf. § 506; S. $mw\delta$ 'wine' Anc. Lett., from $m\delta w$, v. H., BSOS x 98.
- 409. (3) Across θ . S. $\gamma w \delta k$ 'throne' T i α (6) R 12, 1 from $\gamma \delta w k$ ($\gamma \bar{\alpha} \theta u k$), cf. Yaghn. $\gamma \bar{\sigma} t k$ (Klimchitsky, Zap., 1937, 20).
- 410. (4) Across γ . Man. jwxšk-, Chr. zwxšq-, 'disciple', from B. $\delta r\gamma wšk$ -, from *driguška-, cf. §§ 255. 285; Man. $jw\gamma$ (light stem), Chr. $zw\gamma$ (in $zw\gamma m$ 'ny 'avo $\tau \eta \rho$ ós' i 47, 15. 48, 20, and the abstract $zw\gamma y$ 'q B 49, 30 (thus to be read acc. to H.)), from B. $z\gamma w$ P 3, 39, $\delta r\gamma w$ VJ 1097, Chr. $z\gamma w$, Acc., i 1, 75, 'severe, hard, cruel'; Man. $z\gamma w$ 'lion' (zodiacal sign) M 549 i 20, from B. $z\gamma w$, cf. § 194 (H.).
- 411. (5) Across i (?). It is not clear whether Chr. qwynt is a metathesis from qywnt 'to that' (§ 1463) as suggested by Lentz, ST ii 586 c (kiwand becoming kwyand or kwind), or whether both are merely different spellings of kiwind, cf. Man. prywynd, § 107.
- 412. (6) Across k. šwkc', Fem., 'dry', against the Masc. škwyy from *(hi)škuwaka- (§ 93); for Chr., H., loc. cit. 549 fn. 1, mentions swq- 'to be', from Man. B. (')skw-, pcwq'd'r- 'to speak, address', from ptšqw'd'r-, pcwqyr- 'to fear' B 49, 10, from pcqwyr-.
- 413. (7) Across m. Chr. swmdr- 'lake', Man. swmtr- 'ocean' (sumdr-), v. § 47, from smwtr- (smudr-) M 137 R 3, &c., B. sm'wtr-, cf. § 505, from Skt. samudra.
- 414. (8) Across mn. Chr. žwmn- (žumn-) 'time', from Man. jmnw-, v. § 512 fn.
- 414 a. (9) Across n. 'xšwndyy 'satisfied, glad', ∂x šūnde ∂x šūnde (§ 272) ∂x šnūtaka-, Past Partc. to 'xšn'w-,¹ cf. § 571 and 'xwšndyy § 416.

409¹ prw γw'δk prδ'yδ, 2 Sg. Impt., 'sit down on the throne', cf. § 877 fn. 2.
410¹ wyšn jwγty' myδnyh ''wrt nwrtyy šwt 'he walks turning to and fro among the cruel ones' T ii D 117, 1 sq.

410² Standing for *žγw·w. This may also apply to the adverb jγw 'very much' T ii D 117, 22. 27, Chr. žγw ii 5, 24, B. zγw Reich. ii 63, 9. VJ 65^e (v. JRAS, 1942, 99), δrγw VJ 1332.

414 at Thus Henning, abandoning his connexion of 'xsundyy with B. 'yus-(BSOS viii 585 fn. 2) on which see § 213 fn. 1.

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415. (10) Across r. xwrm 'earth, soil', from xrwm, v. JRAS, 1942, 101 (on S. ywrwm v. § 482); S. β wr δ my T ii D ii 169 (a) i V 17, Abl., β wr δ my [sic] ib. 11, Nom., 'vegetation', fur δ / θ me, from *fru δ / θ me, from *fra-rudma-1 (cf. § 319)+suffix -ka- or -ya-.

416. (11) Across š. xwšyp 'whip', from Av. xšvaēpa-, Sogd. p. 23 on 17. 18; B. 'γwš'yp- 'squint-eyed', from Av. xšvaēwa-, v. BBB p. 63 on 523; Man. 'xwšndyy 'satisfied, glad', γχūšnde < γχšūnde, v. § 414 a.

417. (12) Across χ (OIr. χ and h). Man. Chr. ywxn- 'blood', from Man. yxwn-, B. $w\gamma rn$ - ($u\chi^r rn$ - or $wu\chi^r rn$ -) P 2, 454, 476, &c., from γwrn -, v. §§ 209. 1168 fn.; Chr. swxnw 'word, speech' ii 5, 24. 40, from B. $s\gamma wnw$, cf. § 222; Chr. swx^2y -/ $swxs_2$ - 'to take, lift', against Chr. sxwy-, B. $s\gamma w$ (')y- (cf. § 567 fn. 1), Man. Chr. sxws- T i a. ST ii 1, 50, S. ' $s\gamma ws$ - X I ii R 1; Chr. ywx-' 'to separate', against Man. 'yxw-'y- 3 Sg. Impf. (§ 220); Chr. 'wxs- Past stem, 'to break', against Man. 'xw-'y- Pres. stem, v. BBB p. 59 N° 11; B. $w\gamma w$ -sw 'six', from * χ -swasam, v. H., loc. cit. 548 fn. 2; 1 Man. wx-' scn^2 'exhausted', against xw-'s-'s-' idem, xw-'s-' 'weak', cf. supreseq BB- 82 sq.; on final - χw - v. § 236.

418. (13) Across z. wjp- 'terror', from Av. azōbā-, v. § 377.

419. (14) Across $z\bar{a}\chi$ in Chr. $bw\bar{z}'xq$ 'distressed', from Chr. $b\bar{z}'xwq$, v. Lentz, ST ii 580 a, and above, § 391.

420. (b) Progressive.

(1) Across č. B. ptpt'yn'cwy Obl., 'refractoriness' or 'isolation', Dhu 34, from *ptpt'yn'wc, cf. § 1080.

421. (2) Across γ (cf. H., loc. cit.). S. δγωτ- 'daughter' SCE 26. VJ 26. 352. T ii D 10, from Man. δωγξ- M 760, 7, S. δωγτ- VJ 1009. 1135. T ii D 6. 7. 15; S. sγωδ- 'Sogdian', v. Freiman, Sbornik, 33 sqq., Intox. Sūtra 37, Sogd. 61, 25, from sωγδ- Anc. Lett.; Chr. γωδ'r-, Pret., 'to speak', from Chr. ωγδ'r-, from Man. ωγτωδ'r-(§ 167), cf. Lentz, ST ii 584 a; Chr. γων'ty 'awake, watchful', from Man. ωγγ'tyy, v. § 215; Chr. γωδ-, B. 'γωδ-, 'to rejoice', from Man. B. ωγδ-, v. § 213 fn. 1; Chr. γω'm n'fc 'guest' i 24, 8 sq. 25, 18, from

415¹ H. compares Av. uruθman-, °mi-, °mya-. Cf. also Man. 'βrwδ 'growth, plant', v. BBB s.v., from *abi-rauda-.

417¹ *χέναἔαπ became, through dissimilatory loss of the first š, *χωαἕu, χωἕu (= Chr. xwέw, cf. the place-name τος 'the six temples' (H.), Barthold, Turkestan, 126 sq.), then, through metathesis, uχέu (cf. Yidgha uxšo, Yaghn. uxš, referred to by Gauthiot, MSL xvii 154), finally, with svarabhakti vowel (§ 482), uyušu.

4172 If not borrowed from Parth. wx's-.

Chr. $w\gamma'm$ n'fc i 81, 16, B. $`w\gamma'm$ Sogd. 60, 14, S. $w\gamma[`]`m$ Anc. Lett. iii 7 $(u\gamma\bar{a}m, \text{ foreign, remote country', from *wi-gama- (v. § 214)?}$ On n'fc v. § 1003 fn.). [v. Add. p. 308.]

422. (3) Across *h in xw'qr 'merchant', from *wahākara-, v. § 392; 'rtxwšt, N. of the 3rd element, from *artuhəšt, v. § 392.

423. (4) Across k. šmnkw'nc, Fem., 'devilish', from šmnwq'ny, Masc., v. H., loc. cit.; ytqw- 'bridge', from *haituka-, cf. § 518; B. 'yw'rδkw 'sincere' SCE 62. Dhy 134. 194, 'yw'rδkwy Obl., Sogd. 60, 9, against Man. i 'rδwky' 'sincerity' M 664, 16, v. § 154; B. 'βz'γkwstr 'more wretchedly' Dhy 41, against B. 'βyz'γwk (§ 391), cf. H., loc. cit.; B. cškw- 'tear', from *asruka-, v. § 371; B. 'yntk'w 'Indian' Intox. Sūtra 37, S. 'yntkwt Pl., Anc. Lett. ii 37, from *hinduka-, cf. MPers. hindūg; S. m'nkw 'similar', from m'nwk, cf. BBB p. 103 on f 52; B. 'nz'nkwy 'upon one's knees' T iii S 313, 3, from 'nz'nwk- VJ passim; ''ykwn 'eternally', from *āyu-ka-na- (H.).

424. (5) Across r. $xrwmz[t]^{\beta} \beta \gamma yy$ (§ 73 fn.), from $xwrmzt^{\beta} \beta \gamma yy$.

425-6. (6) Across s. Man. x(s)[w]ndtyh 'happiness, contentment' T ii D 66 c 7, Chr. xswntyh i 73, 9, from Man. xwsndyh, cf. § 338.

427. (7) Across t. Chr. qtwr 'descendant' ii 1, 66, from qwtr, borrowed from Skt. gotra, cf. also § 483 fn.

428. (8) Across χ . Man. xwšy 'increase' (H.) M 896, 20. M 765 d 8, B. ' γ wš'y- 'to grow' P 2, 358 sq., from wa χ š- 'to grow'; Man. xwštr- 'camel' (§ 517), from * $u\chi$ štra-, v. § 257; B. $y\gamma$ ws- 'to learn' SCE 536, Past stem $y\gamma$ wt- VJ 310. 796, from S. ywys- X 1 i V 5, Past stem S. ywyt- ib. R 22, Man. ywxt-, cf. H., loc. cit.; B. $r\gamma$ wšn- 'luminous', from Man. Chr. rwxšn-.

429. (9) Across ya in fšy'ws 'gentleman', from Av. fšuyas, v. § 311.

430. (ii) Metathesis of i, e (regressive).

(1) Derivatives from OIr. dwi- 'two', became first δvi - (§ 239), then δiv - (cf. Gauthiot, MSL xvii 145): the ordinals Man. $\delta \beta ty$ -, B. $\delta \beta ty$ -, $\delta \gamma ty$ -, v. §§ 1334-6, and Man. S. $\delta \beta tyk$, Chr. dbtyq; Man. B. $\delta \gamma \beta nw$, 'both', v. §§ 1316. 1320; B. $\delta \gamma \beta z \beta vk$ 'doubletongued' SCE 442; B. $\delta \gamma \beta p \delta vk$ 'biped' VJ 1177.

431. (2) θvi from OIr. θwi , has become θiv in Man. $\delta y \beta \underline{t} y y$ 'scattered', v. § 293.

432-3. (3) OIr. ahmi 'I am' became 'ym (cf. also § 399), ahi 'thou art' became 'yš (cf. § 405). These can, of course, be considered as cases of palatalization, cf. § 133.

434. (iii) Metathesis of \bar{i} , \bar{e} (regressive). pyšt 'but, and, then', from *pašīt, v. § 373; the suffix B. -yck from -cyk, v. § 1013; Chr. nyštd'r-(nīšdār-),¹ Trans. Pret., 'to plant', i 19, 15, from nəšībār-, cf. Chr. nšyd(t)'r- ii 3, 28. 34 (H.). A metathesis interfered with the normal development of $ai > \bar{e}$ in Chr. bywny, Pl. bywnyt, 'prophet', bywnqy' 'prophesy', Man. ' β ywnyt Pl., M 286 ii 13, adverb β ywn' foreseeingly' M 264 A 18, if from *abi-waina-(ka-), cf. Parth. frwyn-'to foresee' (H.).

435. (iv) Metathesis of n.

- (1) Regressive. Man. fns'x (fansāχ) 'parasang' T ii D 116, 26. 31, from B. 'βs'nγ (əfsānχ), from *frasānχa- (H.), cf. § 338 on fs'x, § 236 on fswx; B. nns 'nose', from *nasn-, from *nāsn-, v. § 946 (and § 338 on Man. ns); B. γns- 'stinking', from Man. B. γsn-, v. § 496; Man. wnxš- 'to deliver' (§ 809), from Man. *wxnš- (3 Sg. Impf. wyxnš, BBB p. 55 top), v. § 343.
- 436. (2) Progressive. Chr. wxšn- 'to deliver', from Man. *wxnš-, and Chr. pxšn- 'to retreat', from B. $p\gamma$ 'nš-, v. § 343; B. βr ''mcn- 'to undress', from *frāmunč-, v. § 327.

437. (v) Metathesis of r.

- (1) fra- becoming far-. Man. Chr. frtr, B. prtr, 'before,¹ special,² more,³ rather,⁴ better',⁵ with the abstract suffix -yā Man. Chr. frtry' 'increase, furtherance, improvement' ST ii 6, 46. M 135 ii 15. M 568, 8. &c., S. prtry'kh T M 389 a R 17. 30. a R 34, comparative frtrstr,⁶ v. § 1290: fartar,⁶ from Av. fratara-. On ftrunyy v. § 473.
- 434¹ Provided the reading is correct, being at variance with the one in STii.

 434² *abiwaina- > $\beta uain$ > $\beta iaun$ > βion -. The difficulty lies with the preverb, since Av. abi-vaena- means 'to look; to notice'. On the other hand, this is just the meaning required for the 3 Sg. Impf. B. $\beta'ywn\ VJ$ 820 (thus correctly read by Gauthiot), which H. connects with the word for 'prophet'. $\beta y'wn$ -occurs in two unpublished B. fragments: $ywn'y\delta'yw''\delta\beta\gamma'(w)[n\cdot(?),$ 'the supreme god at once . .' (cf. the VJ passage quoted), $Tiii\ S 23\ (2)\ i\ 1, rty$ $r'm'nt\ \gamma w\ \beta y'wn'y\ [,$ 'and always the prophet' or 'and always he may foresee (or notice)', $Tii\ T(2)\ 7$.

437¹ B. "δprm prtr 'le tout premier' SCE 527. 538.

437 S. prtry adv., 'especially', BBB p. 100 on e 8, line 3.

437 Man. cw frtr'; 'whatever else there may be in addition (or afterwards)' BBB p. 101 on e 12; Chr. nyst žwxš[qy] qt frtr by cn xypθ xwšty 'οὐκ ἔστι μαθητής ὑπὲρ τὸν διδάσκαλον' i 8, 10 sq.

437 B. prtr..c'n'kw 'rather..than', v. § 1692.

437° S. rty [cnn] c'β' prtr''δy L' $\beta(\omega)[t]$ 'nobody is better than thou' T i a (6) R 2 sq.; Man. frtr c'nw 'better than', v. § 1308; Chr. [cn γr]f syctyty frtr 'yšt' $\delta m'x$ 'πολλών στρουθίων διαφέρετε ὑμεῖς' i 10, 11.

437⁶ firtr qty, ST ii 1, 82 sq. is to be read firty qty 'have passed' (H.).
437⁷ B. prir possibly stands for partar. Cf. NPers. fardā, from *fratāka-with Khot. padā, from *partāka-, Bailey, Zor. Probl. 179 fn. 1.

437° The assumption of this metathesis seems necessary because otherwise one would expect OIr. fratara- to become a light stem ftar-, cf. Jam- from fratama-, § 318. [Cf. OPers. fratara 'more, rather' TPS 1948, 66 sq.]

- 438. (2) $fr\bar{a}$ becoming $f\bar{a}r$ (H.): Man. f'rmyc 3 Sg. Impf., 'to undress' M 133, 96, cf. B. βr "mc, § 334.
- 439. (3) dr becoming ro (on dr becoming ž v. § 285). B. 'rô'spt Pl., Dhy 98, 'rô'yšp T iii Š 2 i 6, 'banner', from Av. drafša- (cf. also § 441), v. Benv., Notes ii 224; Man. 'rôyf- M 141 R, B. 'rô'yp- SCE 496, 'to shine', B. 'rô'yp' SCE 76, 'rô'yp'kh SCE 495, S. 'rô'yp T M 389 a R 6, 'splendour', from *drāfaya-, cf. Man. wyôrfš- *'to blaze', § 1033, Parth. drfš-, v. Mir. Man. iii 899 top (H.); S. rônk Anc. Lett., 'safe, fortified', from drang-, cf. dramga in the Rājataraṅginī and Kharosthi Documents, as 'fortified post' and something like 'safe', v. Burrow, BSOS vii 509 sq. (H.). [Cf. BSOAS xii 605 n. 4.]
- 440. (4) θr becoming rθ (on θr becoming š v. § 299). p'rδ (pārθ) 'watch' Sogd. 25, 21 (v. comment.), from B. p'δr 'service' SCE 544, beside Man. B. p'δ M 116 R 5. SCE 491. 521; B. c'rδ'p'δw VJ 1178, cyrδp'δw VJ 1484, 'quadruped', from Av. čaθru-, v. Benv., Grammaire, ii 104; Man. wysp'rδyy 'every-where', v. BBB p. 70 on 565, from *wispaθra,¹ cf. Skt. viśvatra (H.), cf. also B. nyš, § 299; S. mrδp'r 'here' (§ 1116), marθ from *imaθra, 'wrδ 'there' HR ii 97, 7. T ii D 63 c 7. &c., ōrθ (cf. § 83 fn.) from Av. avaθra (on further developments cf. §§ 301. 461), kwrδ 'where' (§ 1581) from kuθra. On S. myδry v. §§ 185. 507.

441. (vi) Other metatheses.

- (1) fš becoming šf (šp). B. 'rδ'yšp 'banner', from drafša, cf. § 439; Man. šf'r 'shame' M 135 i 58, B. š β 'r Vim 87. SCE 294, š β 'rm'y 'pudenda' SCE 127, Chr. šfrs- 'to be ashamed' i 20, 6. 42, 4, B. ' $\xi\beta$ 'rs- P 2, 654, from fšar-, cf. Benv., MSL xxiii 403 sqq.
- 442. (2) tf becoming ft in B. $c\beta t^{\prime}rmyk$ 'fourth' P 2, 326, from $ct\beta'rmyk$.
- 443. (3) $\delta \dot{s} cyy$, $\delta y \dot{s} cy$, N. of the 15th day, from $\delta a \dot{s} ti$ (v. § 276), from $\delta a t \dot{s} i$, from $*\delta a \theta \dot{s} i$ (cf. § 301), from Av. $da\theta u \dot{s} \bar{o}$ (§ 402), cf. also § 109 (v. H., Orientalia, viii 91 fn. 1).
 - 444. (4) 8rjyy, 8rjy'wr, 'heart', *drz- from zrd-, v. § 182.
- (5) B. γwtm, γwt'm, 'relative', from Chr. twxm- 'seed, family' (cf. § 127), v. BBB p. 89 bottom.
- 445. (6) B. $n\beta\gamma y$ Acc., DN 8, $n\beta\gamma w$ Acc., DN 70, 'excellent', against $n\gamma\beta y$ Acc., SCE 47 'aimable', $n\gamma w\beta y$ Nom., Dhy 153, $n\gamma w\beta' w'k$, abstract, 'excellence', Dhy 109. 180 (H.).
 - 439¹ Differently Reichelt, ZII iv 247 ('rδ'yp-, from αθτα+tāpaya-).
 440¹ Now recognized by H. in Anc. Lett. wyspδr, cf. BBB p. 73 (not 'prince').

- 446. (7) B. $m\gamma\delta\beta$ 'minister' (§ 509), from Parth. mgbyd, cf. H., Sogd. p. 22 on 11, and Tedesco, BSL xxiii 113.
- 447. (8) Chr. fwx'r 'blissful', from MPers. frwx, v. BBB p. 89 bottom.

OTHER SECONDARY CHANGES

Assimilation

- 448. (1) m becoming n before k (which in its turn becomes g, v. § 245), in the ending of the 1 Sg. Pres. -am, when followed by the verbal particle -q' (becoming -g'), cf. Chr. prycng', šwng', &c., v. Salemann, Izv., 1913, 1141.
- 449. (2) n becoming m before p (which in its turn becomes b, v. § 304, and is sometimes lost, v. § 453). $\delta\beta$ mbn, $\delta\beta$ mpn, 'lady, wife', from Av. d mano. $pa\theta n\bar{\imath}$. (§ 300); t body', from *tanu-pāra-.
- 450. (3) s becoming š. Man. Chr. wyšpšy(yh) 'prince', from *wispəše, cf. B. wyspyδr'k, from *wispuθraka-, v. BBB p. 73; B. špšh 'louse' SCE 365, from Av. spiš-, cf. Morgenstierne, IIFL ii 247 b; Man. šnyš- 'to snow', v. § 807, from *šnēž- (v. § 452), from Av. snaēža- (H.); šyškyy 'drop, tear', from *šyskyy, from Av. sraska-, cf. § 371.
- 451. (4) z becoming ž in Man. jyšt., Chr. žyšt., 'hated', cf. BBB p. 77 on 633, originally Past stem from *zais., cf. Av. zōišnu., zōiždišta., Parth. zys. 'to hate', NPers. zišt (H.).
- 452. (5) \check{z} becoming \check{s} by assimilation to the initial \check{s} in $\check{s}ny\check{s}$ -, v. § 450.

Assimilatory loss

- 453. (i) Of b after m. Chr. 'mst' it fell', from 'mpst, v. Lentz, ST ii 575 b; Chr. db'mn, b'mn¹ (v. ST ii 579 a), S. $\delta\beta$ 'mn ST i 87, 25. Anc. Lett. (Doc.) x 17, from Man. $\delta\beta$ 'mbn (§ 300); B. $p\delta$ 'wm-, Pres. stem, 'to stick together' P 7, 82, from *dumb-, root *dub- (H.), cf. the Inchoative $p\delta w\beta s$ and the verbal noun'' $\delta w\beta$, in y'r'' $\delta w\beta$ $p\delta w\beta (s)$ ' 3 Sg. Impf., 'she fastened a quarrel' Man. Lett. i 30 (on the Inchoative v. also § 827); Chr. tm'r 'body', from tmb'r, v. Lentz, ST ii 598 a.
- 454. (ii) Of d before z. Man. mnzprt 'impure' BBB 583, Chr. id., ii 3, 48, from Man. mndzprt BBB f 58, Chr. mntzprty' 'rubbish' ii 4,
- 45x¹ With this word a further assimilation to the sibilant in the following syllable took place, acc. to H., BBB p. 75 on 606, in šyšţrw'ndţy', from jyšţrw'ndy' 'Bösseeligkeit'. šyšţr., however, could also be the Past stem of Chr. B. š'š- 'to disperse', cf. § 540 c, hence šyšţrw'n = 'scatter-brain'.
 - 4531 b- instead of db- by analogy to bambust, v. Sogd. 17 sq.

- 33; Chr. $\underline{t}ryz$ 'y 'oppressed, compelled', from Man. $\underline{t}ry\underline{t}z$ 'yy, v. BBB p. 60 on 510.
 - On d lost before s v. § 460; before δ , v. § 457.
- 455. (iii) Of δ after θ . S. $kn\delta\beta r$ 'town-gate' P 13, 2, $kn\delta\beta rty$ Pl. Obl., VJ 43 ($kan\theta var$, from $kan\theta + \delta var$ -), v. Reichelt, ZII iv 247.
 - 456. (iv) Of t.
- (1) Before θ . Man. $prwyr\delta\delta$, 2 Pl. Subj. from prwyrt- 'to cause to become' ($parwer\theta$ from * $parwert\theta$), v. BBB p. 104 on f 53-4.
- 457. (2) Before δ . In the Chr. Trans. Pret., the final t or d of the Past stem (also with light stems, cf. § 167) is lost before $-\delta \bar{a}r$ -. In Man. only xwr δ 'r- 'to eat' M 107 i 50, and n'w δ 'r- 'to shake (one's head)', v. BBB p. 55, have been noticed.
 - (3) Before s, v. § 461 sq.
- 458. (v) Of z before ž. B. $\beta rzw'n'y$ 'long lived' SCE 107. 503, from $\beta rzzw'n'y$ SCE 167 (vəržuwāne from vərz-žuwāne).

On z lost before s, v. § 465.

- 459. (vi) Some consonants and consonantic groups have disappeared in secondary contact with a following s. Sometimes several stages of the reduction are attested.
- (1) čā δ arsār 'downwards', Man. B. c' δ r s'r M 674, 25. M 880, 6. VJ 821. 829. 1304, > *c' δ s'r > c's'r M 134 ii R 11. Man. Lett. i 26 (H.); c' δ rstr, comparative, 'under, below' M 178 ii R 12. V 15, > c'str T i D.
- 460. (2) čindarsār 'inside, into, in', B. $cntrs^3r > *cnts^3r >$ Chr. $cyns^3$ and Man. $cyts^3r$, v. BBB p. 74 on 601.
- 461. (3) martsār 'here', $\bar{o}rts\bar{a}r$ 'there', Man. B. mrts'r, B. 'wrts'r (v. §§ 301. 440) > Chr. mc', 'wc' ($mats\bar{a}$, $\bar{o}ts\bar{a}$, § 71), v. Lentz, ST ii
- 457¹ Thus always in ST i, with the notable exception of $k\theta\bar{a}r$, v. § 279. If the notation in ST ii of δ , t, θ , were not in such a hopeless state of confusion, one could see whether this change of $t\delta$ into θ had taken place with other verbs as well. Here is a list of the Chr. Preterites in ST ii (including those where $-\delta\bar{a}r$ -has been added directly to the Pres. stem, cf. § 877 fn. 1), whereby t stands for Tau (θ) and t for Teth (t), acc. to Henning's system.
 - d: 'ši'd'r-, brd'r-, by'pd'r-, fšmd'r-, ftypd'r-, xryd'r-, xsd'r-, ywd'r- (wyd'r-), xwsd'r-, q'md'r-, pcwq'd'r- (pţšqw'd'r-), prbyrd'r-, pryfd'r-, p\$d'r-, p\$t'd'r-, ptwysd'r-, pyzd'r-, tbrd'r-, wryd'r-, wyd'r-, wyd'sd'r-, zyyrd'r-.
- t: 'wst'r-, xwst'r-, qt'r-, pcyt'r-, sxwst'r-, tqwst'r-.
- t: 'wyzt'r-, pst'r-.
- d and f: nšyd'r-, nšydt'r-.
- d and t: pryfd'r-, pryft'r-.
- t and f: ptywět'r-, ptywět'r-.
- d, t, and t: "y&d'r-, 'y&t'r-, 'y&t'r-.

- 587 c, S. 'wts'r T i a $(10.106)^1 > \text{Chr. } ms$ ', Man. Chr. 'ws' M 127 V 12. ST i 52, 4 (thus correctly Benveniste, against Lentz, loc. cit.).
- 462. (4) katskande 'destroyed', S. ktsknt'k > Chr. $qsqn\underline{t}y$, v. § 365 fn.
- 463. (5) * $\beta y k s t r$, comparative of $\beta y k$, > Man. $\beta y s t r$ 'outside, away' T ii D 116, 22, Chr. b y s t r i 26, 5; Man. B. $\beta y k s r$ > Chr. b y s r i 70, 13. 14.
- 464. (6) The group nčk disappears in Man. rystr 'smaller', if this is from *rynckstr, v. § 1288 fn.
- 465. (7) The ending *- $\bar{a}zsk$ of some durative Preterits has become $-\bar{a}sk$, v. § 645; the comparative * $\delta vanzstar$ became $\delta vanstar$, v. § 1290.

Dissimilation

- 466. (1) m becoming v. $\delta\beta$ 'mbn 'lady, wife' (§ 300), from * $\delta m\bar{a}m$ -ban.\(^1 [v. Addenda.]
- 467. (2) n becoming r (doubtful). sprync 'of iron' (?), from spnync, v. Sogd. p. 32 on 5.
- 468. (3) p becoming f(v) in $ptfs-/pt\beta s$ 'to read', cf. §§ 52. 145, from *p(a)t-pas-, with dissimilation to the initial p(H.).
- 469. (4) r becoming γ (doubtful). Man. $\beta w \gamma \ell r m \gamma k t$, adj., Pl., 'patient' M 378, 13 (v. § 1246), S. $\beta w \gamma \ell r m \gamma k t$ T M 389 α V 13, from * $\beta w r \ell r m \gamma k$ in $\beta w r \ell r m \gamma k \gamma$ 'patience'. [Cf. Oss. b i x s i n.]
- 470. (5) t becoming p. 'rt'wspy'h 'righteousness, community of the electi', δyn'rtwspy', idem, S. 'rt'w'spy'kyh T M 389 a V 19, B. 'rtwsp'y Vim 90, 'rt'wspy Dhu 275. 295, 'rt'w'spy SCE 555, 'rt'wspy' Dhu 265 'justice, dharma' (v. B. Geiger, WZKM 41, 112 sq.), from *artawasta-(cf. Av. ašavasta-)+abstract suffix -yā-,¹ cf. Baluči gidisp 'span' from Av. vitasti-, Greek 'Υδάσπης from Skt. vitastā (H.).
- 471. (6) θ becoming t (doubtful). Chr. $f\underline{t}m^2d^2r$ 'to blow' (§ 318), if one may assume the existence of a form of transition * $f\theta m\bar{a}t$ -.

Dissimilatory loss

- 472. (1) Of k. Man. (')wj'k M 122, 3, Turk. užak, from Man. wjk'k 'letter of the alphabet', v. BBB p. 65; qtsndy 'destruction' BBB 521, from S. ktsknt'k, v. § 365 fn.
- 461 Cf. B. kwrts'r 'where' > B. 'kwts'r, v. § 1534. [Chr. qwc', Giw. 159.]
- 466¹ Beside δβ'm- we still have Man. δm'n 'dwelling place' Kaw. V 3, δm''n M 133, 42, rwxšn'γrδmn 'paradise' M 178 i passim, from Av. raoxšna-+garō dəmāna- (cf. § 121), and "wδm'ndi, § 351.
- 469¹ The form with γ is, acc. to H., a pun on $\beta w_{\gamma} t_{\gamma}$ 'delivered (souls)'.
- 470¹ B. artawaspe would be a possible outcome of *artawastyēl* Mai. B. artawaspyā of *artawastyākā.

- 473. (2) Of r. Man. ftrunyy (fatarūne) 'increase, advantage' (prw ftrunyy M 399, 13 'πόσω μᾶλλον' (H.)), from frtr (fartar), 1 cf. § 437; pryβyy 'cloud', from *pari-abra-, v. § 202. Cf. also § 322.
- 473 a. (3) Of s. S. 'wptsδ 'you have fallen' (cf. § 868), ōpatəsθ < *ōpastəsθ, v. H., JRAS, 1944, 138, 13.
- 474. (4) Of δ. B. wywśw 'six', from *χwaśu, from *χśwaśam, v. § 417 fn. 1.

Haplology

- 475. (1) Of $\bar{a}n$. Man. wyncyk 'visible' T ii D 117, 28, from wyn^ncyk (?, cf. § 1018); m^ik^nd ($m\bar{a}kand$) M 118 i V 5, from * $m\bar{a}kand$, 3 Pl. Impf. from $\bar{a}kan$ 'to fill' (H.); Chr. wnq^i ($wang\bar{a}$) 'I shall do' i 42, 3. 4, from $wanang\bar{a}$, cf. § 448; B. cnsty 'completely' VJ 39d. 722. &c., from cn^insty SCE 124, B. cnnsty T iii \tilde{S} 23 (3) ii 4; B. cnyty P 2, 69, cn^iyty ib. 43, 'completely', $\check{c}anay(a)te$ from * $\check{c}ananyate$ (though possibly directly from $\check{c}an + ay(a)te$, cf. § 335); ptz^ind M 178 i V 10, corresponding to ptz^in^int in another copy of the same text, T ii D 139, 11, 3 Pl. Pres. from $patz\bar{a}n$ 'to recognize', cf. § 1006 fn.
- (2) Of no. "frynyt Pres. Partc. Pl., 'blessing, praising', M 264 A 23, from *āfrīnone (H.), cf. Chr. sfrynny 'creator' ii 3, 13; 'nwysn[y]yt Pres. Partc. Pl., 'to make enter, to initiate', M 134 i R 4, from 'nwysn-, v. § 547; Chr. wyny i 67, 8. 15. 17, Pres. Partc. from wyn-'to see'; B. yr'yn'k 'buyer' P 2, 775, < *xrīnone (H.).
- 476. (3) Of and. B. 'nkr'nt 'they cut' SCE 183, from 'nkr'nt'nt SCE 223.
- 477. (4) Of ai, in the 3 Sg. Opt. (ending -ai) of Present stems in B. $-^2y$ - $(-\tilde{a}y$ -), ef. $n\gamma w^2y$ 'he should pound' (inst. of $*n\gamma w^2y^2y$) Frg. iii 63, $s\gamma w^2y$, $s\gamma w^2y$ 'he should take', ib. 51. 52, nw^2y 'he should walk', v. BBB p. 55, &c.
- 478. (5) Of ta, in Chr. \underline{sts} '18', \underline{stas} , from * \underline{statas} , from * $\underline{astadasa}$, with assimilation of d to t [or d(a)s > s, cf. §§ 459 sqq.].
- 479-480. (6) Of ya. Man. ny'wr, B. 'ny'wr 'autrefois' (§ 85 fn.), from 'ny' + y'wr, v. Benv., Grammaire, 157.

Other reductions

- 481. Chr. dsprtr 'towel', from *δast-partar, v. Benv., Notes iii 228, H., BBB p. 74 fn.; the Lunar Mansions Man. frwxšpδ and S. šwšk, from Skt. prosthapada and S. 'štrwšk respectively, v. Henning, JRAS, 1942, 242 fn. 1.
 - 4731 Chr. fwfrwny B 49, 23, is possibly to be read frfrwny.
- 4751 Possible is, of course, the restoration 'nwysn[n]yt.
- 477^1 In Man. writing, where the ending -ai is expressed by -y, the spelling with one final y or with two, is of no significance in view of § 76 fn. 1.

Svarabhakti vowels

482. (1) u. S. sywtm'n 'all' T M 389 a R 14, from sytm'n (saydmān); S. ywrwm 'earth, soil' (H.) T iii 263 i 8, from χurm or χrum, v. § 415; B. wywšw 'six', from *uχšu, v. § 417 fn. 1; B. 'škrwβ 'stumbling', from *škarf, v. § 366; Man. krwš 3 Sg. Impf., 'to trace', from *karš, v. BBB p. 102 top.

(2) A few cases of anaptyctic *i* have been mentioned under § 179. 483. (3) a (3). B. ' $\gamma w \dot{s}t'ry VJ$ 416. 13°, ' $\gamma w \dot{s}t'r'yh VJ$ 86, 'camel', from $\chi u \dot{s}tr$, v. § 517; B. $\beta z' \gamma s ty$, 3 Sg. Pret. 'he decamped' P 2, 200, $v \dot{z} \gamma \alpha s ti < v \dot{z} \gamma \alpha s ti$, cf. § 376, and the curious S. $w' c' \gamma \delta' n t$, § 263 fn. 1.

THE RHYTHMIC LAW

484. (i) Definition. The preservation or loss of the OIr. vocalic endings is governed by a rhythmic law discovered by Tedesco (cf. ZII iv 102). In a slightly modified form, this law can be formulated as follows:

Given the alterations of OIr. words which the phonetic changes peculiar to Sogdian have brought about, stems with not more than one brief vowel (not counting prothetic or svarabhakti vowels) are light, except when this vowel is in positione, viz. followed by mb, χw , or by a group of consonants beginning with n^1 or r; all other stems are heavy. Heavy stems lose their vocalic endings, while light stems preserve them.

485. (ii) Remarks.

(1) A brief vowel followed by r and a consonant, is not in positione, if the brief vowel and r jointly represent an OIr. r vowel (cf. § 137). Cf., e.g. $mr\gamma$ 'wood, meadow', $mar\gamma$ (§ 530), corresponding to Av. $mar\gamma \gamma \sigma$, NPers. $mar\gamma$, heavy, against $mr\gamma$ - 'bird', $m\gamma \gamma$ -, corresponding to Av. $m\gamma \gamma \sigma$ -, NPers. $mur\gamma$, light, or $\gamma r\beta$ 'many', pronounced $\gamma \sigma$ -, heavy, against $\gamma r\beta$ - 'to know', $\gamma \sigma$ - τ - from γrb -, light.

It is the same when the brief vowel is expressed by y or w. We read wi^rk - for the light stem wyrk- 'wolf' from *wrka-, but nirk or nerk for the heavy nyrk 'male' from naryaka-; the light stem pwrn-'full' from *prna-, is to be read as pu^rn -. It has been seen in §§ 144-51 that such an r which goes back to r, was often lost.

- **486.** (2) This rule is useful for determining the nature of r in cases of doubt. Here are some examples.
 - (a) From the fact that the Past stems βrt (§ 879), $\delta \beta rt$ (§§ 879.
- 483¹ Not necessarily Sogdian is the svarabhakti vowel of S. kwt'r Sogd. 64, 13, against B. kwtr Vim 108. Frg iii 6, Man. kwtr, qwtr, passim, from Skt. gotra, cf. Khot. gūttaira, Bailey, JRAS, 1942, 22.
 - 4841 [On -ny- v. § 85.]

- 927), 'škrt- (§ 879), are treated as heavy stems, it appears that they are secondary formations vart-, $\theta vart$ -, $\sigma skart$ -, which have replaced the original brta, $c.^2$
 - 487. (b) The distribution of the forms belonging to the base par-, as proposed in BBB p. 89 on 763, cf. above, § 148, should be revised in so far as it is B. ptw which goes back to prt-, while pwrc 'debt', borrowed by Turk. borğ, v. Sogd. 66 top, must have had hochstufe, since it is heavy; it could represent a metathesis from *partu-+ suffix -č.
 - 488. (c) Chr. B. γwrs '(a)round' i 19, 15 (cf. H., Sogd. p. 57 on 27). SCE 299. DN 10. 58, being heavy, cannot contain r. H. suggests a metathesis from *garsu- (from *gart-su-).
 - 489. (d) That mrc 'death' represents Av. ma(h)rka- (cf. § 249) with -ar-, and not Av. mərəti- with r, is shown by its being heavy.
 - **490.** (e) On the other hand, $y\gamma(')rt$ 'wide' (§ 518), being light, must contain γ . H. suggests connecting it with the Past Partc. B. ' $n\gamma'rtk$ 'prosperous, fertile', v. Sogd. p. 30 on 6, hence $y\gamma \rho't$ from *wi- $g\gamma ta$ -.
 - 491. (f) Amongst words of unclear origin, krj 'miracle' reflects -ar-, mrx- 'straight, flat' should contain r.
- 492. (3) If a light stem, ending in an originally consonantic r preceded by a short vowel, comes into contact with an ending beginning with t, the short vowel is brought into position. This does not usually affect the treatment of such stems as light stems, but it helps to explain why the Plural of rwr- 'medicinal plant' (Sg. Man. rwr', B. rwrh) appears as rwrt, rwrtt, in M 568, 1. 10. Man. Lett. i 19. Cf. also in B. the 3 Sg. Pres. βrt VJ 1069. SCE 95. 195 (against Man. βrty , v. § 515), $\delta \beta$ 'rt SCE 111 (against Man. $\delta \beta rty$ M 583 ii R 1. T ii D 267, 6, B. $\delta \beta$ 'rty VJ 11°. 492. 556), δk 'rt SCE 267 (against Man. $\delta krtyy$ M 127 V 14, Chr. $\delta qrtyq$ 'n ii 6, 44 sq., B. ' $\delta krty$ 'skwn $\delta kvrty$ 1091. 1304), $\delta kvrty$ δ
- (4) The group rn with a spurious r, does not make position, cf. $(y)\chi u^r n$ -, § 513.

486¹ bṛta- turns up in the light-stem Preterite B. βwrtw δ'r- (vu^rtu δār-), Intox. Sūtra 36 sq., in tmesis: "r'ys't ZY ny"δ'kh βwrtw ZY cnywcm'ny ptškw't δ'rt, i.e. "r'ys't δ'rt ZY ny"δ'kh βwrtw δ'rt ZY cnywcm'ny ptškw't δ'rt, 'he wished and offered prayer and implored from the depth of his heart'.

 486^2 The Past stem Man. ptsmrt., B. ptsmyrt., to think, count', is treated as heavy in the Infinitive ptsmrt (§ 928) and the 3 Sg. Pass. Pret. ptsmyrt (§ 865), but in this case it is possible that the lack of the vocalic ending is due to a disyllabic pronunciation $pacms^rt$ (cf. pacaxs., § 176). Man. ptsmyrtyt M 134 ii

- 493. (5) Light stems ending in y or w lose their quality as light stems when an ending or suffix beginning with a consonant is added; in that case the y or w coalesces with the preceding brief vowel into a long vowel (or, if there is no vowel, becomes syllabic as a long vowel).¹
 - 494. (a) Stems ending in y. (')ny-'other' from anya-, fry-'dear' from friya-, have the usual light-stem endings in the Singular, but the Plural of 'ny- (apart from B. 'ny', § 1205) is in all three dialects (')nyt (cf. § 85 fn.), the Plural of fry-, Chr. fryt (§ 1251; fryyt also in Man., M 894 i 2, in unclear context), the comparative, Man. frytr, the superlative, S. prytm (§ 1207); the Pres. stem sy-'to show, appear' has B. (')sy' ((a)s(a)ya) for the 2 Sg. Impt. and 3 Sg. Impf., but Man. syyt (sīt, sēt, or sait) for the 3 Sg. Pres., v. § 550.
 - 495. (b) Stems ending in w. &u-'to go' has the 2 Sg. Impt. and 3 Sg. Impf. &u' (&u), but the 3 Sg. Pres. &ut (&u); &u-'to be(come)', 3 Sg. Pres. &ut ($v\bar{o}t$), 2 Sg. Impt. and 3 Sg. Impf. $u\beta$ ' from *bawa (cf. § 407); &u-'to live', 3 Sg. Pres. Man. &u-'to live', 3 Sg. Pres. Man. &u-'to live', u-'to live', u
- 496. (6) Once the rhythmic value of a stem is established, it is usually no longer affected by secondary changes. Thus we have B. γnsy Nom., 'stinking', SCE 287, with metathesis from γsn -(§ 516), against § 525, d, and, on the other hand, Man. ns 'nose', heavy, with loss of n from B. nns (§ 338). Similarly kj 'miracle' (§ 355), $q \check{s}n$ 'shape' and Chr. $p\check{s}\underline{t}$ 'lips' (§ 357), remain neavy. However, beside the Singular Chr. $k\theta$ 'town' from $kn\theta$ (§ 340), we have the light-stem treatment in the Plural Chr. $qd\underline{t}$ ' ii 1, 22.
- 497. (7) It has been stated in the definition above (§ 484), that prothetic and svarabhakti vowels do not prevent a stem from being light. The examples for the latter are B. ' $\gamma w \delta t' r y$ and $\beta z' \gamma s t y$, § 483. For prothetic vowels cf. again B. ' $\gamma w \delta t'$ ' (§ 162), and ' $x \delta p$ (§ 514), ' $x \delta n k$ (§ 511), &c., v. also § 178.
- 498. (8) If a light stem comes to form the second part of a com-V 7, Chr. pcmrtyt i 10, 10, Past Partc. Pl., give no clue as to whether they represent **o*smrt- or **smart-; the y of pt*smyrt may have been taken over from the Pass. Pres. stem pt*smyr- (§ 540).
- 493¹ With heavy stems of this type the final y (no examples for w have been noticed) also becomes syllabic. Examples are mrtyy 'man' from martiya-(against mrt mrt 'every one' T ii B R 19. VJ 52. 277, from Av. marsta-), Man. kmbyy 'less, short of', § 1302 (kambe (not kambi), as shown by its treatment as an -aka-stem in the abstract qmbwnyh, v. § 1087 fn.), and perhaps B. artawaspe (§ 470 fn.). This fact had not been recognized by Tedesco, who mistock the -y of B. knpy and mrty for an inflectional ending, loc. cit., p. 104, and only the correct analysis of mrty had been given by Rosenberg, Izv., 1918, 834.

- pound, the whole is treated as a heavy stem, cf. B. " $\delta\beta\gamma$ " chief god" VJ 820. 824, S. $kn\delta\beta r$ " town-gate" (§ 455), Man. $pr\beta r\underline{t}\delta\underline{s}\underline{t}$ " crossing one's arms' Sogd. 21, 16. However, in juxtapositions the second element, if light, may keep the endings, cf. the forms attested for $\beta tky\delta p$ -, § 147.
- 499. (9) On the same line is the enclitic use of $\beta\gamma$ 'Sir, god', usually after conjunctions, in polite address or invocation, instead of the Vocative $\beta\gamma$ '. Cf. Man. 'rtyy $\beta\gamma$ M 530, 5. Man. Lett. ii 5, kt $\beta\gamma$ M 135 i 7. 17 sq. 24, qrmšwhn ptškwy'm $\beta\gamma$ 'I ask your forgiveness, oh God' BBB 748 sq., v. also VJ 200. 226. 949. 1075 (Fem.). $\beta\gamma$ is also enclitic in xwrmzt' $\beta\gamma$, Nom. M 110 i R 3 sq. M 771, 5. T ii D 79 a 5, Abl. T ii D 66, 2, 8 sq.
- 500. (10) The case of $\beta\gamma$ may explain the doublets -f (§ 1355), S. -m (§ 1346), and -š (§ 1372), of the enclitic personal pronouns -fy, -my, -šy, the former having merged with the conjunction to which they were attached. Also S. 'st' is' (§ 762) beside 'sty, may be quoted in point.
- 501. (11) Just as enclitic light stems are treated in an irregular way, so also proclitic ones. No ending is found with the prepositions pr (§ 1625), S. 'c (§ 1610), while with light-stem numerals there appears to have been hesitation between the ending -' and no ending at all (cf. the numerals for 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 18, in § 1316).
- 502. (iii) The light-stem endings. The endings by which a light stem can fairly safely be recognized, are the following:
 - (a) Nominal forms.
- (1) -' (B. -' or -h). In the Singular for the Feminine of adjectives (§ 1193), the Ablative (§§ 1179. 1199), the Predicative Instrumental (§ 1182); in the Plural for the Nom.-Acc. (§§ 1185. 1205).
- (2) -w for the Nom.-Acc. Sg., or the Acc. only (§§ 1169. 1171 sq. 1192. 1194-6).
- (3) -y(y) for the Nom. Sg. Masc. (§§ 1168. 1191), unless the Plural has -yt, cf. § 1252.
- (4) -y' (B. -y' or -yh) for the Loc. Sg. Masc. and for any Oblique case of Feminines (§§ 1183. 1178. 1181).
- (5) -t' (B. also -th) for the Nom.-Acc. Pl. (§§ 1184. 1204).
- (6) -ty (B. -tyh) for the Obl. Pl. (§ 1188).
- (7) -yšt for the Plural (§ 1186).
- (8) -c' for the Feminine of -aka- stem adjectives (§ 1271).

502¹ For occasional exceptions v. §§ 213 fn. 2, 496, 576¢, 614 fn., 645 (?), 861 fn., 879 fn. 2, 923, 930, 1217, 1230a, 1239, 1267, 1638 fn., Addenda to 861.

- (9) -y for the Singular, -t' for the Plural, added to the comparative suffix -tr- (§ 1283).
- (10) The abstract suffix -y'k (Man. and Chr. only), v. § 1110.
- (b) Present stems.
- (1) -' for the 2 Sg. Impt. (§ 697) and the 3 Sg. Impf. (§ 712).
- (2) -ty for the 3 Sg. Pres. or Fut. (§ 704 sq.).
- (3) -P for the 3 Sg. Impf. Middle (§ 710).
- (c) Past stems.
- (1) -' for the Potentialis (§ 881) and the construction with k'ryy (§ 932 sq.).
 - (2) -w for the Trans. Pret. with $-\delta^{\gamma}r$ (§ 877 sq.).
- (3) -y for the 3 Sg. Pass. or Intrans. Pret. (§ 864), and the Infin. (§§ 922-6).
 - (4) -c' for the Feminine of the -aka- Past Partc. (§ 1271).
- 503. (iv) Examples of light stems (cf. Tedesco, art. cit., 103 sq. for nouns, and ZII ii 286 (§ 11), 287 (§ 13), 291 (§ 20) for verbs), arranged in alphabetical order acc. to the first consonant after the brief vowel, r being neglected acc. to § 485.
- (1) β . $\gamma r \beta$ $(\gamma \sigma^r v^-)$, Pres. stem, 'to know' $(\gamma r \beta t y \ 3 \ Sg. Pres., in all three dialects; B. <math>\gamma r \beta$ ' $3 \ Sg. Impf., VJ 50^{\circ})$; Man. B. $w\beta y$ (uvy-) 'sive', v. § 101; $p\delta w\beta s$ $(p\delta uvs$ -) 'to stick', cf. § 177; $xw\beta n$ (xuvn-) 'sleep, dream' (B. $\gamma w\beta ny$, Nom., SCE 57; $\gamma w\beta nw$, Acc., VJ 3. 4; $\gamma w\beta n$ ', Abl., P 13, 26); $\delta ivdy$ 'second', v. §§ 1334 sqq.
- 504. (2) č. xwc- (χuč-) 'nice' (xwc', Nom. Fem., § 1193; Β. γwcw, Acc., § 1194; Man. xwcy'q, abstract, § 1110).
- 505. (3) d. smwtr- (smudr-) 'ocean', cf. § 413 (Loc. smwtry' M 716, 4, B. sm'wtry' Dhu 218).
- 506. (4) δ . $p\delta$ 'footmark, foot (figur.)' (Acc. Man. $p\delta ww \ Kaw$., G 22); $\gamma\delta$ 'thief' (Pl. B. $\gamma\delta$ 'yšt SCE 312); $w\delta w$ ($wa\delta w$ -) and $w\delta$ ($wu\delta$ -) 'wife' (Nom. $w\delta w$ ($wa\delta u$) M 135 ii 60, B. $w\delta wh$, passim, and $w\delta y$ ($wu\delta i$) VJ 1120; Gen.-Dat. B. $w\delta wyh$ ($wa\delta wya$) VJ 904. 1388. SCE 410, and $w\delta yh$ ($wu\delta ya$) VJ 350. 982; Abl. B. $w\delta wyh$ ($wa\delta wya$) SCE 174, and $w\delta yh$ ($wu\delta ya$) VJ 24°; Pl. $w\delta$ 'yšth ($wu\delta i$ št) SCE 55, $wy\delta y$ šth (v. § 119) SCE 231).
- 507. (5) θ. B. τδδ- 'body of a carriage', from Av. $ra\theta a$ (H.) (Nom. $r\delta \delta y \ VJ \ 343$; Acc. $r\delta \delta w \ VJ \ 588. \ 986. \ 1171$); S. $my\delta r$ $(mi\theta r$ -) 'death', cf. §§ 185. 440 (Nom. or Gen. $my\delta ry$, in S. $k\delta$ ' tw' $\beta \gamma y \ my\delta ry$ 'skw't 'if
- 506¹ While the Nom. Sg. $wa\delta u$ directly continues the OIr. Nom. Sg. $wa\delta \bar{u}$, cf. § 136 v, the Oblique and the Plural have the ordinary light-stem endings added to the stem $wa\delta u$ which thus becomes $wa\delta w$ -, and with metathesis (§ 408), $wu\delta$ (or $w\delta\delta$ -, acc. to § 119).

you should be dead' (?) T ii T 14; Obl. mydry in B. mydryywt(?)k' krt'nyh' deadly sin' Dhu 83. Vim 45 sq.; Acc. mydrw Anc. Lett. ii 55).

508. (6) f. cf. (čəf.) 'to steal', cf. §§ 150. 277 (cf', 3 Sg. Impf., M 133, 11; B. cβty, 3 Sg. Pres., SCE 161); wfr. (wafr.) 'snow' (Loc. wfry', v. § 1183); Chr. ptyfn. (ptifn.) 'part' (Acc. ptyfnw i 38, 5, cf. BBB p. 77 on 623); Chr. pcywfs- (pčyvfs-) 'to be transformed', v. § 175.

509. (7) γ. βγ. (ναγ.) 'god'; pcyt., ptcyt. M 662, 1 (pčαγd., cf. §§ 164. 176), Past stem, 'to receive' (pcytw [δ'r.], Trans. Pret., M 672 ii R 7 sq.); ptsyt. (ptsαγd.), Past stem, 'to arrange' (ptsγtw δ'r., BBB 563); βwγt. (νυγd.), Past stem, 'to deliver' (βwγtwδ'r., M 378, 14); B. mγδβ. (mαγδν.) 'minister', cf. § 446 (Nom. mγδβγ VJ 237. &c.; Acc. mγδβw VJ 1337; Pl. mγδβt' VJ 207. 212. 234. 355. 1376); jγm. (žαγm.) 'lie', v. § 285; wšγn. (wšαγn., cf. §§ 147. 177. 211), N. of the 20th day (wšγn', old Gen., v. § 404), and of a god (wšγnyγ βγγγ, Nom., M 583 i 8); βγn. (ναγn.) 'temple', cf. § 165 (Man. βγηγγ, Nom., T ii D 117, 45; βγn', Abl., ib., 41; βγηγ', Loc., ib., 47. 51).

510. (8) j, ž. vzž- 'bad', v. § 179; užb- 'terror', cf. §§ 34. 309. 377 (Chr. 'wžb', Nom.-Acc., ii 3, 66. 69; Man. xw [sic] wjp', Nom., M 247, 12; wjpy'h, Abl., M 794 a 8); B. kwzp- (kužb-) 'active, energetic, effective' Dhu 200. P 3, 65 (Man. kwjpy'k, abstract, BBB 727).

511. (9) k. (')xšnk- ((a)xšnak-)¹ 'magnificent' (Nom. Chr. xšnqy ii 5, 9, B. 'yšnky Intox. Sūtra 7 (cf. ST ii 584 a); Pl. Man. 'xšnkt' M 178 ii R 28, S. 'yšnkt' T ii D 77 (A I) 15); ykš- 'yakṣa' (Pl. ykšyšt M 178 ii V 6, and B. ykšt' DN 6; Pl. Obl. B. ykšty' P 2, 338); wyrk- (wirk-) 'wolf' (Nom. B. wyrky P 2, 330; Pred. Instr. B. wyrk', § 1182; Pl. Chr. wyrqyšty, § 1186).

512. (10) m. ram. 'people' (Pl. Chr. rmf' i 22, 20. 57, 20); kyrm-(ki^rm-) 'snake', cf. § 140 (Pl. Chr. qrmyšt, § 1186); sumdr- 'ocean', v. §§ 47. 413 (Loc. swmtry' M 108 R 7); žamn- 'hour', žamnw- and žumn- 'time, period'; xwmn- (xumn-), N. of the 2nd day (xwmn', old Gen., v. § 404); namr- 'submissive' (Pl. nmrt' M 129 R 3; abstract nmry'q M 133, 84, v. BBB p. 97 on b 85); ptyams- 'to finish', v. § 176;

511 This reading can be maintained as long as no form with g (**x*sng-) occurs in Man. or Chr. H. reads (*)x*sng, and compares NPers. qa*sang (Sogd. 20 sq.). 512 Acc. to H. one has to distinguish two stems: (1) An old a- or -an- stem *zaman(a)-, meaning in Sogdian 'hour'; this inflects *jmnw*, Acc. (the Nom. does not seem to occur), *jmny*, Loc., M 147 R 3. 7. 11. &c., *jmnd*, Pl. (2) An old -u- stem *zamanu-, meaning 'time' in general, which only occurs with the Loc. ending, before which it either appears as *zamnw- (cf. wa&w-, \$ 506 fn.), or, with metathesis, as *zumn-, cf. Man. *m'hjmnwy' on Monday', in the headline of a Parth. text, and Chr. *zwmny' i 84, 14. B. *zmnw' DN 86, is a misreading, the facsimile (P 5) has clearly *zmnw.

nams-, in the abstract nmsy'k 'insult, contempt', cf. §§ 550. 828 fn.; fšamt-, Past stem, 'to send' (fšmtw δ'r-, Trans. Pret., M 129 V 10, cf. §§ 178. 317. 583); ptramt- 'to stop', v. § 176.

513. (11) n. δβn- (δvan-) 'doubt' (Nom. δβn' Man. Lett. i 27, B. δβnh SCE 216. Vim 127); wn- (wan-) 'tree'; wrn- (wə'n-) 'faith', ef. § 1168 fn.; $y_{\chi}u^{r}n_{\tau}$, $\chi u^{r}n_{\tau}$, 'blood', v. §§ 209. 360. 1168 fn.; pu'n- 'full', cf. § 151 (Nom. Masc. Chr. pwrny i 30, 10; Nom. Fem. B. pwrnh VJ 877; Nom. Pl. Man. pwrnd' M 834 i 22); əspu'n- 'complete', cf. §§ 99. 151 (Acc. Man. 'spwrnw BBB f 53; abstract 'spwrny'k M 378, 2, Chr. spwny'q i 84, 14, 'completion'); kwn- (kun-) 'to do'.1

514. (12) p. kap- 'fish' (Pl. kpyšt, § 1186); ($\partial \chi \delta ap$ - 'night' (' $x \delta p$ ' M 136 R 2. V 3, xšp'h ib., V hl., Nom.; 'xšpy'(h), Loc., M 147 passim).

515. (13) r. $\delta\beta r$ - (δvar -) 'door'; ptwr- (ptwr- or ptwar-) 'reward' (Acc. B. ptwrw SCE 61. 424); βr- (var-) 'to carry, take, bring, offer' (Man. βrty, 3 Sg. Pres., T ii D 267, 16. T ii T 22, 5 (but cf. § 492); Man. B. βr', 3 Sg. Impf., Kaw. C 5. VJ 172. 1158); fškar- 'to expel', v. § 178; pčar- (Chr. pcrw 'instead of', v. § 674 fn.); wkr- (wkar-) 'kind, species', cf. § 213 (wqrww, Acc., M 778, 12; B. wkkry', Loc. used as Gen., Dhu 265).

516. (14) s. δast- 'hand'; βyst- (vəst-), Past stem, 'to bind' (βystw δ'r-, Trans. Pret., M 716, 10); asp- 'horse'; wisp- 'all', cf. § 1214; yasn-1 'stinking' (Nom. B. ysny P 2, 398; Pl. Man. ysnd' T ii D 139 i 12), cf. § 496 on B. yns- and on the heavy ns 'nose'.

517. (15) š. wyaš-, cf. §§ 213. 1212, 'joy' (Nom. Man. wyšyy JRAS, 1944, 142, 6. T ii D 66 c 6, B. wyšy Vim 69; Acc. Man. wyšww M 178 i R 7, B. wy&w SCE 564; Abl. B. wy&v SCE 41. VJ 883), 'joyful' (Nom. Masc. B. wyś'y VJ 140, wyśy VJ 10. 72; B. wyś', Nom. Fem. VJ 1238. 1403, Pred. Instr. VJ 41. 945, Nom. Pl. VJ 4a. 7a. 11b. 1354), 'to rejoice' (B. wyš', 2 Sg. Impt., VJ 1; cf. also Chr. ywšty, § 213 fn. 1); rəšt- 'true, right' (Chr. ryšt, adv., passim; Man. ršty'q M 133, 71 (v. Sogd. p. 3), Chr. ryšty'q, abstract, 'truth'); ptrašt-, Past stem, 'to erect', piyušt-, Past stem, 'to hear', v. § 176; xuštr- 'camel', cf. §§ 162. 257. 428. 483 (B. 'ywstry, Nom. SCE 176. 371, Acc. VJ 560; Man. xwštryyh, Acc., M 127 V 10, xwštryy, Gen., M 568, 5; B. 'ywstrw, Acc., VJ 163. 56d [B. 'ywstr', Abl., § 1624]).

518. (16) t. žət-, Past stem, 'to strike' (jytwδ'r-, Trans. Pret., M 135 i 32); itkw-'bridge', cf. §§ 126. 397. 423 (Acc. B. ytkw (itkwu)

5131 [On 'ny- 'other' v.. § 85.] 5161 From *gundhsno-, cf. Greek dérvos 'reproach, insult', acc. to Bingmain-Thumb, Griechische Grammatik, 116, from *gwedhsno-, cf. also Walde-Pokorny, i 672 sq.

SCE 539; Loc. Man. ytqwy' (itkwya) JRAS, 1944, 143, 21); mwrt-(mu't-), Past stem, 'to die' (B. Chr. mwrty, 3 Sg. Pret., VJ 66b. 195. 199. 200. 1282. 1284. ST ii 5, 30); yyrt- (yyə't-) 'wide', v. §§ 138. 220. 490 (Chr. yyrty, Nom., ii 3, 43; B. yyrtry Dhy 86, 108, 119, yy'rtry ib., 92, comparative; Man. (;)yyrty'k, abstract, 'extension, diffusion' T ii D 207, 13); ratn-'jewel' (B. rtny, Nom., VJ 1480; B. rtnw Acc., VJ 85: Man. rtnt', Pl., Sogd. p. 25 on 9).

519. (17) w, v. also §§ 493. 495. yaw- *'barley' (ywy', Loc., M 746 c 13); kaw- 'giant' (Pl. kwyšt, § 1186).

520. (18) χ. mə'χ- 'straight, flat' (B. mryw, Acc., VJ 1497; Man. mrx', Pl., M 715 c 8); yuχn- 'blood', v. §§ 417. 1168 fn.; čaχr- 'wheel' (cxrw, Acc., M 178 ii V 32); wžaxs-'to be separated', v. § 213; vuxs-'to be delivered' (B. βwysty, 3 Sg. Pres., SCE 350); pčaxš- 'to receive', cf. §§ 164. 176 (ptcxšty, 3 Sg. Pres., M 118 ii R 5; Chr. pcxš', 2 Sg. Impt., ii 2, 22); jwxšq- (žuxšk-) 'disciple', cf. §§ 180. 255. 285. 410; rwxšn- (rŏxšn-) 'luminous', cf. § 127; (σ)spaxšt-, Past stem, 'to serve' ('spx $\S t$ ' $w\beta$ -, Pot., v. \S 884).

521. (19) y, v. also § 493 sq. ptvay- 'reverence', from *pati-baya-'fear' (H.) (Nom. Chr. ptby (ptvai, from ptvayi) ii 1, 9. B. ptβy SCE 521; Gen. B. ptβy Dhy 14; Abl. B. ptβy' SCE 74; Acc. Man. B. ptβyw passim).

522. (20) z. mu^rzk - 'short', cf. § 151 (B. mwrzky, Nom. Masc., SCE 20; B. mwrzk', Nom. Fem. (?), SCE 98. 129. 322); yazn- 'treasure' (Nom. B. yzny VJ 66; Gen.-Dat. Man. yznyy T ii D 66 b 29; Acc. B. yznw VJ 46. 84. 415); wizr- 'straight, right', cf. § 146 (Nom.-Acc. Man. wyzryy M 135 ii 19. T ii D 115, 12; Acc. Chr. wyzrw ii 4, 44; B. wrzrw, used for the Nom., SCE 380).

523. (21) The stem has no vowel. Chr. sq- 'loud, high', from usk-, v. §§ 99. 1215; ps- 'to ask', βj - ($v\check{z}$ -) 'bad', * $f\check{s}$ - 'flea', v. § 168; Man. xt- 'judge', v. § 1190.

524. (v) Examples of heavy stems.

(A) Stems with one short vowel in positione.

(1) -mb. Man. zmb 'shore' T ii D 66 b 31, Chr. [zm]py, Loc., i 77, 9 (v. Sogd. 29);1 nmb 'dew' BBB 577.

(2) 525. (2) n groups.

(a) -nd. znd 'song' M 137 R hl., cf. H., BSOS x 104 sq.; B. twnt

5181 ythw- is treated like an old -u- stem, with the endings added to -u-, cf. wδw- (§ 506 fn.) and jmnw- (§ 512 fn.). 524¹ The spelling Chr. zmb ii 1, 20, either represents an $-\bar{a}k\bar{a}$ - stem, or is due

to the influence of the B. spelling znph (in "pznph VJ 64e. T ii T 7. 8. 18).

(tund) 'violent', Man. tundy', abstract, ef. § 1066; β nd 'prison', § 107.

- (b) -n0. $kn\delta$ ($kan\theta$) 'town', v. § 496 on Chr. $k\theta$.
- (c) -ng. mng 'fraud, deceit' M 894 i 1 (H.); sng 'stone'.
- (d) -ns. tns 'longing, regret' M 134 ii V 14; xns 'firm, strong, safe'; B. nns 'nose', § 338, cf. § 496 on Man. ns remaining heavy, and on B. γns- treated as a light stem.

526. (3) r groups.

- (a) $-r\beta/f$. $\gamma r\beta$, γrf , 'many', cf. § 53.
- (b) -rc. mrc 'death', cf. § 489; pwrc 'debt', cf. § 487.
- (c) -rδ. srδδ 'year' M 410, 33; wrδtyy, Obl. Pl. of *wrδ 'rose', BBB 574.
- (d) -rγ. mrγ 'wood, meadow' M 178 i V 3, B. mrγh VJ 316, Obl. mrγyh SCE 241, cf. Yaghn. marγ, Klimchitsky, Zap., 1937, 18 sq., v. § 485.
 - (e) -rk. nyrk 'male'; 'rk 'work'. [v. Addenda.]
- (f) -rm. γrm 'hot', v. § 1314; krm 'deed' M 598, 3. T ii D 207. 28.
- (g) -rn. Chr. B. trn 'tender, submissive' i 6, 9. SCE 47, Man. trny', abstract, Sogd. 3; frn 'luck'.
- (h) -rs. Man. 'rsk 'envy', cf. § 164; Chr. B. γwrs '(a)round',v. § 488.
 - (i) -rš. kršn 'shape', B. pršt 'lips', v. §§ 357. 496.
- (k) -rt. B. srt 'cold' VJ 961; nrt 'trunk' M 286 i 5, S. nrth Sogd. 4, 17; jyrt (zyart) 'quick'; zprt (zpart) 'pure'.
 - (1) -rz. wrz 'miracle' M 134 i R 5 &c.
 - (m) -rž. krj 'miracle' M 110 i R 9. &c., cf. §§ 355. 496.
- 527. (4) - χw . That χw makes position is inferred from the fact that fswx 'parasang' and 'wx 'mind' (§ 236) do not take light-stem endings.
 - 528. (B) Stems with two brief vowels not in positione.
- (1) The old superlative Man. βxtm ($va\chi tam$) 'godliest' (v. §§ 164. 254), where -tam was no longer perceived as a suffix added to the light stem $\beta\gamma$ -, remains uninflected, contrary to the rule obtaining with the comparative suffix -tar when used with light stems, v. § 1283.
- 529. (2) The Past Infin. or 3 Sg. Pass. Pret. frmšt (framošt) M 674, 16, from the Pres. stem *frmrz-'to destroy', cf. § 147.
 - (3) S. γwyr (χuwər) 'sun', v. § 223; patyaz 'autumn', v. § 14.
- (4) əspətak 'complete' and kavnak 'little' (v. § 982), against the light stems žuχšk-, &c. (§ 975), where there was no vowel between the stem and the suffix.

- (5) Man. $pr\gamma t$ ($par\gamma d$) 'weary', v. § 1285, may also belong here. Occasional disyllabic pronunciation of verbal stems with preverbs, has been assumed for $pa\check{c}waz$ (§ 175), $pa\check{c}a\chi\check{s}$ (§ 176), $para\chi s$ (§ 177).
- 530. (C) Stems with long vowels. rw'n 'soul'; δyw 'demon'; n'f 'people'; rwt 'river'; &c.

[A connexion between the rhythmic law and a shift of stress has been suggested in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 1948, 61 sqq.]

PART 3

MORPHOLOGY

VERBAL STEMS

The Past stem

531. (i) The Sogdian Past stem represents (with the exceptions mentioned in §§ 536-8) the OIr. Past Participle, whose endings are preserved with light stems, lost with heavy stems.

In the Ancient Letters the simple Past stem is still freely used as the Past Participle. In the later texts it serves as Past Participle only when enlarged by the suffix -aka-, while the simple Past stem is confined to special functions, which are enumerated here acc. to their light-stem endings.¹

532. (1) No ending. Only when contracted with forms of 'to be' in the Intrans. and Pass. Pret., v. § 861.

533. (2) -y.

- (a) From the OIr. Nom. Sg. Masc. ending: in the 3 Sg. of the Intrans.-Pass. Pret. (v. §§ 861. 864), and before some forms of 'to be', when no contraction took place (§ 861 fn.).
 - (b) Infinitive ending, v. §§ 922-6.
- 534. (3) -w (from the OIr. Acc. ending).
 - (a) Before δ 'r-, in the Trans. Pret., v. § 877.
 - (b) In S., before wn-, in the Potentialis, v. § 888.
- 535. (4) -' (from the OIr. Abl. or Instr.).
 - (a) Before kwn- and β w-, in the Potentialis, v. § 881.
 - (b) In B., Infinitive ending, between cnn and k^3ry , v. § 933.
- 536. (ii) By adding $-\bar{a}t$ to the Present stem, a secondary Past stem can be formed from any verb, of. Reichelt, Geiger Festschrift, 259 sq. In the following list, if no other Past stem is given, only the one in $-\bar{a}t$ is attested.
- (1) In Man. jβ'<u>t</u>- 'to bite', v. § 840, B. <u>zyβ't'k</u>, Past Parte., P 3, 87, cf. § 610 with fn. 1; z'ryysy'<u>t</u>- 'misereri', v. § 550 fn. 2; <u>tkwš't</u>, Infin.,
- 531 On the adverbial suffix -'ny added to the Past stem, v. § 1036. The old Past Participle survives as a light-stem adjective in *tryt- 'distressed', of which the comparative (§ 1284) and the abstract (§ 1110) are attested. Cf. also the comparatives ptsytryy § 1284, pršt'tr and ptrštr § 1285.

536¹ No Past stems in *-āyāt have been noticed of Pres. stems in -āyāt whose normal Past stem is -āt.

'to look' T ii B R 7; $n\beta yr't$, Inf., 'to deliberate, plan' (H.) M 178 ii R 6 (quoted § 1659); ptmync't Inf., 'to dress, put on' M 915, 20 (ptmwyt-); $\gamma r\beta't\delta'r$ -, Trans. Pret., M 130 ii V 5. T i D, $\gamma r\beta't]t$. Inf., M 767 i 10, $\gamma r\beta'tyt$ Past Parte., M 670, 2, 'to know'; $ps't\delta'r$ -, Trans. Pret., 'to ask' M 127 V 11 ($fštw\delta'r$ -); prwyj'tyt, Past Parte. Pl., 'to nourish' M 399, 11; šm'r't, Infin., 'to think' M 655, 7. 10 (B. šm''rt wr-, Pot., VJ 1026); 'skw't-, v. § 804. [- $\gamma r\beta t$ -, § 1158.]

537. (2) Outside Man. S. "stw't δ "r. 'to become converted', v. § 877 fn. 2 c; Chr. ptfs"t. 'to read', v. § 851; B. $z\gamma$ "yr"t, Infin., 'to call' VJ 23. 214 (Man. $j\gamma yrt$.); B. $rw\delta$ "t, Infin., 'to flow', VJ 1029 (Pres. stem $rw\delta$ - P 2, 139); B. $w\gamma$ "r δ "t w-, Pot., 'to deliver', P 2, 126; B. $n\delta$ "y δ "tch, Past Partc. Fem., 'to plant', VJ 1118; $pr\beta$ "yr"t βw -, Pot., VJ 859, $pr\beta$ "yr"t δ "r., Trans. Pret., SCE 418, 'to tell' (S. $pr\beta$ "yr"t δ , Past Partc., T M 389 a V 11); B. $pt\beta$ r"w"t- and $pt\beta$ r"wt-, 'to remember', v. § 865; B. rys"ty, Inf., 'to lick', VJ 970 (v. JRAS, 1942, 100); B. $\gamma w\beta$ "t, Infin., 'to praise', Vim 41 (Man. Chr. $\gamma w\beta ty$, Past Partc.); B. tyny"ty, Infin., 'to lead, take', VJ 1a (cf. Man. "nyt-, pr"nyt-, § 569).

538. (iii) Other Past stems which do not represent the OIr. Past Participle are those enumerated in § 486, and B. šm''rt-, v. § 593.

.Cf. also the secondary $-\delta \bar{a}r$ - Preterites in § 877 fn. 1, and the Past stem $\theta va_X \delta t$ - beside $\theta va_Y d$ -, § 551.

Present classes and corresponding Past stems

This chapter is divided into two parts. The first (§§ 539-63) shows a few notable OIr. Present formations as represented in Sogdian. The second (§§ 564-604) is an empirical list of the main types of Present stems in Sogdian. For a detailed study of the MIr. verb, v. H., ZII ix 158 sqq. (Index by Ghilain, Muséon, l, 367 sqq.), and Ghilain, Essai sur la langue Parthe, Louvain, 1939.

OIr. Present classes in Sogdian

539. (i) Inchoative. Apart from the Inchoatives used for the Present Passive (v. § 824), there are some old Inchoatives. ps- 'to ask', from pṛṣa-, Past stem fšt- from *fṛašta-; 'ndwxs- 'to strive', v. BBB p. 84 on 710; B. γwys- 'to perspire' P 2, 295, from Av. xvīṣa-; Chr. šfṛṣ- 'to be ashamed', v. § 441; B. *'wβṣ- 'to sleep', v. § 620, Past stem Man. 'wβṭ-, v. § 397; 'yṣ- 'to come', from iṣa-+ā-, tyṣ- 'to enter', from iṣa-+ati-, B. pr'yṣ- 'to reach; to hand over', from iṣa-+ parā-, cf. Tedesco, ZII ii 34 sq., Past stem "γt-, tγt-, pr'γt- (cf. § 603); l

539¹ The Past stem OIr. ita- is contained in nii(i)t. (§ 568), and perhaps in B. ytty, Infin., 'to go', VJ 314. There is, however, also a Pres. stem yt- (S. kw

. x234 -

"s- 'to take', from \bar{a} -yasa- (cf. § 129), Past stem 'yt- from \bar{a} -yata-;² ny's- 'to take' (cf. § 630), from *ni-yāsa-,³ Past stem ny't- from *ni-yāta-;⁴ B. "r'ys- 'to wish', and the verbal noun Man. *"rwxs 'desire' (v. H., $BSOS \times 103$ with fn. 4, $BBB \times 71$ on 566, and cf. above, § 119), Past stem "rwyt-Sogd. 46, Frg. o 3; other traces of OIr. Inchoatives are xw's'\delta, wx'scn, xw't (from \timexw\tilde{a}\tilde{s}-\tilde{x}w\tilde{a}\tilde{t}-' to be(come) tired', v. $BBB \times 82$ sq.), the Past Partc. wyr'tyy 'alert, vigilant', v. $BBB \times 84$ on 703 (Pres. stem *wiyr\tilde{a}\tilde{s}-, v. H., ZII ix 196, cf. Yaghn. \tilde{yur\tilde{a}}\tilde{s}-), the secondary Past Partc. B. \delta m's't, v. \delta 318, and tpsnwq 'annoyance', from Av. tafsa-, Sogd. 48, 6.

540. (ii) Passive. Cf. also § 548.

- (a) xwyn- 'to be called', v. § 706, from *xwan-ya-.
- (b) ptšmyr- 'to be counted', v. § 706, from *patišmrya-, Active Chr. pcmr-, v. § 592.
- (c) šyš- 'to be scattered': Man. šyštyy, 3 Sg. Pres.?, v. § 706; B. šyš't, 3 Sg. Subj., Dhy 23. Active š'š-, v. BBB p. 84 on 701.
- (d) kyr- (kir-), Pass. of kwn- 'to make', from k(i)rya-, v. H., ZII ix 205 sq.: Man. B. kyr' 3 Sg. Impf., M 280 R 7. VJ 64; B. kyr't, 3 Sg. Subj., SCE 552.
- (e) B. " β 'yr, 3 Sg. Impf., 'was brought', VJ 868. 871. 872, from $*\bar{a}$ -brya-. Active " β r-.
- (f) B. šk'yrδ' 'skwn, 2 Pl. Pres., 'you are being led', VJ 1282, Pass. of škr-.
 - (g) B. ' βz 'y- 'to grow', $\langle abi-\check{z}awya$ -, v. § 187.

541. Less certain are:

(h) B. 'nywy- from *ham-xwah-ya-, Pass. of 'nyw'y- from *ham-xwāh-aya- to infringe': rty mc 'yw 'By' L' ''z'yr't L' ZY šy ZKh prm'nh 'nywy'ty (v. § 711 fn.) VJ 5b sq. 'by me my father will not be hurt, nor his order infringed'.

tmw yt'ty, 3 Sg. Subj., 'he will go to hell', T M 393 ii R 2), acc. to H. from Av. yat-, of which ytty could be the Pres. Infin.

539 Of ās- a secondary Past stem is attested in Chr. *st- i 38, 6, unless this is to be read *yt-.

539 Acc. to H. the root yam- seems to appear in Iranian in two forms, yam- and yam-; thus we have yasa- (yṃsko-) and yāsa- (yṃsko-), yata- and yāta-, &c. Differently on ny's-, Reichelt, Geiger Festschrift, 251.

539' A Past stem made from the guna form of the root yam- (cf. p(a)tyamt-, § 580) is contained in nymt- from *ni-yamt-: Man. nymty β styt 'skund 'they are taken and bound' M 814 i 9; Chr. nymty, Past Parto., 'caught (fishes)' i 79, 6. It is used as the Past stem of ny's- in ST i 78, 12 sq.: qt ny'st' 'dyy yw'nt nymtyt bntq' 'if you retain anybody's sins, they will be retained'.

540¹ Not to be confused with kyr- (kēr-) 'to sow, grow (trans.)', from kāraya-: B. kyr', 2 Sg. Subj., Vim 30.

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- (i) Man. $p \dot{s} y$ -, Pass. of $p \dot{s} \dot{s} y$ 'to throw', seems to follow the same pattern: $p \dot{s} y \dot{t} 3$ Sg. Subj., M 674, 24, 'to be kept back, thrown out' (H.).
- (k) Man. pcwj-*'to be driven (chariot)', from *pati-uz-ya-? (H.): pcwj't, 3 Sg. Subj., quoted § 1648, cf. § 197.

542. (iii) Causative.

- (1) From -aya-. Cf. also § 548. With palatalization:
- (a) 'nwyj-, Trans., 'to collect', from *ham-wāzaya-: 'nwz-, Intrans., 'to assemble', from ham-waza-, cf. BBB p. 79 on 649.
- (b) xwyr- 'to feed' M 134 i R 1, B. γw'yr- VJ 1341, cf. "xwyr-Sogd. 50, 3, from χwāraya-: xwr- 'to eat', from χwara-, cf. § 228 fn.
- (c) zrync- M 135 ii 7. M 502 15, B. zr'ync- VJ 102. 39°. 449. 597, 'to save, deliver', from *uz-ranjaya- (H.), cf. the verbal noun B. zr'nk' P 2, 10, zr'nkh ib. 130, 'deliverance'; Past stem Man. Chr. zryt- M 410, 40 (zrytwô'r-). ST i 31, 4, B. zr'yt- O^2 20 (zr'ytw O^2 -). P 2, 125 (zr'yt wn-, Pot.).
- 543. (d) B. $w'\gamma'yz$ ($w\bar{a}\chi\bar{e}z'$) 3 Sg. Impf., 'to cause to descend': Man. 'wxz- 'to descend', § 342; B. 'n $\gamma'yz$ 'to cause to get up, to raise' VJ 1137. ST ii, Chr. 'xyz- i 30, 15. 39, 1: Man. ' $n\gamma z$ -, *'nxz-, B. ' $n\gamma z$ -, Chr. ' γz -, 'to rise', v. § 55.
- (e) prwyrt-, Trans., 'to turn, transform', from pari-wartaya-: prwrt-, Intrans., 'to turn, become', from pari-warta-, cf. BBB p. 94 on b 52.
- (f) syn- 'to raise' (heavy stem: syn, 2 Sg. Impt., M 178 ii R 3), from *sānaya-: sn- 'to rise', from Av. sana-, cf. Tedesco, ZII ii 39. 544. (g) 'mbyr- 'to fill' M 178 i V 2, from *ham-pāraya-. cf. 'mb'r.
- 544. (g) 'mbyr- 'to fill' M 178 i V 2, from *ham-pāraya-, cf. 'mb'r, BBB p. 98 top.
- (h) 'wjγystô'r- 'to cause to settle', Trans. Pret. from *'wjγyδ-, Caus. from 'wjγδ- 'to dismount', v. BBB p. 60 on 508.
- (i) Chr. nyywynt, 3 Sg. Impf., 'to dress (somebody)', ii 5, 27: B. ny'wnt- 'to put on a dress', v. § 186.
- 545. (k) Β. 'pγw'yz- (pρχwēž-) 'to conceal', cf. § 191.
- (l) B. np'yδ- 'faire se coucher' VJ 1138, from *nipādaya-: nypδ- 'se coucher' SCE 324, from *nipada-.
- (m) nšyyδ- 'to plant, place', v. BBB p. 90, from nišādaya-: nyδ- 'to sit, seat oneself', from *nihida-.
- 546. (2) Without palatalization (stems in $-\bar{a}w$ -):
- (a) 'psi'w- 'to cause to disown': 'psiw- 'to disown', v. BBB p. 101 on e 20, and cf. § 575.
 - (b) n'w- 'to shake': ' βnw 'to tremble', cf. § 576.
 - (c) Chr. 'ž'w- 'to make live', 'ž'wt, 3 Sg. Pres., i 14, 12 (thus

corrected by Telegdi, JA, t. 230 (1938) p. 224 fn.), 'ž'wny, Pres. Partc., cf. § 894: žw- 'to live', v. § 574.

- 547. (3) With -(a)n- from -ana- (H.), cf. Bartholomae, Gdr. Ir. Phil. i 73 (§ 132 b).
 - (a) 'nwysn-'to make enter, initiate', from Av. vis-(H.): S. pr ny'wš'ky'kh 'nwysn't \delta'rt 'he initiated (= received) into the lay community' T M 389 a V 23; Man. 'nwysn[y]yt Pres. Partc. Pl., \delta 475, 2, m](')wysnw 1 Sg. Impf., M 765 c 5; Chr. 'wysn't wn-B 49, 13.
 - (b) rwôn- 'to cause to grow'? v. Sogd. p. 47 on 4.
- 548. (iv) Transitive and Intransitive coinciding. Since the palatalization of the root vowel with loss of the palatalizing y is common to the -ya- and the -aya- class, a number of causatives have become indistinguishable from the corresponding passives in the written form, although there probably was a difference in the pronunciation.
 - (a) "zyr- 'to hurt', from *āzāraya-; 'to be hurt', from *āzṛya-, v. BBB p. 89 on a 1. āzēr-: āzir-? [v. Addenda].
 - (b) prwyj- 'to feed', Trans., from *pari-warzaya- (parwež-); Intrans., from *pari-wrz-ya- (parwiž-), v. BBB p. 77 on 628 with fn. 4; cf. now B. prwrz 'nursing' P 8, 199 (H.).
 - 549. (c) nyyš- 'to spoil' M 771, 11, Chr. pnyš- 'ἀπόλλυμι', from nāsaya- (nēš-), cf. § 193: nyš- 'to be lost' (nyšiyy 3 Sg. Pres. Pass., BBB a 2), from nasya- (neš-); Preterite of the Trans. is S. n(y)šiwδ'r-, BBB p. 81 on 674.
 - (d) Chr. 'ndyš- Trans., 'to show' i 11, 2, from handaisaya-, Intrans. 'to appear' i 52, 4, from handais-ya-, v. H., ZII ix 207. BBB p. 87 on 753, and cf. 'n δ ysn 'reflection', H., loc. cit., and f δ ys &c., 'vision', Sogd. p. 20 on 22 b; S. $p\delta$ 'yš- Trans., 'to show' T M 389 a R 10, from *upa-daisaya-, Intrans., 'to appear' Vim 1. 2. 5. 6, from *upa-dis-ya-; Past stem B. $p\delta$ ' δ t-, v. § 1060.
 - 550. (e) sy-'to show' and 'to appear', 1 cf. Parth. sy-, Ghilain, p. 91. On its rhythmic value v. § 494. z'ry sy-'to pity' and 'to be pitied'; 2 B. z'n'nt L' syt 'does not pay attention' VJ 284. 289;

550¹ There is apparently another Pres. stem sy., attested in B. syt 3 Sg. Pres. 'sews' SCE 80. B. 'sy'nt 3 Pl., SCE 175, Chin. 'se sont arrêtés', probably means 'appeared, are'.

550² 3 Sg. Pres. B. z'ry syt 'uses sparingly, pities' (= B. z'ry βrt SCE 195), SCE 78. 132. 194. P 2, 66. 75, Man. (z)'ryy (s)yyt M 521 a 1 (out of context).

2 Sg. Pres. B. z'ry 'sy'y 'you pity' Dhu 183, Man. 'ty myy . . z'ryysyyskwn 'I pity you' T ii D 117, 2.

2 Sg. Impt. B. z'ry sy' Dhy 183, z'ry 'sy' VJ 367 sq. 'have pity'.

tr'nyw syt 'shows anger' SCE 332; šyrsyt 'rejoices' SCE 524; cf. also Man. nmsy'k 'feeling despised', v. BBB p. 75 on 607 (but also § 828 fn.), and B. šyrsy'twh 'happiness' SCE 406 (cf. § 1072).

551. (v) -s- enlargement.

- (a) $\beta x \dot{s}$ -/ $\beta y t$ 'to give'.
- (b) ptcxš-/ptcyt- 'to receive'.
- (c) * $\theta va\chi \check{s}$ 'to collect, gain', Past stem $\theta va\chi \check{s}t$ Sogd. 16, 5, and $\theta va\chi d$ -, v. H., $BSOS \times 105$. Sogd. p. 32 on 4.
 - (d) tkwš- 'to look', from \sqrt{ku} +ati (H.).
- (e) Beside B. (')pc- 'to cook' SCE 219. 233. Frg iii 73, we have *puχš- in B. pwγš' 'bouilloire' SCE 206. Past stem B. pwγt-, v. § 933.
- (f) Beside B. "ywz-|"y'wšt- 'to perturb', there is *yōš- in B. sry'wš 'dont le cœur se trouble' SCE 318.
 - (g) Man. $wy\delta rf\tilde{s}$ *'to blaze', ∇ . §§ 439. 1033.

552. (vi) The root stā-.1

(1) *awa-stāya-.

- (a) 'wsty- (ōstay-) 'to put, place', from awa-stăya-, v. § 124.
 B. 'wst'yt 3 Sg. Pres., SCE 91. P 2, 111; Chr. 'wstyθ' 2 Pl. Impt., i 34, 3; Man. 'wsty't 3 Sg. Subj., BBB f 25; 'wstyn 1 Sg. Subj., Sogd. 43, 10; w'styy 3 Sg. Impf., BBB; w'styy'nd 3 Pl. Impf., M 110 i R 1, w'stynd M 178 ii R 14.
- 553. (b) The Present stem also occurs as $\bar{o}st$ -, perhaps under the influence of $\bar{o}st$ (v. § 557), or derived from the Past stem $\bar{o}st\bar{a}t$ (§ 554), on the analogy of $\gamma r \beta' t$ -: $\gamma r \beta$ -, &c. (§ 536). Cf. Parth. 'wyst-. Chr. 'wst 2 Sg. Impt., ii 3, 16; w'st 3 Sg. Impf., ii 5, 28, Man. w'(st) Kaw. V 22; Man. w'stnd 3 Pl. Impf., M 178 ii R 14; B. 'wst 3 Sg. Pres., SCE 317. 488; 'wst'ndskwn 3 Pl. Pres., Man. Lett. i 23; 'wstnyy Pres. Partc., ib. 11.
- 3 Sg. Subj. (cf. § 711 fn.). B. $-\beta y$ c' z'ry 'st (v. § 1312) sy'ty ZKh $\gamma r^2 ywh$ 'how pitiful your bodies will look' VJ 1100 sq.
- I Pl. Subj. or Opt. B. z'ry . . sy'ym 'may we be pitied, pity us' VJ 361.
- 3 Sg. Impf. B. sy z'ry 'sy' 'he pitied him (Sudāšan)' or 'he (S.) appeared pitiful to him' VJ 824.
- 3 Pl. Impf. B. -šn (wrong for *-šy)... z'ry sy'nt 'he pitied them' VJ 20° sq. 2 Sg. Pass. Pret. Man, z'ryysy'tyš 'tibi miseritum est' M 370, 3.

Trans. Pret. Chr. z'rysy'd'r- i 36, 11.

Pres. Partc. B. z'rysyn'k P 2, 29, z'ry sy'n'k P 7, 155 'merciful'.

Abstract. Chr. z'rysy'mnty 'mercy' i 31, 11.

552¹ For nominal forms belonging to this root, cf. Man. pst- 'assistance', from upastā-, v. § 99; ptst't 'resistance', from patištāta- (v. BBB p. 104 on f 63), under the influence of ōstāt- (§ 554); S. 'pšt'w'nh 'order', v. § 1084; the suffix -stan(e), v. § 1118; the durative particle 'štn, v. § 635 fn. 1.

- 554. (c) Past stem $\bar{o}st\bar{a}t$ from $awa-st\bar{a}ta$ -, B. 'wst't(y) Inf., VJ 44. 250. 348.
- 555. (d) Owing to the shortening described in § 122, $\bar{o}st\bar{a}t$ became $\bar{o}stat$ and $\bar{o}st$ -, in B. 'wstt wn- Pot., Vim 46. 47, and the Chr. Trans. Pret. 'wst'r- ii 2, 5. 3, 22.
- 556. (e) The Past Partc. Chr. 'wstyty (\bar{o} staite) i 47, 14, was derived from the Trans. Pret. Chr. B. \bar{o} stai \bar{o} ar-, on which v. § 877 fn. 1. 557. (2) awa-hišta-
- (a) Pres. stem ōšt- from awa-hišta-, 'to stand, step'. B. 'wšt 3 Sg. Pres., Vim 74; 'wšt'nt 3 Pl. Pres., Dhy 281; 'wšt'nd k'm 3 Pl. Fut., Man. Lett. ii 12; w'št 3 Sg. Impf., BBB; B. w'št'nt 3 Pl. Impf., VJ 30h; Man. 'wšt'mntyy 'existence' T ii D 207, 29 (cf. § 1100).
- 558. (b) Under the influence of \bar{o} stay- (§ 552), \bar{o} št- becomes \bar{o} štay-. 'wš \underline{t} yy \underline{t} 3 Sg. Pres., JRAS, 1944, 142, 11; B. 'wš \underline{t} tyt k'm 3 Sg. Fut., Dhy 357; Man. w'š \underline{t} yy 3 Sg. Impf., M 133, 17.
- 559. (c) The Past stem is Chr. 'wšt- i 14, 22 (v. § 853). 59, 17 (v. § 848). 61, 19 (v. § 860). 81, 7, modelled on ōst- (§ 555).
- 560. (3) *pštay- 'to abandon', containing the preverb apa-, is modelled on ōštay- (§ 558). Only B. 'pšty'm 'skwn 1 Sg. Pres., VJ 3011.
- 561. (4) ništay- 'to order, suggest', from OPers. ništāya- (H.). Man. nyštymskwn (ništayimskun) 1 Pl. Pres., M 617 i 25; Past stem B. nyšt't- VJ 1416.
- 562. (5) parštāy- and paštāy- (cf. § 357) 'to prepare', from parištāya-, Past stem Man. prš<u>r</u>t-, Chr. pš<u>r</u>t-, from pari-štāta-?
- 563. (6) B. ptšty- (patštay-) 'to lean, rest on' Dhy 25, from *pati-štāya-.

The main types of Sogdian Present stems

564. Conspectus.

· domopoctus.	
$-\bar{a}m$ - 580–4	-δ- 586
$-\bar{a}w$ - 571–3	-δ- (-θ-) 587
$-\bar{a}y$ - 565 sq.	-f- 590
-(a)w-, $-(u)w$ -, 574–6	-mb- 602
-ay- 567–70	-n-577-9
-β- 589	-nc- 600
-c- 591	-nd-601

5601 [v. Add.]

5621 The meaning of Av. paristaya. is, however, quite different.

-p- 588	-z- 59 4
-r- 592 sq.	-ž- 595
-8- 596 sq.	Suppletive stems, 603
-š- 598 sq.	Denominatives, 604
-t- 585	,

565. (1) $-\bar{a}y$ -.

- (a) frm'y-/frm't- 'to order'; ''p'y-/''p't- 'to consider'; p'y-/ S. p't Sogd. 64, 20, 'to protect'; B. <math>r'y-/r't- 'to weep'; &c.
- 566. (b) -xw'y-/-xwst- 'to beat', with preverbs, v. § 226.

567. (2) -ay-.

(a) Man. B. ptškwy-1/ptškw't- 'to say, address'.

568. (b) nižay. 'to go out', from *nižaya.¹ nyjyt 3 Sg. Pres., M 583 ii 8, B. nz'yt SCE 283. Vim 127; B. nyz'yt k'm 3 Sg. Fut., Dhy 211; nyzy't 3 Sg. Subj., SCE 215; nyzy'y 3 Sg. Opt., Dhy 60; Man. nyjyy 3 Sg. Impf., T ii D 66 b 31, B. nyz(')y VJ 7. 349. 353. &c.; B. nyzy'nt 3 Pl. Impf., VJ 892. O¹ 14; S. nyzy'm'nt'k 'deliverance' T M 389 a V 14. The Past stem is Man. nyjt., Chr. nyžt., B. nyzt. and nyzyt. (VJ 146), from *nižita., cf. § 539, fn. 1. 569. (c) ānay., parānay. (on B. pr'n'y. v. § 567 fn.), tinay., 'to lead, take, bring', from 'naya. B. "n'y 2 Sg. Impt., VJ 1248, "nyð 2 Pl. Impt., VJ 1381, 2 Pl. Subj. VJ 1383, Man. '['](n)yð' 2 Pl., M 356, 13; B. pr'n'yt 3 Sg. Pres., Dhu 22, S. pr'nyny Pres. Partc., v. § 895; B. tyny., v. § 662, 3. Past stem 'nyt., cf. "nyt qwn. Pot., § 883, Chr. 'nyd'r. Trans. Pret., i 36, 2, Man. pr'nyt ð'r. Trans. Pret., T ii D 52 c i 2, from 'nīta.

570. (d) patway- 'to wind, coil, wriggle': B. pt'yw'y 3 Sg. Impf., VJ 29°, ptwy't (°y, °w, °h) Inf., VJ passim. To the same base¹ perhaps belongs B. prw'y 3 Sg. Opt., Frg iii 19, prw'yt 3 Sg. Pres., SCE 324 (parwāy-?.cf. § 567 fn.) 'to wrap up, surround', Past stem

565¹ From Av. raya- (from *rāya-) in gāθrō.rayant- (H.).

567' Chr. pčkwāy- in pc[qw]'yniq' 3 Pl. Fut., i 27, 16. Uncertainty between āy- and ay-, or merely considerations of space, may have prompted the spellings Chr. 'šţy'mnţy 'showing' i 32, 17 (elsewhere Chr. has 'šţ'y-; 'šţy'ţ'sqn i 44, 14, is a scribal error for *'šţ'yt'sqn), Chr. szwýty' 'it will take away' i 60, 6, B. sywyt 'he extols' SCE 338 (end of line), beside Chr. swz'y-, § 417. It may be possible to consider B. pr'n'yt 3 Sg. Pres., SCE 392, said to mean prosterner (with this meaning also pr'n'yt, ib. 404), as an inverse spelling of parānay- (v. § 569).

568¹ The Pres. stem also appears as $ni\ddot{z}$, with reduction of the first a of *nizaya-, and assimilation of y (v. § 198). B. nyz'n 1 Sg. Subj., T ii D 213 (A 5) 14; Man. nyj'[t 3 Sg. Subj., M 107 i 54; nyjtyh skwn 3 Sg. Pres., M 14 R 5 sq.; Chr. nyz'nt' 3 Pl. Fut., i 63, 11; B. nyz'nt 3 Pl. Impf., T ii T 9.

5701 *wei- (Walde-Pokorny, i 223 sq.), cf. Oss. biyun 'to wind, plait',

prwyt-, cf. S. 'βth prwyt'k 'seven times wound' (H.) T M 393 ii R 13, Chr. prwyd'rt 'he placed around' i 19, 15.

(e) "jy- 'to be born', v. § 182 fn., Past stem āžit-, § 27.

(d) B. pr³šy 3 Sg. Impf., § 129, against the Pres. Man. fryš-, § 598 (a).

571. (3) -āw-. Cf. also § 546.

(a) 'xšn'w- 'to satisfy', v. § 157, Past stem 'xšwnd-, § 414 a.

(c) ps'w- 'to touch', Past stem ps'wt-, v. BBB p. 72 on 576. 572. (d) nyšk'w- 'to take out' M 108 V 5. M 133, 57, B. nšk'w-

Frg. iii 64. Vim 162. DN 32.

(e) ptfr'w- 'to think, remember', Past stem ptfr'wt-, v. § 604.

(f) pt'w- 'to endure' M 372, 8.

573. (g) β 'w- 'to approach'. Man. β 'w 3 Sg. Impf., M 760, 3; Man. β 'wn 1 Sg. Subj., T ii D 66 b 37; S. β 'w'nt 3 Pl. Impf., T i α (6) V 1; Chr. b'wd'r-, Pret., v. § 877 fn. 2. Cf. Benv., Notes iv 511.

(h) B. 'nδ'w- 'to anoint' SCE, Past stem 'nδwt- (S. 'nδwt, Infin.,

T M 389 a R 36. V 16).

- (i) * $par\theta/\delta \bar{a}w$ 'to inflame', cf. S. $pr\delta'w$ 'flame', Past stem Man. $pr\delta w\underline{t}$ -, v. BBB p. 92 on b 15, connected with Khwār. $\theta \bar{a}w$ -, scarcely with Skt. du (H.). \times prowt
 - (k) x'w- 'to beat', Past stem xwst-, cf. § 233.

574. (4) -(a)w, -(u)w, cf. § 495.

(a) βw - 'to be(come)', v. § 790 sq.

(b) šw- 'to go', cf. § 603, g.

- (c) jw- 'to live'. jwt (zūt) 3 Sg. Pres., M 142 R 7, jwtk'm 3 Sg. Fut., M 127 V 6, jw'nd (z(u)wand) 3 Pl. Pres., M 810, 4; cf. Chr. 'z'w-, § 546, c.
- 575. (d) Root stu. pstw-'to disown', Chr. $ps\underline{t}w^{\underline{t}}$ (pəstawāt) 3 Sg. Subj., i 10, 14. 13, 9, cf. also § 546, a; Chr. $ny\underline{z}t\underline{\psi}$ -' $\dot{a}va\gamma\gamma\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\omega$ ' i 74, 2, from *nišstu-, cf. Pahl. Psalter nstwt 'promised'? (H.); S. **'stw-'to be converted', cf. § 877 fn. 2.

576. (e) βnw 'to tremble'. Man. ' $\beta nwtyy$ ($\partial vn\bar{\partial}t\bar{t}$) 3 Sg. Pres. Middle with Pass. ending; B. $\beta'n'w$ 3 Sg. Impf.; v. BBB p. 55.

(f) γw - 'to be wanting, necessary', Impersonal, Past stem B. γwt -, BBB p. 68 bottom.

Hübschmann, Lautlehre, 28, N° 62, Wakhī zwāy-, Morgenstierne, IIFL ii 556, Geiger, Gdr. Ir. Phil. i² 312, N° 6. 9.

574¹ As pointed out by H., Sogdian goes here with Av. J(a)va-, Khot. jv- (cf.

577. (5) -n-.

(a) jn- 'to strike' (§ 264), Past stem j(y)t- (§ 108); sn- 'to rise', Past stem stt- (§ 864); Man. B. kn- 'to dig' Man. Lett. i 18. SCE 527, Past stem B. knt- VJ 239.

578. (b) Man. Chr. B. zn- 'to bring forth' T ii B R 19. ST i. VJ 38, Past stem z't-, cf. B. z't kwn-, Pot., P 3, 7 and § 865.

(c) Man. B. kwn-, Chr. B. wn-, 'to make, do', Past stem 'kt-, cf. § 148.

579. (d) Man. zyn- 'to take away' Kaw. G 9, Past stem zyt-, § 836; wyn- 'to see', Past stem wyt-; Chr. wrn- 'to believe', ST i; B. 'pz'rn- 'to afflict', f cf. the verbal noun Man. pzrn, § 957; Man. 'fryn-, fryn- (§ 5 fn.), B. "pryn- VJ 148. 541. &c., 'to bless', Past stem fryt-; Man. Chr. sfryn- 'to create', cf. §§ 475, 2. 627, Past stem sfryt- M 591, 5.

580. (6) $-\bar{a}m$ -.

(a) $pty\bar{a}m$ - 'to finish': Man. pty'mym 1 Pl., M 378, 2, pty'mt[3 Sg. Pres. (uncertain) M 600, 15, pty'm 2 Sg. Impt., BBB c 16 (doubted by H. ad locum), S. pttyy'm 3 Sg. Impf., v. § 630; Past stem p(a)tyamt-, cf. § 865 fn. 1.

581. (b) ptrām- 'to appease, stop': Man. ptr'mt 3 Sg. Pres., T ii T 22, 19, B. ptr'mt T M 422, 11, ptr''mt ib. 7; Past stem ptramt-, light stem, v. § 176.

582. (c) pyām- 'to heal': Man. S. py'm- M 137 R 2. T M 389 a R 14. 19, cf. the name by'mnwrz, § 306, and the verbal noun Chr. py'm i 70, 16; Past stem pyamt-(light stem): S. py'mtw kwn-, Pot., v. § 888, py'mtw δ'r-, Trans. Pret., T M 389 a R 7 sq.

583. (d) Chr. fš'm- 'to send' (cf. § 317) i 6, 7. 78, 8. ii 6, 18: Man. fšmt- (fšamt-), v. § 512, Chr. fšmd'r-, Trans. Pret., cf. § 457.

584. (e) Chr. 'wz'm- 'to condemn' i 17, 4, Man. 'wz'm 2 Sg. Impt., § 285 fn. 1, w'z'm 3 Sg. Impf., T i (Par. 10), Past Partc. 'wzty, § 838; cf. also 'wzmtyh M 123 R 3 (not clear; 3 Sg. Pass.?). 585. (7) -t-(-d-).

(a) prwrt- 'to turn, become': prwst- Man. Lett. ii 6, B. prw'st-VJ 1107; zwrt- 'to (re)turn': Chr. *zwst- v. § 871, B. zw'rst- P 2, 241; pw'rt- 'to turn away' Sogd. 16, 7 b, B. (')pw'rt- SCE 50. 98: pw'st- § 14.

(b) Chr. 'mpd-: 'mpst-, B. 'npt-: 'np'st-, 'to fall'.

Bailey, BSOS x 575), Pašto žw- (EVP 106), against OPers. Jīva-, MPers. zyw-, Parth. jyw-, NPers. ziy-, žīve. [v. Trans. Phil. Soc. 1942, 50].

 579^1 mn' L' nm'y 'pz'rn't (Infin.) 'never mind about afflicting me' [sic] VJ 1457 sq. [v. Add. to § 818.]

(c) pyāt-: pyast- 'to adorn'. py't- Sogd. 17, 24, B. py"t- SCE 171, py't- DN 81: pyst- M 178 i R 28. V 23. 27, B. py'st- Dhy 180. 359. 363. Dhu 36. 223, 'py'st- SCE 523.

MORPHOLOGY

586. (8) -δ-.

- (a) $\beta j\gamma \delta \delta$ 'to mount': $\beta j\gamma st$ -; 'w $j\gamma \delta \delta$ 'to dismount': 'w $j\gamma s\underline{t}$ -; cf. §§ 376. 342 fn. 1.
 - (b) Chr. prwyd-, B. prw'yδ- 'to seek': S. prwyst- X 1 ii R 21.
- (c) ptβyδ- 'to recognize, know', v. § 187: B. ptβyst- Dhy 14, ptβ'yst- O² 39 (H.), Chr. ptbst- § 867 (H.).
 - (d) B. rws- 'to grow' Frg. iii 5. Vim 30: Man. rwst- M 178 i R 29.
 - (e) nyδ- 'to sit': Chr. B. nyst-, v. Morgenstierne, BSL., 24, 205.
 - (f) B. $pr'y\delta$ 'to sell', Past stem B. $pr'(\dot{y})\delta t$ -, Chr. $pry\theta \underline{t}$ -, v. § 122 fn.
- 587. (9) -θ-. wryδ- Sogd. 16, 4. Man. Lett. ii 9: wryst-; ptryδ-: ptryst-; 'to mix', v. BBB p. 69 on 560. < pah + ⁴ ridge, ⁴ risto (18.4)
- 588. (10) -p-. Chr. B. wyt^*p 'to illuminate', § 216, Chr. $f\underline{t}yp$ 'to shine', § 318, for the Past stem cf. B. $t\beta t$ SCE 205. 234. 274, S. $pt\beta t$ -, § 850; Man. pryp-, B. pr^*yp -, 'to lead, take', Past stem Chr. * $pryf\underline{t}$ -, v. BBB p. 96 on b 72, cf. §§ 205. 614.
- 589. (11) - β -. $\gamma w\beta$ ($\gamma \bar{o}v$ -) 'to praise' M 264 A 22. SCE 338: $\gamma w\beta t$ -(γuvd -).
 - 590. (12) -f-. w'f- 'to weave': wft-, v. § 274.

591. (13) -c-.

- (a) pts'c- 'to arrange, fix': ptsyt-; pswc- 'to purify, clean' M 178 ii R 2: pswyt- M 664, 5. M 674, 18; pryc- 'to abandon' M 894 i 3: Chr. pryt-; w'c- 'to send, let go' Kaw. C 13, w'st 3 Sg. Pres., v. § 260: B. wyt-, cf. BBB p. 56 top.
 - (b) ywc- 'to teach': ywxt-, v. § 56.

592. (14) -r-.

- (a) Pres. stem light (cf. § 515, in B. sometimes heavy, v. § 492), Past stem heavy (cf. § 486). βr 'to bring': $\beta r t$ -; $\delta \beta r$ 'to give': $\delta \beta r t$ -; $\delta k r$ 'to lead': $\delta k r t$ -; $\delta k r$ 'to eat': $\delta k r t$ (cf. §§ 879. 927); Chr. $\beta k r$ (pěmar-) $\delta k t$ (cf. §§ 879. 927); Man. $\delta k t$ (př. $\delta k t$ (př.
- 593. (b) Pres. stem and Past stem light. myr- (cf. § 185): mwr- (v. § 518) 'to die'.
- (c) Both stems are heavy. βyr 'to obtain': Man. Chr. B. βyrt -, B. Anc. Lett. (') βy 'rt-, v. § 90; δm 'r- 'to think': B. δm ''rt- VJ 1026.

- (a) Chr. B. pyz- 'to beat, throw': B. pyšt- O2 17.
- (b) wmrz- 'to spoil', v. BBB p. 100 on e 7: wmšt-, v. § 147; *frmrz-, v. § 617: frmšt-, v. § 529.

595. (16) -ž-.

- (a) From OIr. ž. Man. twj., Chr. twž., 'to pay', cf. § 128: twyt.
- (b) From OIr. z, cf. §§ 188-91. 197. Man. xwj-, B. γwyz -, 'to wish', from * $\chi w\bar{a}zaya$ -, v. § 232 (cf., with the old z, Man. Chr. $\delta yrx/\gamma wzy$ 'friend', § 57): $xw\delta t$ -; &c.

596. (17) -8-.

- (a) Chr. dys- 'to build' i 21, 16: Man. δyšt- M 776, 10, B. δšt-VJ 14°.
- 597. (b) npys- 'to write' M 915, 4. 22: npxšt- T i D, v. § 257. 598. (18) -š-.
 - (a) fryš- 'to send', § 198, Past stem fryšt-.
 - (b) nyyš- 'to spoil': S. n(y)št-, v. § 549.
 - (c) zryš- 'to hurt': zryšt-, v. BBB p. 56 on 492.
 - (d) prayš- 'to imprison': prkšt-, v. BBB p. 96 on b 74.
 - (e) ptywš- (ptyōš-) 'to hear': ptywšt- (ptyušt-), cf. § 176.
- 599. (f) Chr. spš-, B. 'sp'yš- 'to serve', v. § 192, Past stem 'spxšt-, v. § 257, which gave rise to a secondary Pres. stem Chr. spxš- ii 5, 34, sp'xš- i 31, 5 (spaxš-).
- 600. (19) With internal n, m (OIr. nasal infix, or belonging to the root).

(i) -nč-.

- (a) Man. $p\delta\delta ync$ 'to pull' M 502 1 6, $p](\delta)ync$ M 548, 2, B. $p\delta$ 'ync- SCE 263, Past stem $p\delta\delta$ 'yt- M 343, 3, $(p)\delta\delta yt$ M 356, 15, cf. also B. $pr\delta$ 'yt- 'to spread' VJ 19^b. 346. 862. From ° θ anjaya-.
- (b) ptmync- 'to dress' M 134 i R 2. M 530, 14. &c., Past stem ptmwyt-; *frāminč- 'to undress', cf. § 327.
- (c) Chr. pšync- 'to spill' ii 6, 10, Past stem Chr. pšyt- i 81, 14; Man. "šync- 'to pour', Past stem B. *"šyt-, v. § 634.
 - (d) zrync- 'to save, deliver', Past stem zryt-, v. § 542.
- (e) B. $\beta tr(')ync$ 'to oppress', v. § 153, Past stem Man. $\beta \underline{t}r\gamma\underline{t}$ -, B. ' $\beta tr\gamma t$ -, v. § 152 b.
- (f) mrync- 'to destroy', v. § 153.
- 601. (ii) -nd-.
- (a) Man. "ywnd- 'to cover', quoted § 807: "ywst- M 133, 63, cf. BBB p. 76 on 616.

 600^1 On the Pres. Infinitives 'wxnz, $\beta jynd$, 'wjynd, v. § 342. On the base xn/r*., v. § 343.

VERBAL STEMS

- (b) frkrnd- 'to cut': S. β rkst-, ∇ . § 152.
- (c) 'wsynd- Man. Lett. ii 13, 'to crush, break', from \sqrt{sid} (H.).
- (d) \(\beta ynd Kaw. \) G 2, \(\beta yynd M\) 133, 14, 'to bind': \(\beta yst \)
- 602. (iii) -mb-.
- (a) swmb- 'to bore, pierce' M 135 i 11. 13. 51, B. swnp- SCE 89: swβt- M 135 i 40. 55, B. swβt- SCE 89.
- (b) Chr. 'ymp- ii 6, 22, B. "y'np- SCE 130, 'to pervert': Man. "yβt- Sogd. 16, 11 a.
 - (c) B. pδ'wm-: *pδwβt- 'to stick', v. § 453.

603. (20) Suppletive stems.

- (a) 'ys-'to come': " γt (from \bar{a} -gata-) Intrans. 'to come', Trans. 'to bring', v. BBB p. 74 on 588; prys- 'to reach', B. pr'ys- 'to reach' and (VJ 1096) 'to hand over': Man. Chr. pr' γt 'to reach' M 135 i 59; tys- 'to enter': $t\gamma t$ -, v. § 661. Cf. on all three, § 539.
 - (b) δ 'r- 'to hold': $j\gamma t$ -, ∇ . BBB p. 64 top.
 - (c) $w^3\beta$ 'to speak': $w\gamma t$ -, Chr. γwd^3r -, ∇ . §§ 167. 421.
 - (d) βw 'to become' v. §§ 787 sqq.: 'kt-, v. § 804.
 - (e) x- 'to be', cf. § 786: (w)m't-, ∇ . § 803.
 - (f) " βr (cf. § 653): " γt 'to bring', v. sect. a.
 - (g) šw-: xrt- 'to go', cf. Tedesco, ZII ii 35 sq.

604. (21) Denominatives.

- (a) B. n'mt 'is called' VJ 151. 412. 48d. Dhu 95. Dhy 388. 389, from n'm 'name'.
- (b) ptfr'w- 'to remember', from Chr. ptfr'w, Acc., i 82, 4, Man. ptfr'wy, Obl., T ii D 63 a 19, ptfr(w)yy Obl., M 133, 99, 'memory, remembrance', v. BBB p. 88 on 756; Past stem ptfr'wt-, and B. ptβr'wt-, v. § 537. [v. Addenda.]

The Augment

Cf. Reichelt, Geiger Festschrift, 248 sqq.

605. (i) A point of special interest with the Imperfect, is the fate of the OIr. augment and some Sogdian innovations with regard to its treatment.¹

Generally one can say that the augment was lost initially (acc. to

6031 Cf. Yaghn. ur : uxt 'to bring'. of divar , dijata -

604¹ In the sentence B. pwst'k ZY my 'sty snk'swtr n'mt 'I have a book called Samgha-Sūtra' T iii S 313, 11 sq., it is not clear whether n'mt is acting as a verb or forms a compound with snk'swtr. The latter could also be the case in VJ 412. 48^d.

6051 On the augment used outside the Imperfect, v. §§ 638 fn. 871.

§ 82), but preserved in internal position (viz. between a preverb and the stem of a verb).

In the latter case, if the preverb had a final vowel, this would contract with the following augment, in such a way that -a+augment $> \bar{a}$, -i+augment (viz. -ya-) $> \bar{i}$ (v. § 202); the notable exception is abi-, which in the Imperfect appears as $v\bar{a}$ - (§ 619).

- 606. With preverbs ending in a consonant (except ham-, § 608), -ī- is used as the augment, following the proportion parwart- (Pres., from pari-warta-, cf. § 164): parīwart- (Impf.) = zwart- (Pres., from uz-warta-): zīwart-.
- 607. In some cases such a proportion affected even Pres. stems which never had a preverb (§ 629); on the strength of, say, zwart: zīwart-, the Pres. snāy- 'to wash' (from OIr. *snāya-) was given an Impf. sīnāy-.¹
- 608-9. The preverbs ham-, han-, \bar{a} -, received special treatment, based on an exchange of suitable elements differentiating the stem of the Imperfect from that of the Present (cf. BBB p. 66 bott.). \bar{a} -+augment, would still have given \bar{a} (cf. § 612 fn.); ham-+augment became ma- (cf. § 397) which was lengthened to $m\bar{a}$ under the influence of $m\bar{a}$ (from awa-+augment), and used also for the Imperfect of Present stems with the preverb \bar{a} -. On the other hand, where ham- appeared as an-, ma- was modified to man-. 1

610. (ii) Imperfects with no augment.

(1) Verbal stems without preverb.

(a) Light stems. ps' 3 Sg., M 135 i 21, ps'nd 3 Pl., M 118 i R 10. V 8, 'to ask'; kwn' 3 Sg., 'to do, make' BBB b 92; βrww 1 Sg., 'to bring' M 137 V 7; cf' 3 Sg. 'to steal' M 133, 11; B. zyβ" 3 Sg., 'to bite', v. Benv., Notes iv 518; Man. wβ' 'became', v. § 798.2

6071 Reichelt, art. cit., 253 sq., has a different explanation of Imperfects like syn'y-.

608¹ It is possible that this arrangement was due to the interchange between the preverbs an- (am-) and ā-, on which v. §§ 656 sqq. A curious compromise between mā- and man-, is S. nā- for a Present in ā- or an- (before p-) in n'prs 3 Sg., Anc. Lett. ii 39, n'prsw 1 Sg., ib. 44, either from B. "prs- 'to take leave' (thus H.), or from Av. ham-fras- 'to consult'.

610¹ Benveniste's remarks suggest that he takes the y of $zy\beta$ ° to be the mark of the Imperfect. In that case the form to be expected would be $*zy\beta$ ($\tilde{z}iv$). y, which here stands for z (cf. § 27), is also met with in B. $zy\beta ty$ 3 Sg. Pres., T iii 263 i 25, and B. $zy\beta ty$ 3 Sg. Opt., P 3, 84. 86. For the Past stem v. § 536.

 6ro^2 Acc. to Benv., Grammaire, 45, and Reichelt, art. cit., 248. 254, the initial' of B. ' β ', 3 Sg. Impf. from β w-, represents the old augment (transferred analogically also to the 2 Sg. Impt.).

- 611. (b) Heavy stems. βyr 3 Sg., 'to obtain', M 118 i R 15; xyr 3 Sg., 'to go' M 760, 1; β 'w 3 Sg., 'to come', v. § 573; $\beta yynd$ 3 Sg., 'to bind' M 133, 14; δ ' δ 3 Sg., 'to scatter' T i; wynw 1 Sg., 'to see' M 410, 16; &c.
- 612. (2) Sometimes even verbal stems with a preverb fail to take the augment: Man. " γ 'znd 3 Pl., 'to begin' M 178 ii R 5 (inst. of m' γ 'znd, v. § 634); B. "ny'nt 3 Pl., 'to lead' Frg ii^a 26; B. "iz'y 3 Sg., 'to be born' VJ 5a; Man. $p\delta w\beta s$ ' 3 Sg., 'to stick', v. § 453; B. $n\gamma$ 'w δ 2 Sg., 'to hear' VJ 798 (cf. B. $ny\gamma$ 'w δy 'nt 'skwn SCE 6, 3 Pl. Opt.-Dur. with augment, cf. § 638 fn.); S. ' $s\gamma w$ 'y 3 Sg., 'to take' T i a i 12 (cf. Man. syxw'y, § 627).
- 613. (3) The augment is also missing in the so-called Middle Imperfect, v. the examples in §§ 699. 709 sq.
 - 614. (4) The augment, though not apparent, is virtually present in (a) Man. pryp 3 Sg., 'to lead, take' BBB b 72, cf. § 205; ¹ S. 'ys'nt T ii T 6 sq., B. ''ys'nt VJ 281 (ēsand), 3 Pl., 'to come', B. tys (tīs) 3 Sg. 'to enter' VJ 8. 215. 280, B. pr'ys 3 Sg., 'to reach' VJ 131. 845, cf. § 539.
 - 615. (b) B. βr ''mc 3 Sg., § 334, Man. f'rmyc, § 438, 'to undress', with the preverb $fr\bar{a}$ -.
- (5) Different are the examples in § 630, where the augment is merely concealed by the spelling.
 - 616. (iii) Imperfects with inserted -ā-.
- (1) Of Presents with the preverb p- (from apa- or upa-). p'xw'y 3 Sg., 'to cut off' Man. Lett. i 16; p'rxs 3 Sg., 'to remain, be left' M 135 i 57; p'špr 3 Sg., *'to fix, compose, level' M 118 i R 12, cf. pšpr'mndyy, § 1100; p'šyyn 3 Sg., 'to trap' 1 M 129 R 12, p'šyn M 716, 11; p'swc 3 Sg., 'to purify' M 129 V 9; p'š'yy 3 Sg., 'to throw' BBB b 55.
- 617. (2) Of Presents with the preverb fr- (from fra-), sometimes becoming f- acc. to § 315. fr'm'y 3 Sg., 'to order' M 135 i 30; fr'mrz 3 Sg., 'to spoil' M 133, 12; fr'(w)[z (H.) 3 Sg., 'to fly' T ii D 79 c 6;

612 Such Imperfects in \bar{a} - possibly represent an older stage than those in $m\bar{a}$ -, with \bar{a} - = preverb \bar{a} -+augment -a-.

614¹ The fact that the stem of the Present and that of the Imperfect of parēpappeared to be the same, may have encouraged the use of the light-stem ending in the 3 Sg. Impf. B. pr'yp' VJ 960. 1236. 1346. Cf. the 3 Sg. Impf. B. wyn' VJ 405 (against wyn VJ 18a. 2°).

6x6¹ Acc. to H., from the OIr. base *šan- = Skt. kṣan- 'to hurt, injure' (cf. also Chr. ptšng, § 164), provided OPers. 'xšt' is not connected with kṣan-, as proposed by Bartholomae, Air. Wb. (against this connexion, v. Herzfeld, Altp. Inschr. 70 sq.).

B. $fr^{*}\gamma r\beta$ - 'to offer', v. § 325; $f^{*}s^{*}c$ 3 Sg., 'to train, teach' M 601, 6; $f^{*}\delta n^{*}[s$ 3 Sg. 'to recognize' Sogd. 31, 9; Chr. $f^{*}\delta^{*}m$ 3 Sg., 'to send' ii 1, 70, S. $\beta^{*}\delta^{*}m$ T i a i 13; B. $\beta^{*}t^{*}yr$ 3 Sg. 'to come, proceed' Frg ii^{a} 23; on B. $pr^{*}\delta y$ 3 Sg., 'to send', v. § 129.

618. (3) Of Presents with the preverb 'w- (from awa-). w'xznd 3 Pl., Kaw. G 4, w'xz'nd M 363, 10, 'to descend'; w'p't 3 Sg., T ii D 115 R hl., w'ptnd 3 Pl. T ii B R 2, 'to fall'; w'z'm 3 Sg., 'to condemn' Sogd. 43, 8. T i; w'št BBB 634. 638. f 75 (cf. § 557) and w'štyy (cf. § 558), 3 Sg., 'to step in, stand'; w'styy'nd (wāstayand) 3 Pl., 'to place', v. § 552; w'rms 3 Sg., 'to become quiet', § 828.

619. (4) Analogically.1

- (a) With Presents having the preverb β (from abi-). Man. β]'trync 3 Sg., 'to suppress' Sogd. 43, 11; B. β 'n'w 3 Sg., 'to tremble' VJ 1001 (Pres. stem Man. ' β nw-, v. § 576); S. β 'zy δ 3 Sg., P 13, 27, β 'zy δ 'nt 3 Pl., VJ 855, 'to mount'; B. β 'zy 3 Sg. 'to grow', v. § 187; B. β 'ywn ($v\bar{a}y\bar{o}n$) 3 Sg., v. § 434 fn. 2.
- 620. (b) In B. w' βs 3 Sg., 'to fall asleep' Frg ii^a 13 (Pres. *' $w\beta s$ -, ef. Yaghn. $\bar{u}fs$ -, from *hufsa-, v. § 539). $X \omega^* \downarrow \Delta$
- 621. (5) $-\bar{a}$ is also used for the Imperfect of θvar 'to give', the origin of which remains obscure (cf. BBB p. 59 fn. 1): Man. $\delta \beta rw$ 1 Sg., BBB 679. M 130 ii R 4; Chr. t'br ii 5, 28, B. $\delta \beta r$ VJ 115. 126. 338, 3 Sg.; Man. $\delta \beta r$ 'nd 3 Pl., M 118 i R 1. [v. Addenda].

622. (iv) Imperfects with inserted -1-.

- (1) Of Presents with the preverb pt- from pati-. ptycxš 3 Sg., Kaw. V 16, ptycxšym 1 Pl., i B 4981 f 6, ptycxšnd 3 Pl., M 135 ii 38, ptycxš'nd T ii B V 6.10, 'to receive'; ptyškwyy 3 Sg., 'to say, speak' M 135 i 17. M 423, 8; ptyβyδ 3 Sg., Sogd. 31, 12, ptyβyδ'nd 3 Pl., T ii D 79 c 7, 'to recognize'; ptyrwδ 3 Sg., BBB 580, 'to grow'; ptys'c 3 Sg., BBB 666, ptys'cnd 3 Pl., M 178 ii R 12 'to make, arrange, fix'; ptyryš 3 Sg., 'to tear away' BBB b 98; ptyt'p 3 Sg., *'to light' M 129 V 13; ptyz'nww 1 Sg., 'to recognize' M 280 R 2; ptywyδw 1 Sg., 'to offer, show' M 410, 17; ptyxw'[y 3 Sg., 'to kill' M 794 b 6. T i; ptyw'fnd 3 Pl., 'to weave', v. H., JRAS, 1942, 232 fn. 6; ptyγwš 3 Sg., T ii D 117, 25, ptyγw(šym) 1 Pl., M 617 ii 24, 'to hear'; ptyfs 3 Sg., 'to read' T ii D 138 iii 3.
- 623. (2) Of Presents with the preverb pc- (cf. § 672). p]cykwyr'nd Kaw. G 5, pcykwyrnd M 247, 20, 3 Pl., 'to fear'; pcywznd 3 Pl., 'to meet' T ii B V 15; p]cyxyz 3 Sg., 'to kneel' M 130 ii V 1 (cf. BBB p. 105 bottom); pcyβynd 3 Sg., 'to overtake, join' M 760, 2.

 619^1 The analogical extension of $-\bar{a}$ - (and of m-) as a mark of the Imperfect, is also found in Khwārezmian, v. H., ZDMG 90, *33* sq.

624. (3) Of Presents with the preverb pr- (from pari-). Man. Chr. pryšťy 3 Sg., 'to prepare' Sogd. 52, Frg s 2. ST ii 6, 16 (v. BBB p. 98 fn.); prywrt (mistake for *prywyrt) 3 Sg., 'to transform', v. BBB p. 94 on b 52; prywrt 3 Sg., 'to turn, become' M 910 ii 2; pryqyš 3 Sg., M 129 R 12, prykyyš M 133, 15, 'to imprison'; pryβyrnd 3 Pl., 'to tell, explain' M 134 ii V 10.

625. (4) Of Presents with the preverb w-/wy-, v. §§ 212 sqq. wyxn8 3 Sg., 'to deliver' Man. Lett. i 31; $wy\gamma w$ 8nd 3 Pl., 'to rejoice', v. § 213 fn. 1; B. wyr9c3 Sg., VJ437. 38c. 518. 586, wyr9c9c1t3 Pl., VJ35t5, 'to pour out'.

626. (5) Of Presents with the preverb n- (from ni-, v. §§ 676 sqq.). nym'y 3 Sg., 'to judge' M 135 i 35; ny&k'w 3 Sg., 'to pull, take out' M 133, 57; ny&y&b'nd 3 Pl., 'to place' M 178 ii V 12. 15, B. ny&yb 3 Sg., VJ 864. 1358; B. nyywntw 3 Sg., 'to dress, put on' VJ 93, Chr. nyywynt, Caus., 3 Sg., ii 5, 27; Chr. nypys 3 Sg., 'to write' i 30, 1.

627. (6) Of Presents with the preverb z-, s- (from uz-, us-). zyryšw 1 Sg., 'to hurt, damage' BBB 514 (cf. ib. p. 56 on 492); B. zyw'rt'nt 3 Pl., 'to turn, come back' VJ 386. 397, S. zyw'yrt'nt, Caus., 3 Pl., T M 389 a R 3; Man. syxw'y 3 Sg., M 129 V 12, syxw'yy M 118 i R 14, syxw'yynd 3 Pl., ib. V 5, 'to take, lift', but cf. S. 'sγw'y, § 612; syfryn 3 Sg. "to create" M 178 ii R 19.

628. (7) Of Presents with the preverb t- (from ati-, v. § 661 sq.). B. tyk'wš 3 Sg., 'to look' VJ 789. 821; on B. tyny v. § 630; on B. tys v. § 614.

629. (8) Of Presents with no preverb (§ 607). §ym'rww 1 Sg., BBB 513, §ym'r 3 Sg., M 840 b ii 4, 'to think' (Pres. §m'r-); §ykr 3 Sg., 'to lead' M 135 i 29 (Pres. §kr-); jyyyr 3 Sg., 'to call' M 178 ii V 10. T ii D 117, 25 (Pres. jyyr-); B. syn'y 3 Sg., VJ 12. 33b. &c., syn'y'nt 3 Pl., VJ 869. 1436, 'to wash' (Pres. sn'y-).

630. (9) If the Present already shows a y, standing for y, i, or iy, where one would expect the mark of the Imperfect, we may assume that in the Imperfect the same y represents i(y). This is suggested by the B. spelling n'y's 3 Sg., 'to take' VJ 36b. 848. 1194 (niyās; Pres. B. ny's- VJ 1021. Frg iii 23. &c., and 'ny's-, cf. § 171; in Man. the Imperfect appears as ny'sw 1 Sg., M 697, 3, nyy's 3 Sg., BBB b 82. M 129 R 9; B. has nyy's- in Frg ii² 26); it is confirmed by Chr. pcywfs (pčiyufs, heavy) 3 Sg., 'to be transformed' i 16, 7, from the light-stem Pres. pčyufs-, v. § 175.

Other examples are S. pttyy'm (ptīyām) 3 Sg., 'to finish, to complete' T M 389 a V 39 (Pres. p(a)tyām-, § 580); Man. ptyyms, ptims, B. pty'ms Padm 22 (ptīyams) 3 Sg., 'to finish (Intrans.)' (Pres. ptyams-,

- v. § 176); Man. ptyy'p (ptīyāp) 3 Sg., 'to reach', § 1236, from *patiāpaya-; B. tyny (tīnai) 3 Sg., 'to lead' VJ 1351, cf. § 662; Man. nyjyy (nīžai) 3 Sg., 'to go out', Pres. nižay-, cf. the side-form niž- which is treated as a light stem (§ 568 fn.); B. wytr VJ 49°. 278, wytr VJ 828. 1116 (wītar), 3 Sg., 'to go on, pass, pass away' (cf. B. wytr't 3 Sg. Subj., VJ 365, wytrrty 3 Sg. Pres., § 213 fn. 2, wytrt Inf., VJ 299, &c. (witar-)).
- 631. (10) The preverb y- possibly becomes $\bar{\imath}$ in the Imperfect, judging by the spelling 'yxw'y 'he separated', v. § 220.
- 632. (v) Imperfects in mn- of Presents in 'n- (cf. § 608). mnxz 3 Sg., M 880, 6, mnxz'nd 3 Pl., BBB 545 'to rise'; mnz'nw 1 Sg., 'to confess, profess' BBB 614; mnc'y 3 Sg., 'to stop' M 760, 5. T ii D 66 b 27; mnxwy 3 Sg., 'to break, infringe' M 778, 11; mn\$x\$ 3 Sg., 'to divide' T ii D 116, 33. M 356, 12 (Pres. 'n\$x\$\frac{3}{4} M 655, 14); mn\$c'nd 3 Pl., 'to fix' M 178 ii R 24; mn\$t'yw 1 Sg., 'to show' M 410, 37; mnwz'n[d 3 Pl., 'to assemble' (Intrans.) M 692, 11; M mnpt 3 Sg., 'to fall' M 179 ii 17, cf. § 633.

633. (vi) Imperfects in m'- (cf. § 608).

- (1) Of Presents in am-: Man. m'(pt) 3 Sg., 'to fall' T ii D 79 a 3 (Pres. Chr. 'mpd- i 3, 4, B. 'npt- SCE), against B. mnpt, § 632.
- 634. (2) Of Presents in \bar{a} : $m^2\gamma^2z$ 3 Sg., T ii D 66 b 32, $m^2\gamma zym$ 1 Pl., Man. Lett. i 8, $m^2\gamma^2znd$, $m^2\gamma^2znd$, 3 Pl., T ii B R 3. 6, 'to begin', but cf. " γ^2znd , § 612; m^2p^2y 3 Sg., 'to perceive' Sogd. 31, 9; m^2msw 1 Sg., 'to plougn' Sogd. 16, 10; m^2zyrw 1 Sg., 'to hurt' BBB 538; $m^2\beta^2r$ 3 Sg., M 130 i R 1. M 601, 5, $m^2\beta^2rnd$ 3 Pl., BBB 643, 'to bring'; m^2k^2nd 3 Pl., 'to fill', v. § 475; $m^2\delta^2ync$ 3 Sg., 'to pour' M 356, 10 (Pres. " δ^2ync ib. 11, Past Partc. Fem. B. " δ^2ync ib. 120); m^2ywc^2nd 3 Pl., 'to hang (Trans.)' M 178 ii V 30; Chr. $m^2\gamma^2wnt$ 3 Sg., 'to cover' i 16, 18.

Verbal Particles

- (i) sk(wn), k(n), 635–45.
- (ii) k'm, k'n, 646–51.
- (iii) $x'_{\underline{t}}$, 652.
- 635. (i) Man. skwn, sk, kn, k. Durative function. These particles also occur in Chr., where skun is usually spelled sqn. B. has only (')skwn, KB. skwn and skwnw.
- A. Waag has studied the use of these particles in Chr. (ZDMG 90, 144 sqq.), and established that there the forms without s are re-
- 635¹ B. has also a durative particle 'štn, derived from the Pres. stem hišta-, v. Benv., Grammaire, 39.

stricted to verbal forms ending in -t or -d. This is also the case in Man. On the employment of sk in Man., it is not possible to state any particulars, except that it is much less frequent than skwn.

skwn compares with the verbal stem (')skw- 'to stay' (cf. ST i 102 fn.) and the noun (')skwn '(duration =) age (H.)'² [v. Addenda].

- 636. (1) skwn.
 - (a) Present Indicative. For examples v. BBB p. 134, s.v.
- 637. (b) Imperfect. γrβ'skwn 3 Sg., 'knew' M 135 i 64; kn'skwn 3 Sg., 'was digging' Man. Lett. i 18; t'šndskwn 3 Pl., 'were cutting' ib. 19; B. tyk'wš'nt 'skwn 3 Pl., 'were looking' DN 7.
- 638. (c) Optative (with the value of a Preterite). wβyndskwn 3 Pl., 'became' T ii D 63 a 2; "syyskwn 'she took', sn'yyskwn 'she washed', Man. Lett. i 21.
- 639. (d) $-\bar{a}z$ Preterite (cf. § 814). Man. $\check{s}w$ 'zskwn T ii D 117, 20, $\check{s}w$ ' (24) zskwn ib. (quoted BBB p. 60) 'he was going'.
- 640. (2) sk. δ'rsk 3 Sg. Impf. of δ'r. 'to hold' M 483, 2; γw'sk 3 Sg. Impf. of γw- 'to want' (?) M 769, 1; ['y]sndsk 'they are coming' Sogd. 21, 27; Chr. b'sq 3 Sg., 'was' i 32, 16; Man. wyntysq T ii D 12, 3 (out of context), 3 Sg. Pass. 'is seen' (H.), v. § 706.
- 641. (3) k. (The function of -k in the following examples, has been established by H.) prwyrtk 'he transforms' M 684, 6; myndk 'is similar' S 6 hl.; skwndk S 40 ii R 2, skwndk ib. V 6 'they are, stay'; fryštk 'sends' (?) S 40 i V 3 (out of context).
- 642. (4) kn. In Man. only $\beta wikn \ T \ i \ D \ 51$ (no context) = Chr. bwign i 81, 14, probably continuous Present.
- 643. (5) The following forms of heavy Present stems, with an aleph before *skwn* or *sk*, raise difficulties, partly because the Man. examples belong to unclear or mutilated passages:
 - (a) skwn. ptsynd'skwn M 617 ii 10, from ptsynd- 'to agree, be
- 635² Man. cn ryncq skwn mrts'r 'from childhood on till now' M 617 ii 29; B. 'wyh zrwyh 'skwny 'in old age' P 2, 152; B. 'sty ZKZY tyw'k 'skwny cštw'n 't ny''zkyn βwt 'PZY m's'k skwn'y š't βwt 'there is that one who in his youth is poor and indigent, but in his old age rich' SCE 30 sqq.; cf. also the adj. 'skwncyk, Pl. 'skwncykt, 'present, contemporary' Man. Lett. ii 10. 11.
- 638¹ The simple Optative, when used as a Preterite (which only happens in B. texts), can take the augment, cf. w'pt'y 'it fell' VJ 1022, mnc'y'y 'she ceased' VJ 1116, L' pt'yry8'y 'he did not mix' 0¹ 8. For the Optative used as a Past tense in Avestan, Sanskrit, and Kuchean, v. W. Couvreur, BSL xxxix (1938), 247 sq.; for Khotanese v. Bailey, BSOS x 593.
- $641^{\hat{1}}$ 'yn $ii \dots s^{\hat{r}}$ myndk 'the following two hymns are similar (in melody) to'.

pleased'; šm'r'skwn M 127 R 5, from šm'r- 'to think'; 'rðyf'skwn M 141 R, from 'rðyf- 'to shine'.

644. (b) sk. p]tfrynd'sk M 600, 3, from ptfryn- 'to greet'; xw]jt'sk ib. 4, from xwj- 'to wish'; Chr. d'r'sq ii 5, 32, from d'r- 'to hold'; Chr. pt'w'sq ii 6, 8, from pt'w- 'to endure'.

645. (c) ptsynd'skwn is preceded by (s)m'x, hence is likely to be 2 Pl. Pres. (from ptsynd-t'-skwn). Chr. d'r'sq and pt'w'sq have the function of the 3 Sg. Impf., which may also be assumed for Man. sm'r'skwn and 'rsyt'skwn; comparing Chr. d'r'sq with Man. s'rsk (§ 640), it is tempting to accept Waag's suggestion (art. cit., 142) that the Chr. forms have resulted from starter(

On the other hand, if these are not -āz- Preterites, aleph preceding the particle may be merely euphonic, or represent the light-stem ending of the 3 Sg. Impf. introduced for euphonic reasons. The same applies to xwjį sk and ptfrynd sk, if these are 3 Sg. Impf. Middle (cf. §§ 709 sq.).

The last two, however, may be 3 Sg. or 2 Pl. of the Present. If 3 Sg., their aleph would have to be taken for a euphonic vowel; if 2 Pl., they would be similar to ptsynd'skwn.

646. (ii) Man. B. $k^{i}m$, less frequently $k^{i}n$; Chr. q^{i} , g^{i} (ST i, v. Salemann, Izv., 1913, 1140 sqq., and B 49, 8; cf. also § 448), $q^{i}n$ (v. Telegdi, JA, t. 230 (1938), 229). This particle is usually added to the Present Indicative, giving it the value of a Future; sometimes it is used to reinforce the Subjunctive, the Optative, 1 or the Precative.

Although the various forms of this particle appear to belong to various dialects, one Man. text, T ii B, has both k^2m (βwtk^2m 'it will be' V 5) and k^2n ($pr\check{s}\underline{t}^2ymk^2n^2$ 'we shall prepare' V 3). $-k\bar{a}m$ is used for the Future also in Khwārezmian, v. H., ZDMG 90, *34*.

647. (1) k^3m .

- (a) With the Present Indicative. pc'ytq'm 'it will be convenient' BBB d 2 sq.; jwtk'm 'he will live' M 127 V 6; swmbtk'm 'he will
- 645¹ There is no need to extend this explanation to the light stems KB 'skw'skwnw (Hansen, 27, Waag, loc. cit.), Man. γrβ'skwn, kn'skwn (§ 637), γw'sk, Chr. b'sq (§ 640), where the aleph can be accounted for as the ordinary ending of the Imperfect.

 646^{1} The Optative followed by km, kn, has perhaps the meaning of 'to be about to', judging by VJ 100 and P 3, 53, 123.

 646^2 Acc. to H., $k\bar{a}n$ resulted from $k\bar{a}m$ by dissimilation to the -m of the ending of the 1 Sg. and Pl.

bore' M 135 i 51; \(\beta w k^m \), \(\} 646, \) and M 591, 7; ny w'c'mk'm' 'I shall not allow' \(Kaw. \) C 13; \(\beta y n d m q'm' 'I \) shall bind' \(T ii D 117, 31; \) myryyk'm 2 Sg., 'you will die' M 127 V 8; myrtyk'm' 'he will die' ib. 9; \(fry'm\delta'k'm 2 \) Pl. (possibly Subj.) *'to finish' (H.) M 399, 5; S. \(swys\delta'k'm 2 \) Pl., 'you will burn' \(JRAS, 1944, 138, 14. \)

- 648. (b) With the Subjunctive. $\beta' \underline{t}k'm$ M 135 ii 13, $w\beta' \underline{t}(k'm)$ T ii D 66 b 34, 3 Sg., 'will (or should) be'; S. $\delta'r't$ k'm 3 Sg., 'to hold' Anc. Lett. ii 46; B. $w'\beta'$ k'm 2 Sg., '(if) you want to say' Vim 19; $\beta\delta'y\underline{z}'$ k'm 2 Sg., 'you wish to *clean' Dhu 286; L' $\beta\gamma'\delta'$ k'm 'do not give' VJ 69.
- 649. (c) With the Optative. B. $\delta \beta r^{\prime}y \ k^{\prime}m$ 'I am about to give' VJ 100; Man. $q\delta^{\prime}$. . $w\beta yk^{\prime}m$ 3 Sg., 'when . . will be' M 140 V 7; Optatives are perhaps also Man. $w\beta yk^{\prime}m$ 2 Sg. '(so that) you will be' T ii D 117, 32, and $pcy^{\prime}yq^{\prime}m$ 2nd or 3rd Sg., 'to suit, be useful', ib. 29.
 - (d) With the Optative-Imperative, v. § 753.
 - (e) With the Precative. myrytyq'm 'he shall die' v. § 809.

650. (2) k n.

- (a) With the Present Indicative. $\beta w \underline{t} k^{2} n$ 'will be' M 771, 16. T ii D 52 a 6. M 118 ii V 3; $\beta y \underline{r} \underline{t}^{2} k^{2} n$ 2 Pl., 'you will obtain' M 894 i 4; $\beta y \underline{m} k^{2} n$ 'we shall be' M 771, 10; $p \underline{r} \underline{t}^{2} y \underline{m} k^{2} n$, v. § 646; B. $\beta y \underline{r}^{2} m k^{2} n$ 'I shall find' Frg ii^a 19; $p \underline{s} w \gamma \underline{s} t y k^{2} n$ 'will be cleared' Frg iii 70 sq.
- 651. (b) With the Optative. B. $\delta w'yk'n$ 3 Sg., '(if) he is about to go' P 3, 53; kwn'yk'n 'he is about to make' P 3, 123.
- 652. (iii) x't. A secondary Subjunctive can be formed by adding x't, 3 Sg. Subj. of 'to be' (§ 773), to the Indicative, v. BBB p. 65 on 527. 'krtyy '[s]tyy x't 'should have been made' M 116 V 12; $q\delta$ 'rmx't '(if) I have done' ib. 10; 'styy x't 'should be' ib. 15; pryct' x't 2 Pl., 'you should abandon' M 894 i 3.

Preverbs

TICACID	3
\bar{a} -, 653.	para-, 666.
\bar{a} -: ham-, 656–9.	parā-, 667.
abi-, 660.	pari-, 668–70.
apa-, 660.	pati-, 671-4.
ati-, 661 sq.	<i>fr</i> ǎ-, 675.
awa-, 663.	ni-, 676-8.
upa-, 663.	niš-, 679.
us-, uz-, 664 sq.	wi-, 680.
ham-, 654 sq.	$wi-+\bar{a}-, 681.$

653. (i) \bar{a} -, Impf. $m\bar{a}$ -, § 634. " βr - 'to bring' M 356, 13. T ii D 167 iii 14; '() fryn- 'to pray, bless', B. " βr -, " βr -," (cf. § 579; " $\gamma \gamma \delta$ - 'to wish'; " $\gamma \gamma r$ - 'to begin' M 120, 7. M 133, 38; " γr - 'to cover', cf. § 601; " γr - 'to be born', § 182; " γr - 'to lead', cf. § 569; " γr - 'to be perverted', cf. § 827; &c.

Not clear is "tx'z 2 Sg. Impt., M 117, 8 (meaning unknown).

654. (ii) ham-.

- (1) 'm- before p (which becomes b, v. § 304). Imperfect m'- and mn-, v. § 633. Chr. 'mpd- 'to fall'; Man. 'mbyr- 'to fill', v. § 544. Cf. Chr. 'mbrz, § 655.
- 655. (2) 'n- before other consonants, including β , f, w. Impf. mn, v. § 632. Man. ' $n\beta rz$ βr 'to receive (guests)' v. H., Trans. Phil. Soc., 1944, 117, bottom, but Chr. 'mbrz br- i 30, 13; 'nfr'sy, Acc., M 135 ii 52 '(juridical) inquiry'; 'nc'y- 'to stop'; 'ndwxs- 'to strive'; B. 'nt'c 'crowd'; Man. 'nxw'y- 'to infringe'; 'nwy- 'to collect'; &c.
- 656. (iii) The preverbs \bar{a} and ham- sometimes interchange, though rarely within the same dialect. [v. Addenda.]
 - (1) Man. "yrt- Sogd. 29, 6: B. 'ny'rt- 'fertile, juicy, rich'.
 - (2) Chr. 'ž'wny: Man. 'nj'wny, S. 'nz'wny 'σωτήρ', v. § 894.
- 657. (3) Chr. 'z'n-: Man. B. 'nz'n- 'to confess, profess', cf. BBB p. 76 on 614.
 - (4) Chr. 'št'y-: Man. B. 'nšt'y- 'to show'.
- (5) Chr. 'brz and 'mbrz, Man. 'n β rz, B. 'n β (')rz VJ 254. 1337, 'reception', cf. § 655.
- 658. (6) Chr. 'w'zy: Man. 'nw'zkyy, Obl., v. § 986, B. 'nw'z'k 'meeting, crowd', v. BBB p. 79 on 649.
- (7) Chr. (and Man.?) 'wysn-: Man. S. 'nwysn- 'to introduce, initiate', v. § 547.
- (8) Chr. 'γz-/'xšt-'to rise', 'xyž-'suscito': Man. 'nxz-, 'nγz-, B. 'nγz-, v. § 55.
- 659. (9) Man. "x's, Chr. 'x's: B. 'nγ'(')s 'struggle', v. BBB p. 88 top. (10) Chr. 'xwncy, Abl.: Man. 'nxwnc, S. 'nywncy, Obl., X 1 ii R 16, 'struggle', cf. § 1004.
- (11) Chr. 'ỹm 'end' i 18, 3. 19, 13. 20, 5, B. "y'm: Man. 'ny'm M 178 i R 9. M 882, 5.
- 660. (iv) abi- becomes (a)v-; before a, (a)vy-, in S. (') βy 'rt-, v. § 90. On βywn v. § 434. Impf. $v\bar{a}$ -, v. § 619.
 - (v) apa- becomes (a)p-, v. § 89. Impf. pā-, v. § 616.
- 655¹ Vim 73. DN 5, 'nt'cy Obl., Padm 39, wysp 'nt'c Vim 67 'all' (Weller), < *ham-tāča-.

661. (vi) ati-.

- (1) tys-(tis-) 'to enter', from ati-+isa-, § 539 (on the Impf. v. § 614), Past stem tyt- from ati-+gata-, cf. Parth. 'dyh-/'dgd-, H., $BSOS \times 944$ fn. 1, and Man. Chr. ty'm 'ford' M 769, 3. ST i 60, 1, B. ty'm VJ 64°. Vim 3. 4.
- 662. (2) txyz- 'to descend, set', in Man. xwr m'xyy txyyz 'the setting of sun and moon', cf. § 1639, and xwrtxyz kyr'n 'West'.
- (3) B. tyny- 'to lead into, take', tyny'ty Inf., v. § 537, tyny 3 Sg. Impf., v. § 630.
 - (4) tkwš- 'to look', cf. § 551; Impf. B. tyk'wš-, § 628.
- 663. (vii) $awa > \bar{o}$, v. § 83 fn. 1. Impf. $w\bar{a}$, v. § 618. 'wxz-'to descend', § 342; 'wsty- 'to place', § 552; 'wz'm- 'to condemn', § 584; &c.
- (viii) upa->(a)p-, cf. (')pst- 'assistance', (')pz't- 'place of origin', § 99. Impf. $p\bar{a}-$, cf. § 616.
 - **664.** (ix) us-, uz- > (ə)s-, (ə)z-. Impf. sī-, zī-, § 627.
- (a) (ə)s-. sfryn- 'to create', cf. § 579, from *us-frīn-; Chr. sxwý-, swx'y-, B. sγw'y-, S. 'sγw'y-, cf. §§ 417. 567 fn. 612, 'to lift, take', from *us-χwāhaya-.
- 665. (b) (a)z-. Man. zwrt-, 'zwrt-, 'to (re)turn', from *uz-warta-, v. § 99; zrync-/zryt- 'to deliver', v. § 542; zryš- 'to hurt', v. BBB p. 56 on 492; B. zyr β 'to exalt' SCE 522, Pass. B. zyrw β s- 'to be raised', cf. § 153 b.
- 666. (x) para-. Chr. prbxš- 'to deliver, betray', v. BBB p. 76 bottom; S. pry'nš-/pry'št- 'to separate', v. BBB p. 55 top (cf. § 343); B. prw''c- 'to slander' SCE 81, cf. prw''k 'slander' ib. 440. 549.
- 667. (xi) $para + \bar{a}$. pr'ny 'to lead', v. § 569; pr'kn 'to sow', v. BBB p. 72 on 570; B. $pr'y\delta /pr''' \delta t$ 'to sell', v. § 122 fn.; $prys-(par\bar{e}s -)/pr'' \gamma t$ 'to reach', v. § 603.
 - 668. (xii) pari-.
- (1) > par-, cf. § 164. Impf. $par\bar{i}$ -, v. § 624. $pr\delta ys$ 'to build', v. BBB p. 56 bottom; $pr\beta r\underline{t}$ -, Past stem, 'to cross (arms)', v. Sogd. 23 top; prwrt- 'to turn, become'; &c.
- 669. (2) > pary- before \bar{o} in prywj- 'to be victorious' Sogd. 16, 9, cf. H., ZII ix 228.
- 670. (3) Contracted with a following \check{a} : pryp- 'to lead, take', $< pari-\bar{a}paya$ -, v. §§ 205. 614; ef. also pry βyy 'cloud' < *pari-abra-, § 202.

- 671. (xiii) pati-.
- (1) > p(a)t-, cf. § 164. Impf. $p(a)t\bar{\imath}(y)$ -, v. §§ 622. 630. $pt\beta y\delta$ 'to recognize'; $p(t)cx\dot{s}$ 'to receive'; $p\underline{t}\gamma w\delta$ 'to conceal'; $p\underline{t}r^{2}m$ 'to calm, appease'; $p\underline{t}y^{2}m$ 'to finish'; &c.
- 672. (2) > $p(a)\check{c}$, v. § 275. $pc\gamma w\beta \underline{t}$, Past stem, 'to praise'; pckwyr- 'to fear'; pcwz- 'to meet' T ii B R 17; Chr. pcywfs- 'to be transformed', Impf. $p\check{c}iyufs$ -, v. § 630; &c.
- 673. (3) pt- and pc- convey different meanings when used with the same verbal stem. Man. $pt[\gamma]r\beta$ Sogd. 25, 29, B. $pt\gamma r\beta$ 'to understand' SCE 556. Padm 56. Dhu 92. 121. 283, 'to feel' SCE 406 (happiness). 564 (joy), 'to place (an order or book upon one's head)' v. ST ii 604: B. $pc\gamma r\beta$ 'to accept, receive' SCE 369. Vim 147. Dhy 240. DN 65. 67. 71. 83. 87; ptxw'y- 'to kill': pcxw'y- M 794 b 7, 'to interfere, hinder', cf. BBB p. 59 top.
 - 674. (4) With $-\bar{a}$ (only nominal forms).
 - (a) p'cr'i 'reward', from *pati-rāta-, v. BBB p. 130.1
 - (b) p'ckrt '(in) place (of)', from *pati-krta-, v. BBB p. 77 bottom.
 - (c) B. p'cγ'm 'false, unreliable' ST ii.
 - (d) Man. p'tcγnyy. Chr. p'cγny (miswritten p'cγy in ST i 18, 5), 'reply', not attested in B., cf. Lentz, ST ii, s.v. pcβ'nt; connected acc. to Bailey, JRAS, 1930, 19, with Arm. patasxani, acc. to Benv., JA, t. 225 (1934), 183, with Hebrew ptšgn.
 - (e) The $-\bar{a}$ of Man. Chr. p'tfr's 'torment' M 617 i 8. ST ii 1, 76, is borrowed from Parth. $p\bar{a}difr\bar{a}s$, MPers. $p\bar{a}difr\bar{a}h$ (H.).
 - 675. (xiv) fra-. Impf. $f(r)\bar{a}$ -, v. § 617.
 - (1) Remains fra-, v. §§ 324–30.
 - (2) Becomes f(a)-, v. §§ 315–20.
 - (xv) fra- $+\bar{a}$ -. On the Impf. v. § 615.
 - (1) Remains frā-, v. §§ 325. 327. 329.
 - (2) Becomes $f\bar{a}$ -, v. § 322.
 - 676. (xvi) ni. Impf. ni(y)-, v. §§ 626. 630.
- (1) n-. Man. $n\beta ndyh$, B. $n\beta'ntk$ 'bridle'; Man. $n\beta yr$ -, § 536, B. $n\beta'yr$ Dhu 145, 'to plan, deliberate, take counsel' (H.), cf. S.
- 674¹ H., BBB p. 77 fn. 5, dismisses a connexion between p'crtt and Chr. p'crtt ii 6, 29. The latter, however, does seem to mean 'reward' rather than 'place', in which case -rt- (= -rat-) would be shortened < rat, acc. to § 121. Hence we should have the following series of words:
 - (1) Man. p'cr't, Chr. p'crty (Obl.), 'reward', from *pati-rāta-.
 - (2) Man. p'ckrt '(in) place (of)', from *pati-krta-.
- (3) Chr. pcrw 'instead of', from *pati-karam, v. § 247.
- (4) B. pc'rt (c'wn, cnn. pc'rt 'because of, for the sake of' P 2, 236, 345), from *pati-kart-, v. § 247.
 - 674^2 [B. $p'c'\gamma n P 15$, 25, is to be read $p'r'\gamma z$.]

nβ'yr'(kh) § 973, c; Man. nfrywn (§ 1084) 'curse', nfrywnzyk (§ 1015) idem, nfryt' Voc. Sg. (§ 1253), Chr. nfrytyty Voc. Pl. (§ 1259), 'accursed', cf. Bailey, BSOS vii 281; Man. nγ'δ' M 672 ii 10, B. nγ'δ'kh Intox. Sūtra 36, Chr. nγ'd', 'prayer'; Man. nxrys- 'to reproach' BBB pp. 75 sq.; Man. nγwδn, Chr. nγwdn, B. nγ'wδn, 'garment'; Man. Chr. nγwδ-, B. nγ'wδ-, 'to listen'; B. nk'np- SCE 98. Dhy 9/Man. nqβt- M 133, 51, 'to bend'; Chr. nm'y- 'to judge'; Man. Chr. B. nm'n- 'repentance', v. BBB p. 92 on b 25, cf. Khot. nimāna, E; Man. Chr. npys-, B. np'ys- 'to write'; nw'rt 'provocation' BBB p. 82 top; Man. nwyδm', B. nwyδmh, 'invitation', v. BBB p. 98 on c 43, cf. also nwyδm' Tūrk. Man. iii 30 line 11 (H.), and B. nw'yδ- 'to invite' (v. H., BSOS ix 85); Man. nxw'y-, B. nγw'y-, 'to pound' BBB p. 59.

677. (2) ny-. Man. $ny\check{s}ty$ -/B. $ny\check{s}t't$ - 'to order, suggest', v. § 561; Chr. $ny\check{s}qwx/\gamma d'r$ - ' $\check{\epsilon}\kappa\beta\acute{a}\lambda\lambda\omega$ ', cf. § 56. Possibly also Man. $nyz\beta'ny$, B. $nyz\beta'n'k$ 'passion', v. BBB p. 66 on 537.

678. (3) n- and ny-.¹ Chr. nšyd-, B. nš'yδ- VJ 1118: B. nyš'yδ- SCE 529 'to plant, place'; B. np'yδ- 'to lay down' VJ 1138: B. nypδ- 'to lie down' SCE 324; Chr. nšqrt, B. nšk'rt: Chr. nyšqrt 'meaning, definition', v. ST ii, 589 c; B. nšk'w- 'to extract' Frg iii 64. Vim 162. DN 32. Rosenberg Frg 13 (Izv., 1927, 1380, cf. pp. 1386. 1398): Man. nyšk'wnd 3 Pl. Pres., M 108 V 5, nyšk[w]t M 904 ii 10 (end of line).

679. (xvii) $ni\check{s}$. No safe example, apart from nyjy- 'to go out', § 568. Possible are B. $n\check{s}\gamma()wst$ -, Past stem, 'to lacerate', v. BBB p. 59, from ${}^o\chi wasta$ - (not certain in view of Av. $\check{s}x^v$ inst. of $\check{s}v$ from x^v , v. Barth., Gdr. Ir. Phil. i 182, N° 45), and Chr. $ny\check{z}tv$ - 'to announce', v. § 575.

680. (xviii) wi-.

- (1) Spelled wy- § 216 sq., w- § 218, wy- and w- § 219. Becomes w- § 213, u- § 214, w- or u- § 215. Impf. $w\bar{i}$ -, § 625.
 - (2) Becomes y-, Impf. 'y-, v. §§ 220, 631.

681. (xix) $wi-+\bar{a}$. Man. $wy'\beta r$. T ii D 117, 42, B. $wy''\beta r$., 'to talk', Man. $wy'\beta r!yy$ 'speech', v. BBB p. 80 on 662.

677-81. Apart from Imperfects.

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VERBAL INFLEXION The Personal Endings

Conspectus¹

			Singular		
			lst	2nd	3rd
Present Indicati	ve	•	-'m, -m, 682	-y 693, - 700 (?)	Light: -ty 704 Heavy: -t 707
Subjunctive	•	٠	-'m 683; -n 685 -'n 684	-' 698 - 703 (?)	-'t 711
Optative .		•	Chr. B'y 689	-y 695, - 703 (?)	-y 713
Injunctive .	•		Chr. Bw 688		
Imperfect.	•	•	-w 687 - 691	-y 696 - 702	Light: - 712 - 715 Heavy: - 714
Middle Imperfec	t	•	-tw 690	-ty 699	Light: -t' 710 Heavy: -t 709
Imperative .				Light: - 697 Heavy: - 701	
Passive					-ty 706
			Plural	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
			716–21	Man. 737 Chr. 738 S. 739–54	755–9

1st Singular

- 682. (1) -am (spelled -m or -m), from $-\tilde{a}mi$.
- (a) Present Indicative. $\gamma r \beta' m$ 'to know' M 135 i 27; 'skw'm 'to be' BBB 759; pt škwy'm ($p \check{c}kwayam$) 'to say' BBB 748; "p'ym ($\bar{a}p \bar{a}yam$) 'to consider' BBB a 10; "zyrm $\delta \beta y \check{s}m$ 'to hurt and injure' BBB 483; &c.
- 683. (b) Future. w'c'mk'm 'to allow', βyndmq'm 'to bind', v. § 647; "smk'm 'to take' Man. Lett. i 29.
- 684. (c) Subjunctive. Only Chr. wn'm 'I should do' i 42, 2.
- 1 For the endings of the Precative see \S 805, of the Irrealis $\S\S$ 815. 821 sq., of the Intrans. Pret. \S 861.

685. (2) $-\bar{a}n$ and -an (spelled -n, B. also -n, and -n), from $-\bar{a}ni$. The use of -n or -n may sometimes have been directed by considerations of spacing (cf. § 80). Subjunctive:

(a) -(')'n. Man. B. myn'n 'to stay, be' M 579, 12. VJ 534; 'ys'n 'to come' M 579, 13; prw(rt)'n 'to become' ib. 16; B. wy'rš'n 'to deliver' VJ 40°. 42°. 384; $c\beta$ ''n 'to steal' DN 79; $\check{s}w$ ''n 'to go' VJ 1056 (end of line).

686. (b) -n. β'wn (vāwan) 'to go, approach', v. § 573; 'nc'y(n) (ančāyan) 'to remain' Sogd. 50, 7; 'wstyn (ōstayan) 'to place', § 552; ptxw'yn (patxwāyan) 'to kill' Kaw. C 6; prβyrn (parvēran) 'to explain' M 591, 20 (end of line); ywcn (yōčan) 'to teach' M 794 a 2; wyšn (wyašan) 'to rejoice' M 834 ii 2; B. wy'ršn 'to deliver' VJ 60°. 533 (end of line); B. 'ps'wcn 'to clear' Frg iii 68; B. pw'rtn 'to turn away' DN 82; B. py'tn 'to adorn' DN 81.

687. (3) -u (spelled -w, B. -w and -w), from -am, cf. § 349.

- (a) Imperfect. Man. δ'βrw 'to give', § 621; prywrtw 'to become' M 410, 12; wynw 'to see', § 611; m'msw 'to plough', § 634; B. pr'yywšw 'to hear' VJ 430. 577; B. wn'w 'to make' T iii Š 23 (I) &c.
- 688. (b) Injunctive (H.). Chr. θbrw 'to give' i 61, 11. 15. B. "γ'zw 'to begin' P 6, 77 (H.), used as Irrealis, cf. S. wm'tw, § 822.
- (c) Future Injunctive (H.) B. prβ'yrw k'm 'to explain' P 2, 1223 (used as Irrealis) [cf. H., BSOAS xi 735 line 5].

689. (4) -ai (only B. -'y) [from -ai(ya)m].

- (a) Optative. zr'ync'y 'to deliver' VJ 102; wn'y 'to make' VJ 477.
- (b) Future Optative (cf. § 646 fn. 1): $\delta \beta r^{2}y \ k^{2}m$ 'to give' VJ 100.
- 690. (5) -tu. Only in "stw 'I have taken' Man. Lett. i 29 (from "st 3 Sg. Impf. Middle (§ 709)+-u, ending of the 1 Sg. Impf. (§ 687), cf. kwndyy 2 Sg., § 699). On the Precative šnyštw v. §§ 805. 807.
- 691. (6) Nought. Imperfect: B. $pt^{2}y\gamma w\delta$ 'to hear' VJ 62°. 509; Man. $p\underline{t}y\delta kwyy$ 'to tell' M 135 i 24 (= S. $pty\delta kw^{2}y$ in another copy of this text, T M 418 R 6).

2nd Singular

692. (1) Man. -(y)y(h), B. -(')y, are used for the Pres. and Fut. Indicative (-i from -ahi), the Optative (-ai from -aiš, v. § 387), and the Imperfect (-i from -ah, cf. § 402). Since the rules prescribing the Optative are not always observed, one cannot be sure that the forms here quoted as Opt. are not meant to be Pres. Indicatives.

- 693. (a) Present Indicative. $\gamma r \beta yy$ 'to know' M 135 i 22; n'jyh 'to wriggle' BBB b 60; pw'rtyy 'to turn away' Sogd. 16, 7.
- 694. (b) Future. myryyk'm 'to die', § 647.
- 695. (c) Optative. δ 'ry '(if) you hold' M 127 V 8; $k\delta$ ' ptxw'yy 'if you kill' ib. 9; $q\delta$ ' r' $\delta\delta$ δ wyh 'if (when) you walk' M 765 k 13; $k\delta$ ' . . $n\gamma$ w δ yy 'if you listen' T ii D 117, 29 sq.; wyspw'rk cw'tymy $t\gamma$ w frm'yy 'any work you may order me' M 135 i 26; c'nw . . pty'myy 'when you finish' BBB d 11.
- **696.** (d) Imperfect. S. β 'š'my 'you sent' Anc. Lett. (Doc.) x 7 (v. BBB p. 85 on 719).

697. (2) -- 2.

- (a) Imperative of light stems (from -a). $\gamma r \beta$ ' 'to know' BBB f 3. M 591, 21. M 760, 18; kwn' 'to do' BBB d 13. M 767 i 2; βr ' 'to bring' BBB e 22; $\delta \beta r$ ' 'to give' M 767 i 4; &c.
- 698. (b) Subjunctive (cf. BBB p. 100 fn. 1), from -āhi, cf. § 398. wryδ'ħ 'to mix' Sogd. 16, 4; B. py'rš' 'you should remove' Dhu 286; 'YKZY L' tys'..rty L' βyr' Vim 38, kδ..L' tys'..rtyms..L' βyrt wn' Vim 40, 'if you do not enter, you cannot obtain'; &c.
- 699. (3) *-ty; after n, -dy. Only in Man. $kwndyy \ M \ 655$, 4, 2 Sg. Impf. Middle, analogical to $kwnd^3$ 3 Sg. Impf. Middle (§ 710); cf. "stw, § 690.
 - 700. (4) Nought, with heavy stems only.
 - (a) Present Indicative (?). B. L' tk'wš 'don't you see?' VJ 801 sq. 904 sq., cf. Tedesco, ZII ii 285.1
 - 701. (b) Imperative. nyy's 'to take' M 760, 20; $\beta j'w$ 'to add, increase' M 767 i 2; nywš 'to listen' M 591, 20; &c.
 - 702. (c) Imperfect. B. ny'wš 'you have heard' VJ 798.
 - 703. (d) Subjunctive or Optative. B. $k\delta$. . "s 'if you take' VJ 1323 sq.

3rd Singular

- 704. (1) -ty, -dy (after n), with light stems (-ti, -di).
- (a) Present Indicative. $\delta \beta rty$ 'to give', cf. § 492; kundyy 'to do, make' BBB; Man. βrty 'to bring', cf. § 515; sndyy 'to rise' M 108 V 1.
- 705. (b) Future. Man. myrtyk'm 'to die', § 647; Chr. θbrtyq' 'to give' i 14, 16. 44, 6. 61, 17.

700¹ The difficulty still remains; for elsewhere tk²wš- does not mean 'to see', but 'to look'.

- 706. (2) -ty for the Present Passive, with both light and heavy stems (-ti? v. BBB p. 103 on f 37 sqq.¹), cf. § 540. jγyrtyy 'is called' M 118 i V 13; nyštyy 'is lost', v. § 549; pš[ky]rtyy 'is expelled' BBB f 42; ptšmyrty 'is counted' BBB 662, B. ptšmyrty 'is considered' P 7, 49; ptšprtyy 'is arranged' M 136 V 2 (not certain, possibly Pret.); šyštyy 'is dispersed' T ii D 139 ii 11 (doubtful); wyγndyy 'is destroyed' M 178 i V 18 (cf. § 219); wyntysq 'is seen', v. § 640; xwyndyy 'is called' JRAS, 1944, 143, 25. Cf. also Man. 'βnwtyy 'trembles', § 576.
 - 707. (3) -t, with heavy stems.
- (a) Present Indicative. 'nštyt 'shows'; s'št 'oportet'; tyst 'enters'; tkwšt 'looks'; &c.
- 708. (b) Future. swmbtk'm 'to bore', § 647; Chr. prbyrtq'n 'to explain' ii 1, 68.
- 709. (c) Imperfect Middle of heavy stems (from $-t\bar{a}$), cf. Tedesco, ZII ii 291 sq.; Benv., Grammaire, 29; H., BBB p. 102 on e 26. B. "st 'to take', $n\gamma$ "wst 'to listen', "nskrt 'to pick up, collect'; wynt 'to see' VJ 1066. Frg ii^a 12; B. swt 'to go' VJ 481. 543. 603. 711. 767. 1201.
- 710. (4) -t', -d' (after n), Imperfect Middle of light stems (from -tā), cf. § 709. B. wnt' (v. Tedesco, loc. cit.), Man. kwnd' v.. H., loc. cit.), 'to do'; B. knt' 'to dig' (v. BBB p. 102 fn. 1); B. $c\beta t$ ' 'has stolen' SCE 156. 159; B. $prw \gamma r$ ' m' k " $zwh \beta rt$ " 'has turned his greed towards riches' SCE 332.
- 711. (5) -'t (-āt), from -āti, for the Subjunctive. "jy't 'will be born', § 182 fn.; 'skw't 'to be'; kwn't 'to do'; &c.
- 712. (6) -a from -at (§ 280), for the Imperfect of unaugmented light stems. kwn' 'to do'; βr ' 'to bring, apply' Kaw. C 5; ps' 'to ask' M 135 i 21; cf' 'to steal' M 133, 11; $p\delta w\beta(s)$ ' 'to stick', § 453.
- 713. (7) Man. -y(y), B. -'y, for the Optative (-ai from -ait, v. § 280), cf. § 477. "zyry 'to be hurt' M 135 ii 51; swmbyy 'to bore, pierce'
- 706¹ The Inchoative-Passives $p\bar{s}kfstyy$ and wjxstyy, quoted there as heavy stems with the Passive ending $-t\bar{\imath}$, should rather be considered as light stems (acc. to §§ 168. 177) with the ordinary active ending -ti, in view of the heavy-stem 3 Sg. "yfstt in § 827.

709¹ B. "z'yt, "zyt 'was born', taken by Tedesco as an Impf. Middle, belongs to § 865.

709² wynt is clearly a Past tense, against Tedesco, loc. cit. 294 fn. l. 711¹ Subjunctives in -'ty still occur in B. texts: β'ty, v. § 799; 'skw'ty 'to be', św'ty 'to go', "s'ty 'to take', VJ 50-4; sy'ty 'to appear', § 550 fn. 2; 'to infringe', v. § 541.

ib. i11; zwrtyy 'to turn away 'BBB f 8; 'pstwyy 'to renounce' ib. 10; B. "ys'y 'to come' VJ 138; wyn'y 'to see' VJ 240; &c.

(8) Chr. -y, S. -(')y (- \bar{e}) for the Irreales 'st'y, $\beta wt(')y$, wm't'y, cf. § 821.

714. (9) No ending is used with the Imperfect of

- (a) heavy stems β'w 'to go, approach', § 573; βyr 'to obtain', βyynd 'to bind', δ'δ 'to scatter', § 611; nyy's 'to take' M 133, 16; xyr 'to go' M 760, 1; ptyškwyy 'to say', § 622. Exceptions § 614 n.
- 715. (b) augmented light stems: ptyfs 'to read', § 622; δykr 'to lead', § 629; B. $\delta \beta r$, Chr. t'br, 'to give', § 621; Chr. pcywfs 'to be transformed', v. § 630.

1st Plural

716. (i) The usual ending is -ym; in S. also -'ymn is found, which seems to be regular in the Anc. Lett.; in Man. we have -ym'n once.

The ending -ym of the Optative may represent Av. -aēma. From the Optative it spread to the Pres. Indicative, Subjunctive, and the Imperfect, acc. to Tedesco, ZII ii 287, while Benveniste, Grammaire, 30, assumes this ending to have been generalized from im 'we are', and from the 1st Pl. of the Intrans. Pret.

717. (ii) -im.

- (J) Present Indicative. " $\gamma y \delta y m$ 'to wish' BBB a 11; 'skwym 'to be' M 107 i 11.
- 718. (2) Imperfect. ptycxšym 'to receive', ptyyw(šym) 'to hear', § 622.
- 719. (3) Subjunctive. $c'nw'ty pts'cym w'm'n''fcmb\delta\delta'$ how shall we build this world?' M 178 ii R 6 sq. [S. $w\gamma s'ym$, Addenda to § 825].
- 720. (4) Optative. δ'ryym 'let us keep' T ii B V 18; Chr. ptxw'ym 'to kill' i 21, 8; ny'sym 'to take' ib. 9.
- 721. (iii) S. -'ymn¹ (-tman). Except for the Impf. mnt'ys'ymn 'we fled' (H.) P 13, 11, it is often difficult to decide to which tense or mood the ending belongs. wyn'ymn '(if) we can see (you)' Anc. Lett. i 2; L' z'n'ymn 'we do (or did) not know' Anc. Lett. ii 17; δ'r'ymn 'to hold' ib. 26; pop'ymn 'we expect' ib. 56; nm'cyw βr'ymn 'to pay homage' Anc. Lett. vi 3; kt...'nšt'ymn 'in order that we may show' P 13bis (Rustam) 10; βyr'ymn' to obtain' Dhu 292: c'ywn'k ZKw m'n 'wst'ymn² 'how shall we dispose the mind?' SCE 552 sq.; wyδβ'y

716¹ -ymn compares with Khwār. -āmni, cf. H., ZDMG 90,*32*, and with Khot. -āmane (Subj.).

721 Once, -'ymnyy: β'ymnyy Anc. Lett. ii 29, from β- 'to be'. 721 B. 'wstyšn Vim 45, is probably to be read 'wstymn.

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 $wn'ymn\ ZY\ pr\beta'yrm\ [sic]$ 'we shall preach and explain' $P\ 2$, 734 sq. Cf. 'ymn 'we are', § 778.

(iv) -ym'n, only in Man. $w\beta ym$ 'n, v. § 801.

2nd Plural

722. (i) There are, unfortunately, too few examples in Man. texts, and many of them in obscure passages, to enable us clearly to define the function of the three endings $-t^2$ ($-d^2$ after n), $-\delta^2$, $-\delta$, that are used with Present stems.

This is all the more regrettable as the treatment of these endings is different from the one found in B. and in Chr. texts, which again are at variance with each other.

As far as one can see, t has become, in Man. texts, the ending of the Pres. Indicative, though some traces of $-\delta$ and $-\delta$ with the Present are still found. Otherwise $-\delta$ and $-\delta$ seem to be reserved for the Imperative and the Subjunctive; as regards their distribution according to the rhythmic law, the usage varies in the various manuscripts, presumably acc. to the period to which they belong and the provenience of the scribe by whom they were written. Thus, $BBB\ Frg\ f$ uses $-\delta$ for the Imperative and the Subjunctive of heavy stems, $-\delta$ with kwn- (light), but $M\ 135\ ii$ has $-\delta$ in Imperatives of heavy stems, and $T\ ii\ B$ uses $-\delta$ with the Imperative of both light and heavy stems. See the conspectus, § 737.

723. (ii) -ta.

- (1) Two forms strongly suggest that t is the ending of the Pres. Indicative, viz. pryct M 894 i 3, Periphrastic Subjunctive of pryc 'to abandon', and βyrt k'n ib. 4, Future of βyr 'to obtain', because both x't and k'n are usually added to the Pres. Indicative (cf. §§ 650. 652).
- 724. (2) Next there are some forms with the durative suffix -sk(wn), which may be Pres. Indicatives in -t': p]tfrynd'sk' to send greetings'; xw]jt'sk' to wish'; 'sm'x s'rt[']sk, T i a, 'you hold'; (s)m'x ptsynd'skwn, from p(a)tsind- 'to be agreeable'. They have been discussed in §§ 643-5.
- 725. (3) Other forms in -t' may be Pres. Indicatives, but their function cannot be established with certainty: $pc\delta t'h$ 'to taste' Sogd. 36, 24; $fryy\delta t'$ 'to do penance' ib. 16, 17; 'yst' 'to come' ib. 21, 25; δ^*rt' 'to hold' M 746 c 14.
- 726. (iii) $-\theta a$. $-\delta$ ' is used for the Imperative and the Subjunctive, irrespective of the rhythmic value of the stems concerned.

- (1) Imperative.
- (a) Light stems: znδ' 'to bring forth' T ii B R 19; škrδ' 'to bring along' ib. V 2; kwnδ' 'to make' BBB f 62.
- - 728. (2) Subjunctive.
 - (a) Light: $rtk\delta$, sm^2x ... $skw\delta\delta$, if you are TiD.
- 729. (b) Heavy: w'nw' $\underline{t}y$... $pryys\delta$ ' 'so that you may reach' M 135 ii 28.
- 730. (3) Apart from a few forms with no context to guide us, viz. $j\gamma yr\delta$ ' 'to call' T ii D 12, 13, " $\beta r\delta\delta$ ' 'to bring', '['](n) $y\delta$ ' 'to lead', (p) $\xi\beta yj\delta\delta$ ''?', all three in M 356, 13 sq., and apart from $xwj\delta$ (') 'to wish' M 399, 12 and $pt\delta kwy\delta$ ' 'to tell' M 617 ii 1 which may be either Imperatives or Subjunctives, there is a possible Subjunctive of the Preterite in $xw\delta tw$ δ 'r δ ' M 617 ii 12 '(since, or if)¹ you have been wishing'.
- 731. (4) $\gamma r \beta \delta \delta' s kwn$ 'to know' M 672 i 11, $xwr \delta' s kwn$ 'to eat' BBB f 76, both light stems, are perhaps durative Presents.
- 732. (iv) $-\theta$. $-\delta$ appears with a number of heavy stems, where it must or can be taken as an Imperative ending; yet it is also used for the Subjunctive.
- (1) A series of Imperatives is found in BBB Frg $f: p'y\delta$ 'to look after' 56; $\delta'r\delta$ 'to hold' 57; $ptfr'w\delta$ 'to remember' 70; $ptwy\delta t$ 'to hand over' 54 (cf. § 302).
- 733. (2) $frm'y\delta$ BBB d 8. 10 = NPers. be-farmāyād, n' $frm'y\delta\delta$ 'please do not' M 617 i 27, are likely to be Imperatives, though the Optative cannot be excluded. "xwyr δ 'to make eat' Sogd. 50, 3 b, 'ys δ 'to come' ib. 21, 24 a, and $nxwy\delta\delta$ 'to crush' T i, may be Imperatives.
- 734. (3) ptcxš- 'to receive' seems to be treated as heavy stem in the Imperative ptcxš\u00e8 BBB f 52. Cf. \u00a7 176.
- 735. (4) - δ is used for the Subjunctive in prys δ 'to reach' BBB f 55, and prwyr $\delta\delta$ 'to cause to become' ib. 58. 68 (v. § 456).
- 736. (5) In the Preterites $pr\check{s}i't\delta'r\delta\delta'$ to prepare M 134 i V 3, and $\beta r\underline{t}\delta'r\delta\delta'$ to bring M 617 ii 6, the ending of $-\delta'r$ must be that of the Present.

7301 Not expressed, cf. § 1695.

737. (v) These being the forms attested, it is possible, with due reserve, to suggest the following provisional scheme for Man.:

Pres. Ind. $\begin{cases} -t^2, \text{ ordinary ending, } 723-5. \\ -\delta^2, \text{ before } skwn, 731. \\ -\delta, \text{ with } -\delta^2r\text{- Preterites, } 736. \end{cases}$

Imperative and Subjunctive.

(Light stems: -8', 726, 728, Heavy stems: either -8', 727, 729,

or $-\delta$, 732–5.

738. (vi) In Chr., the only ending of the 2nd Pl. is $-\underline{t}$, except in the fragment T ii B 35, where the same distinction prevails between the Present and the Imperative, as in Manichean:

Present. $d^3r\underline{r}^2sq$ 'to hold' i 81, 15 (cf. also the $-\delta\bar{a}r$ - Pret. $qt^2r\underline{t}$ ' ii 1, 25); $\theta br\underline{r}^2sq$ 'to give' ib. 16.

Imperative. ' $wsty\theta$ ' 'to put' i 34, 3; '' $s\theta$ ' 'to take' i 81, 9. 12; pcy' $z\theta$ ' 'to receive' ib. 13; $xwr\theta$ ' 'to eat' ib. 9.

739. (vii) For texts in Sogdian writing, the following picture can be gained, mainly from the VJ and T M 389 a.

(1) $-\delta$ ' (light and heavy).

- (a) Present Indicative: wynδ' (heavy) 'to see' VJ 1102; šk'yrδ' 'skwn 'you are being led' VJ 1282 sq.
- 740. (b) Future: $wn\delta^{\flat}k^{\flat}m$ (light) 'to do' VJ 1095. Heavy, v. § 834.

741. (c) Imperative.

- (a) Light: $\gamma wn\delta$ ' to proclaim' VJ 75; $\beta r\delta$ ' to hold' SCE 216.
- 742. (β) Heavy: 'zw'rt δ ' 'to come back' VJ 9 $^{\circ}$; $\delta w\delta$ ' 'to go' VJ 75.
- 743. (d) Subjunctive (light): $k\delta' m'y\delta L' kwn\delta'$ 'if you don't do so' T M 389 a R 18.
- 744. (e) Present or Imperative (light): kwn8' 'to make' VJ 1122.
- 745. (f) Present or Imperfect (heavy): wyn8' 'skwn 'to see' VJ 1377.

746. (2) $-\delta$ (heavy only).

- (a) Present: 'wst'y8 'to put' T M 389 a R 16 (possibly Opt., cf. §§ 751. 553); tk'w88 'to look' VJ 1101.
- 747. (b) Imperfect: p'r'ysô 'to remain, be left' JRAS, 1944, 138, 5.
- 748. (c) Imperative: $pc\gamma'z\delta$ 'to receive' VJ 958; $\gamma wyz\delta$ 'to wish' VJ 1215; ''ny δ 'to fetch' VJ 1381; L'''PZY $r'y\delta$ 'do not cry' VJ 8b; $py'm\delta$ 'to heal' T M 389 a R 14.
- 749. (d) Present or Imperative: pyz8 'to beat' VJ 1122.

750. (e) Trans. Pret. with δ 'r-: $sw\gamma tw\delta$ 'r δ ' to burn' X 1 ii R 17; $prwyst\delta$ 'r δ ' to cause to be' ib. 21; $pr\gamma t\delta$ 'r δ ' to abandon' ib. 6; ' δm 'r δ 'r δ ' to think' ib. V 4; $zyt\delta$ 'r δ ' to take' JRAS, 1944, 137, 4.

751. (3) - $y\delta$.

- (a) Optative: wyδ's'yδ 'to be astonished' VJ 1380 (not Pres. Ind., as suggested by Tedesco, ZII ii 288); cf. 'wst'yδ, § 746.
- 752. (b) Optative-Imperative: $w'\beta'y\delta$ 'to tell' VJ 1334; $\&w'y\delta$ 'to go' VJ 1381; $\&v'y\delta$ 'to take' VJ 165. 25°; $\&v'yv'y\delta$ 'to wish' VJ 160. 178; $\&v'y\delta$ 'to serve' VJ 389 a V 27; $\&v'y\delta$ 'to step forward' VJ 389 a R 13, may belong to $\&v'y\delta$ 748, in view of $\&v'y\delta$ 558.
- 753. (c) Future Optative-Imperative : L' $\gamma wyz'y\delta k'm$ 'do not ask' VJ 174.
- 754. (4) Peculiar forms are the Optatives $\delta w'y\delta\delta$ ' to go' Dhu 23 $ptyr\beta'y\delta\delta$ ' to understand' ib. 92, which may have a secondary ending derived from the 2nd Sg. $\delta\delta$ ' you are'+- $\theta(a)$, cf. Chr. ' $y\delta\xi$ ' (§ 777), and $pt\delta mry\delta y$ ' to reckon' Anc. Lett. ii 45, ' $p\delta r'y\delta y$ ' to throw away' ib. 46 (v. BBB p. 72 on 572), $my\delta y$ ' to do' ib. 47, " $sy\delta y$ ' to take' ib. 48, $\delta\beta r'y\delta y$ ' to give' ib. 49.

755. (i) -and. 3rd Plural

- (1) Present Indicative: $ptry\delta$ 'nd 'to mix with' BBB f 35; frqyrnd 'to be indifferent', $w'\beta$ 'nd 'to say', BBB p. 74 bottom; q'mnd 'to wish' T ii D 139 i 11. 14, q'm'nd ib. 10; &c.
- 756. (2) Future: kwn'nd k'm 'to do' Man. Lett. ii 13; sn'ynd k'm (snāyandkām) 'to wash' ib. 14; &c.
- 757. (3) Imperfect: wyn'nd 'to see' Man. Lett. i 18. 20; β ynd'nd 'to bind' Kaw. G 2; mns'c'nd 'to fix', § 632; β r'nd 'to offer' Kaw. V 14; δ ' β r'nd 'to give', § 621; &c.
- 758. (4) Subjunctive: kwn'nd 'to do' M 178 ii R 17; zwrt'nd 'to return' M 674, 25.
- 759. (ii) -ĕnd for the Optative, contracted from -ayant (v. § 203), which is still attested in B. šm'ry'nt 'to think' P 2, 857, and Anc. Lett. wn'y'nt 'to do' ii 18, ny's'y'nt 'to take' ib. 19. skwynd 'to be' M 135 ii 50; qwnynd 'to do' ib. 53; p'šynd 'to sing hymns' RBB d 10; Chr. psynt 'to ask' i 58, 3; B. syws'ynt 'to be worried (lit. burned)' SCE 151; B. ywrynt 'to eat' VJ 17b; &c.

Auxiliaries

- 760. (i) OIr. ah- 'to be'. Some analogical adaptations have taken place, especially with regard to the use of initial χ (from h). See conspectus, § 786.
 - (a) Forms directly derived from the equivalent OIr. forms:
 - 1 Sg. Pres.: Man. 'ym M 530, 5. M 697, 8, B. 'ym, from ahmi, v. § 432.
 - 761. 2 Sg. Pres.: Man. 'yš M 137 R 1. 4. 12. T ii D 66, 1, 9. 11. 13; Chr. B. 'yš i 42, 8. 47, 15. 58, 3. VJ 310. 320. 929; from ahi, v. § 432.
 - 762. 3 Sg. Pres.: Man. B. 'sty, Chr. sty, S. 'st ST ii 7, 3, Anc. Lett., from asti.
 - 763. 2 Pl. Pres.: S. -sδ, -sδδ', used as Preterite ending, v. § 868, possibly occurring independently as $]s\delta\delta h$, X 1 ii R 9, from $*s\theta a$.
 - 764. 3 Pl. Pres.: (1) Man. xnd, B. ynt.
 - 765. (2) S. 'nt Vim 62. ST ii 7, 27. Anc. Lett. ii 37 (thus < hanti. to be read inst. of 'yt, cf. \S 870).
 - **766.** 3 Sg. Impf.: B. " y^1 VJ 40. 345. 346, from $\bar{a}ha$ (Perfect), v. § 401.
 - 767. 3 Sg. Subj.: Man. 't (§ 437 fn. 3), S. "t VJ 297. 1056. 1075. Dhu 50. Anc. Lett., from ahat.
 - 768. 3 Sg. Opt.: Man. y't M 617 i 35, from hyāt, cf. BBB p. 101 on e 12.
 - 769. (b) From "y (§ 766) was derived the 3 Pl. Impf. B. "ynt VJ 28b.
- 770. (c) From and (§ 764) the initial χ was transferred to other forms:
 - 3 Sg. Pres.: Man. Chr. xcy, B. γcy, cf. § 372.
 - 771. 3 Sg. Impf.: B. $\gamma^3 y (\chi \bar{a}i) VJ 16^a$. 14^b. 16^b. 19^b. 343. 60^e. 64^e. 857. 862. P 2, 100, from χ -+"y (§ 766).
 - 772. 3 Pl. Impf.: B. γ 'ynt ($\chi \bar{a}y$ and) VJ 1241, from χ -+"ynt (§ 769).
 - 773. 3 Sg. Subj.: Man. $x'\underline{t}$, B. $\gamma't$ VJ 1448, from $\chi + \bar{a}t$ (§ 767). On x't used as a particle for the Subjunctive, v. § 652.
 - 774. 1 Sg. Subj.: B. γ'n VJ 1050. 1055, derived from χāt.
- 7651 On Reichelt's "yt 'er war', v. BBB p. 94 bottom. 7661 Used, apparently, for the Present in Dhy 211.
- 771^{1} B. yy VJ 913. 917. 920. 921, if 3 Sg. Opt., has probably a different origin (= χai , from χ -+-ai, ending of the 3 Sg. Opt. (§ 713)).

- VERBAL INFLEXION 775. (d) From ym (§ 760), $y\delta$ (§ 761), the following forms are derived:
 - 3 Sg. Pres.: Man. 'ycy BBB b 78, with the ending of xcy (§ 372).1
 - 776. 2 Sg. Impf.: Chr. 'yš i 25, 18. 19, possibly due to a Syriac idiom.
 - 777. 2 Pl. Pres.: Chr. 'yšt' i 71, 3. 83, 5; cf. B. -'yš\(\delta\), \§ 754.
 - 778. 1 Pl. Pres.: Man. 'ym M 635 i 4, Chr. 'ym, 'ym'x (from īm+ $m\bar{a}\chi$ 'we') i 82, 2, Chr. B. 'ym' ST ii 1, 83. 4, 25. O^{1} 9 (with \rightarrow analogical to ' $y \leq t$ '?), S. 'ym T M 389 a R 34, B. 'ymn Vim 44.
 - 779. 3 Pl. Pres.: B. 'ynt in nyztk 'ynt 'have come out' Dhy 210. which, however, may be 3 Pl. Opt., cf. § 852.
 - 780. (e) From 'st (§ 762) were derived:
 - (1) B. 'st'nt 3 Pl. Pres., SCE 35. Vim 64. ST ii 7, 30. 32. But Man. strnd Man. Lett. ii 17 (cf. § 1682). 20, is possibly used for the Imperfect [unless it is 3 Pl. Pret. of sn- 'to rise', cf. § 864 (H.)].
 - 781. (2) B. 'st'ynt 3 Pl. Opt. Dhy 209, Opt.-Pret. (§ 638, fn.) P 7, 9. 11.
 - (3) B. 'st't 3 Sg. Subj., v. § 856, $\langle ast + \bar{a}t \rangle$ (§ 767).
 - 782. (4) B. 'st'y 3 Sg. Irrealis (H.) '(if there) were' P 2, 164, 'there may be' P 2, 997, 'sty P 2, 1004, = ast \bar{e} , cf. § 821.
- 783. (f) The abstract styā, occurring in Chr. pr wyny sty'yy 'èν έαυτῷ' i 62, 6, may be derived from Av. sti-, acc. to § 948.
- 784. (g) Chr. nyst ST i, B. nyst VJ 226. 362. &c., Man. nystt (v. § 73 fn.), 'is not'; with im 'am', Man. nystym 'am not', v. BBB p. 89 on 767.
- 785. (ii) A stem 'n- (H.) of unclear origin (cf. MPers. 'n'd, 'n'nd, et A H., ZII ix 245 sq.), provides a 2 Pl. Pres. Man. 'n(sδ)' M 617 ii 26, 'nsδ['] T ii D 52 c ii, S. 'nsδ' T M 389 a R 12, V 24, Cf. § 869.

786. Conspectus:

1	Pres. Ind.	Impf.	Subj.	Opt.	Irrealis
Singular 1 2 3	J 90 . 0 .	Chr. 'yš 776 B. ''y 766 B. y'y 771	B. \(\gamma^n \) 774 '\(t \) 767 \(x^t t \) 773 \(B. \) 'st't 781 '\(s t y y x^t \) 652	 y't 768 Β. γ'y 771 fn.	B. 'st(')y 782

7751 Differently H., BBB p. 96 ('ycy from hištati). [v. Addenda.] 7831 [pr wyny sty'yy translates Syr. baqnūmeh, hence sty' = qnūmā = 'persona, ipse, substantia, essentia' (H.)].

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Conspectus (cont.).

	Pres. Ind.	Impf.	Subj.	Opt.	Irrealis
1	'ym				
	Chr. B. 'ym'		• •		
	B. 'ymn 778	••			• • •
2	-sδ(δ') 763	••	••		• •
Phura	'ns8' 785	••	• •	••	• •
<u>م</u> ا يم	Chr. 'yšt' 777		• •		• •
3	3 xnd 764 S. 'nt 765	B. "ynt 769		B. 'st'ynt	• •
		B. γ'ynt 772		781	
ļ	B. 'ynt (?) 779	st'nd 780	• •	B. 'ynt (?)	
	B. 'st'nt 780			779	

787. (iii) OIr. baw- 'to become, to be', appears in Sogdian as β -, βw -, and $w\beta$ -.

- (1) From the stem β (v-) are derived:
 - (a) In Man.: βnd 3 Pl. Pres.; βymk'n 1 Pl. Fut.; β't 3 Sg. Subj.
- 788. (b) In Chr.: all the forms attested, except bwt 3 Sg. Pres., bwt 2 Pl. Impt., bwty 3 Sg. Irrealis, bwtyšt 2 Pl. Irrealis.
- 789. (c) In S.: the same forms as in Man., moreover β 'm 1 Sg. Pres., β 'n 1 Sg. Subj., (') β ' 2 Sg. Impt. and 3 Sg. Impf., β 'y 3 Sg. Opt., β 'ym 1 Pl. Subj. or Opt., β 'y'nt 3 Pl. Opt., β 'ymnyy 1 Pl., β 'y Infin.
- 790. (2) From the stem βw (vaw- before vowels, $v\bar{o}$ before consonants, cf. §§ 493. 495) are derived:
 - (a) In Man.: $\beta w\underline{t}$ 3 Sg. Pres.
 - (b) In Chr.: v. § 788.
- 791. (c) In S.: βwt 3 Sg. Pres., βwy 2 Sg. Pres. and 3 Sg. Opt., $\beta w'n$ 1 Sg. Subj., $\beta w\delta'k'm$ 2 Pl. Fut., $\beta wt(')y$ 3 Sg. Irrealis.
- 792. (3) From the stem $w\beta$ (wav-, metathesis from vaw-, v. § 407) are derived:
 - (a) In Man.: $w\beta'm$ 1 Sg. Pres.; $w\beta yk'm$ 2 Sg. Fut.; $w\beta'$ 2 Sg. Impt. and 3 Sg. Impf.; $w\beta nd$ 3 Pl. Impf.; $w\beta't$ 3 Sg. Subj.; $w\beta yy$ 2 and 3 Sg. Opt.; $w\beta ym$, $w\beta ym'n$ 1 Pl. Opt.; $w\beta ynd$ 3 Pl. Opt.; $w\beta yt(y)$ 3 Sg. Precative; $w\beta yny$ Partc. Pres.
 - (b) In Chr.: no forms, v. § 788.
 - 793. (c) In S. (in Manichean texts in Sogdian writing, hence under the influence of the Man. spelling, and in the *Rustam* fragment): $\omega\beta$ 3 Sg. Impf.; $\omega\beta$ 3 Sg. Subj.
- 794. (4) Hence it can be said that before vocalic endings wav-, vaw-, and v- are used, wav- being confined to Man. (and to the

Paradigm: 795. (5) Present Indicative.

1 Sg. Man. $w\beta$ 'm, $w\beta$ 'mskwn, B. β 'm VJ 1134.

before consonantic endings all three dialects have vo-.

me

2 Sg. B. βwy VJ 1340.

3 Sg. Man. \(\beta wt\), B. \(\beta wt\), Chr. \(bwt\).

vot(2) vant

vuit

· m

vot.

vin

vint

vit

3 Pl. Man. βnd, B. βnt ST ii, βnt 'skwn VJ 826.

796. (6) Future.

2 Sg. Man. $w\beta yk^{2}m$ (possibly Opt., v. § 649); Chr. $byq^{2}i$ 31, 7.

Rustam fragm.), vaw- to S., and v- being common to all three dialects;

- 3 Sg. Man. $\beta w \underline{t} k' m$, § 647; Man. $\beta w \underline{t} k' n$, § 650.
- 1 Pl. Man. βymk'n, § 650.

2 Pl. S. βwδ'k'm JRAS, 1944, 138, 15.

3 Pl. Chr. bntq' ST i.

797. (7) Imperative.

- 2 Sg. Man. wβ', Chr. b', B. 'β' VJ 225.
- 2 Pl. Chr. bwt i 38, 2.
- 798. (8) Imperfect.
- 3 Sg. Man. wβ', S. wβ' T M 389 a R 38. P 13, 7, B. 'β' (cf. § 610 ωνί/ων δ fn. 2), β', Chr. b', b'sq § 640.
- 3 Pl. Man. wβndt, B. βnt VJ 1441. 1459.

799. (9) Subjunctive.

- 1 Sg. S. $\beta w^{,}n$ Anc. Lett. iii 9, B. $\beta^{,}n$ VJ 530. 1453, Chr. $b^{,}m$ i 77, 7.
- 3 Sg. Man. wβ't, β't; S. wβ't T M 389 a R 31; Chr. b't; B. β't ST ii; B. β'ty VJ 19. 101. 335 (cf. § 711 fn.).
- 1 Pl. (possibly Opt.): Chr. bym i 31, 4. ii 6, 34; B. β 'ym VJ 801; S. β 'ymnyy, § 721 fn. 1 (could also be Pres. Ind.). [S. $w\beta$ 'ym, Addenda to § 825].
- 3 Pl. Chr. bnt ii 5, 39, bnt ii 1, 63.
- 800. (10) Future Subjunctive.
- 3 Sg. Man. $w\beta'\underline{t}(k'm)$ and $\beta'\underline{t}k'm$, v. § 648.
- 801. (11) Optative.
- 2 Sg. Man. $w\beta yy$ § 838; B. $\beta wy\ VJ$ 52°. 896. 1198.
- 3 Sg. Man. wβyy; Chr. by; B. βwy VJ 442. 446. &c.; β'y VJ 783. 859. SCE 125. 517. P 2, 16.
 - 1 Pl. Man. $w\beta ym\ T\ ii\ D\ 139\ i\ 12.\ 13$; $w\beta ym$ 'n (?) $T\ ii\ D\ 163\ b\ i\ 10.$
- 3 Pl. Man. $w\beta ynd$ M 135 ii 61; Chr. byniqn (Durat.) ii 6, 26; B. β 'y'nt P 2, 927.
 - (12) Future Optative. 3 Sg. Man. $w\beta yk^3m$, v. § 649.
- (13) Precative. 3 Sg. Man. $w\beta yt(y)$, v. § 810.

- (14) -āz- Preterite. 3 Pl. Chr. b'zynt ii 6, 21, v. § 814.
- (15) Irrealis.
- 3 Sg. Chr. $bw\underline{t}y$, B. $\beta wt(^{\circ})y$, v. § 816.
- 2 Pl. Chr. bwtyšt, § 819.
- 802. (16) Present Participle.
 - (a) Man. $w\beta yny$ (Pl. $w\beta ynyt$, § 890).
 - (b) Chr. byq, v. § 897.
- 802 a. (17) Infinitive. B. β 'y P 2, 681. P 6, 115 (H.), cf. Baluči bayag.
- 803. (iv) For the Pres. stem *ah-, wm't- (cf. § 215) and m't-provide a Past stem, the former being usual in Man. and S., where m't- is rare (Man. only m't 3 Sg., T ii D 117, 28, and m'ty5 2 Sg., M 760, 12; for B. cf. Rosenberg, Izv., 1918, 841), while the latter is normal in Chr. (where wm't- is only found with -yq Participles in ST ii, cf. § 897, and Telegdi, JA, t. 230 (1938), p. 230). They inflect like ordinary Intrans. Preterites (cf. § 861):
 - (1) Indicative:
 - 1 Sg. wm'tym.
 - 2 Sg. wm'tyš Man. Lett. ii 15.
 - 3 Sg. wm't.
 - 2 Pl. Man. wm['t](s) & M 617 i 24, S. wm'ts & JRAS, 1944, 137, 2.
 - 3 Pl. wm'tnd M 110 i R 8.
 - (2) Subjunctive: B. wm't't 3 Sg., P 2, 970. P 9, 70.
 - (3) On the Irrealis ii: 1 Sg. S. wm't'w, 3 Sg. B. wm't'y, v. § 822.
- 804. (v) Apart from the stems so far mentioned, the Pres. stem Man. S. 'skw- (light), Man. Chr. sqw-, Chr. swq- (Past stem Man. (cf. § 885) B. 'skw't- SCE 3. 114, S. 'skwtt (3 Sg. Pret.?) Anc. Lett. ii 26), whose original meaning seems to have been 'to stay, to tarry', and the Pass. Pret. 'kt- 'to have been made = to have become', are widely used as auxiliaries. Cf. also the use of kwn- in the Potentialis (§§ 881 sqq.), of 8'r- in the Trans. Pret. (§§ 877 sqq.) and the Perfectum Praesens (§ 855), of Chr. šw- in the periphrastic Passive (§ 837).

The Precative

805. The Precative is formed by inserting -yt- or -t- between the Present stem and the endings, which are -w for the 1st Sg., -' for the 2nd Sg. (doubtful), -y or nought for the 3rd Sg.

Apart from two B. examples, this formation, whose existence and function are a discovery of Dr. Henning's, seems to be confined to Man. texts.

- 806. (i) 1st Singular.
- (1) βyr 'to obtain': cw mn' " $\gamma \delta yy \gamma wytyy(\underline{h}) \beta yrytw cn \beta \gamma$ ' Whatever wish be my desire, may I obtain it from God' M 337, 8 sq.
- 807. (2) "γwnd- 'to cover', w'r- 'to rain', šnyš- 'to snow' (v. §§ 450. 452): pr tw' (3) "γwndytww cxš'm¹ (4) yxs' w'rytw cn kpwry (5) šnyštw, M 137 V (from a poem), translated by H.: 'May I anoint you with the eye-salve čaχšām (prepared from the seeds of Cassia ω(ηκ) ηξω absus L.), may I rain (on you) the perfume yaχsa (cf. Anc. Lett. ii 58. κων. ις² P 3, 174. P 7, 108 [v. BSOAS, xi 727 sq.]), may I snow camphor on you.'
- 808. (ii) 2nd Singular. δ 'r- 'to hold': δ 'ry!' M 373, 3 (out of context).
 - 809. (iii) 3rd Singular.
 - (a) Ending -y.
 - (1) γw 'to want': $\gamma w y \underline{t} y y(\underline{h})$, $\nabla . \S 806$.
 - (2) wnxš- 'to deliver': wnxšytyy M 672 ii 12.
 - (3) šw- 'to go': šwytyy 'may he go' M 130 i V 5.
 - (4) myr- 'to die': $myr(y)\underline{t}yq$ 'm 'he shall die' Kaw. I 3.
 - 810. (b) No ending.
 - (1) $w\beta$ 'to be(come)': $sr\delta ng$ wnwnyy $w\beta y(t)$ 'may the chief be victorious' T i; $\check{s}m'x$ frnyy 'ft'r mwck 'ty $xw\check{s}tyy$ nyy γwt [w'nw 'ty $\check{s}m'x]$ frnxwndky' cn $\beta\gamma y\check{s}tyy$ 'yjndyy $w\beta yt$ (or $w\beta yty$) 'your Excellency (H.) does not require many teachers and masters for your splendour to become worthy of the gods' M 483, 7 sq. (from a letter). '2-wy t Tale G Y
 - 811. (2) ptr^2ms 'to be appeased': B. $mw pt\beta r^2w p^2zn ptr^2ms^2yt$ 'the remembrance-spirit should calm down' T M 422, 9 sq.
 - 812. (3) kwn-'to make': B. KZNH ZY wô'yô ôyw'yô wy'k ZKw w'r ZY nnp'kw kwn'yt' so that there, at that very place, he should produce rain and dew' Frg iii 14 sq.
 - 813. (4) δw 'to go (sexually)'? (but possibly a different Pres. stem δw 'y-): B. $rtyk\delta k$ 'w $\gamma wtmt s$ 'r δw 'yt 's'il va vers ses parentes' SCE 131.

-āz- Preterites

814. A Preterite can be formed by adding $-\bar{a}z$ - (spelled -'z-, but without aleph in Chr. $z_{\gamma yrznt}$ 'they called '1 ii 5, 35) to the Present stem, cf. Waag, ZDMG 90, 140 sqq.

Attested are the 3rd Sg. (no ending), the 1st Pl. (-ym), the 3rd Pl.

8071 Possibly one illegible letter after cxš'm.

814¹ Instead of źyyrzni ii 6, 22, H. suggests reading źyyrzni they were called without excluding the possibility of źyyrzni being a passive -āz- Preterite].

(-nt or -ynt). In Man. only $\check{s}w$ 'zskwn 'he was going' occurs, v. § 639, in B. only 'skw'z 'he was, stayed'. The remaining forms are Chr.: w'b'z 'he spoke', p_i^*w 'z 'he endured', nmy'q wn'z 'he insulted' ii 6, 8 (thus probably to be read inst. of $w\gamma$ 'z), myn'zym 'we were', $spx\check{s}$ 'znt 'they used to adore', nmy'q qtyt b'zynt (from b- 'to become', v. Waag, loc. cit.) 'they were insulted'.

On forms such as Chr. $p_t^p w^s sq$ as possible $-\bar{a}z$ -Preterites, v. § 645. The origin of $-\bar{a}z$ - is not known. Schaeder's explanation of Parth. $-\bar{a}z$ (apud Waag, art. cit., 144), cannot apply to Sogdian, where OIr. $-\bar{a}t$ does not become $-\bar{a}z$. Moreover, $-\bar{a}t$ exists in Sogdian separately as $-^2t$ -, v. § 536.

-22+q2 BSTI

Irrealis i

- 815. Salemann, *Izv.*, 1913, 1144, pointed out the existence of a Sogdian Irrealis (Past tense), characterized by the insertion of -wt-between the Present stem and the endings, which are -y for were 1st and 3rd Sg., Chr. -yšt for the 2nd Pl. This formation does not occur in Man. texts.
- (i) 1st Singular. 'ys- 'to come': Chr. 't zw 'yswty . . 'καὶ ἐγὼ ἐλθὼν [= ἄν ἦλθον καὶ] . . . (ἄν ἔπραξα)' i 49, 1.

816. (ii) 3rd Singular.

- (1) βw 'to be': Chr. [cn']yqwn ms' ptywšty ny [q]ty qt x[...]y¹ [b]wty (?) 'dy smynty c[šmy] 'since eternity was it not heard that anybody opened the eyes of a blind one' i 69, 6 sq.;]bwty 'yny ny qt' wnyq [m']t' ($\epsilon i \mu \eta$) ηv oūτos ($\pi a \rho a \Theta \epsilon o v$) οὖκ $\eta \delta$ ύνατο $\pi o \iota \epsilon i v$ (οὖδέν)' i 70, 9; B. 'γw wyspy šyr'k βyrt βwty rty pyšt z'tk L' βyrt βwt 'any goods (if lost) might be found, but a son cannot be recovered' VJ 369 sqq.; S. 'nγwn' YKZY šy ZKh [...] L' βwt'y 'just as if its.. had not been ...' T M 389 a V 20.
- 817. (2) tys-'to enter': B. KZNH šy kô'ywp't'wy ywšy tys'wty 'so that, once (the Sūtra) had entered his ears, ..' T ii D 213 (A 5) 30; in the same text 'yswty 24, tys'wty 26, in unclear context.
- 818. (3) $\delta\beta r$ 'to give': B. nm^2y ZY ' γw $sw\delta$ ''šn ZKwh t^2yw ''kth '' δ^2kw $\delta\beta^2r$ $\delta\beta r^2wt^2y$ (corresponding to $\delta\beta^2rt\delta^2r^2y$, 3 Sg. Pret. Opt., in the parallel passage 1034 sqq.) VJ 1023 'Heaven forbid that S. should have given away the children to somebody' [sic]. [v. Addenda.]

819. (iii) 2nd Plural.

- (1) βw 'to be': Chr.] $bw\underline{t}y\underline{s}\underline{t}$ ' δm 'x...' (εἰ ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου) ἦτε (δ κόσμος αν τὸ ἴδιον ἐφίλει)' i 71, 2.
- 816¹ H. points out that the restoration xwycy is not possible, because the word is always xwycq [and suggests *py[n]wty (a slight emendation)].

- 820. (2) wrn-'to believe': Chr. wrnwtyšt', corrected by the scribe into wrnd'ryšt' ' $\pi\epsilon\pi\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\acute{\nu}\kappa\alpha\tau\epsilon$ ' i 75, 7; pyšt šm'[x].. ny.. nm'nyqyn qtyšt' .. qt wrnwtyšt' pryw 'and ye.. repented not.. that ye might believe him' i 19, 12 sqq.
- 821. (iv) As to the origin of these forms, it is possible that bwty, which compares with Persian $b\bar{u}d\bar{e}$ (cf. also the Irreales B. wm't'y, § 822, and 'st'y, § 782, with $-\bar{e}$ added to the 3 Sg.), was interpreted as consisting of the Present stem $\beta + \bar{u}t\bar{e}$, whence the latter element was extended to other Present stems (H.).

Irrealis ii

- 822. A second type of Irrealis, with the endings (-'w for the 1st Sg. (cf. § 688), -'y (v. prec. §) for the 3rd Sg.) added to the Past stem, is attested only in Sogdian script, with wm't- 'to be':
- (1) 'rty 'yw w'tô'r w'n'kw L' βyrt β'y ZKZY γnô'nyw m'twh 'WZY 'By' L' wm't'y 'and such beings are not to be found, who were not mothers or fathers (etc.) to someone else' P 2, 147 sqq.
- (2) 'XRZY prtr' 'WZY 'kwty 'PZY 'WZY k'sy w\u00e8wh wm't'w 'YKZY tw'xky 'then I would rather be a dog's or a pig's wife than yours' Anc. Lett. iii 23 sq. (reading and translation by H.).

The Passive

- 823. (i) The Passive can be expressed in various ways.
- (1) With some verbs an OIr. passive Present stem survived, v. § 540 sq.
- (2) Its Preterite was formed by the old Past Participle and 'to be', v. §§ 861 sqq.
- (3) With certain classes of verbs an Inchoative Present stem was used.
- (4) A periphrastic combination of an -aka- Participle with βw (in Chr. also δw -, v. § 837) for the Present, 'kt- for the Preterite, was
 often employed. (On the combination of an -aka- Participle with
 *ah-/wm't-, or 'skw-, v. § 846.)

In this chapter only Nos. 3 and 4 will be dealt with.

- 824. (ii) Inchoative (on the old Inchoative v. § 539). An Inchoative Present stem can be formed from any Past stem of transitive verbs, whose final t is preceded by γ (which before s becomes x), x, β (becoming f before s, but cf. § 54), m or n, by replacing the t with s. The stem thus obtained provides a passive or intransitive Present to the original Present stem.
- 825. (1) Past stem in $-\gamma t$. β](r)'xs- 'to be roasted' (?), v. Sogd. p. 40 on 12; $\beta wxs'm$ 1 Sg. Pres., M 118 ii V hl., $\beta wxs't$ 3 Sg. Subj.,
 - 8231 The old Past Participle has been noticed once, v. § 839 a.

§\$ 829-40

M 821 i 1, B. βwys'nt 3 Pl. Subj., VJ 535, βwysty 3 Sg. Pres., SCE 350, 'to be delivered' (S. βwc - T ii D ii 169 R 9. V 20: Man. βwyt -, § 509, 'to deliver'); jxs't 3 Sg. Subj., *'to be kept' M 891, 18 (δ 'r- $/j\gamma t$ - 'to keep, hold', § 603); prast (paraxst) M 430, 3, and prastyy (praxsti) M 575 ii 4 sq. (context not quite clear), 3 Sg. Pres. (cf. § 177), S. p'r'γsδ (pāraχsθ) 2 Pl. Impf., § 747, Man. p'rxs 3 Sg. Impf., § 616, 'to remain, to be left' (pryc-/pryt- (§§ 842.864) 'to leave, abandon'); pswxs't 3 Sg. Subj., M 107 i 50, S. 'ps'wysty k'm 3 Sg. Fut., T M 389 a V 15, 'to be purified, cleared', B. (')ps(')wys- 'to clear (of sky)', v. BBB p. 105 on f 87 (pswc-/pswyt- 'to purify, clean'); pt[ymw]xs (H.) 3 Sg. Impf., 'she dressed herself in (pr)' lit. 'became dressed in', T ii B R 10 (ptmync-/ptmwyt- 'to dress'); ptsxsyy 3 Sg. Opt., 'to be arranged, made' JRAS, 1944, 142, 10 (pts'c-/ptsyt- 'to arrange'); wjxstyyh 3 Sg. Pres. 'to be separated' (\(\sqrt{drang}\)-, v. BBB p. 103 on f 39; cf. § 177); wxst[y 'it is said' 3 Sg. Pres., Kaw. V 6, B. wysty SCE 179. Dhu 277 (w'β-/wyt- 'to say, speak', § 603, c); 2rxsym 1 Pl. 'to be delivered' T ii D 66 b 4 (zrync-|zryt-'to deliver', § 542, c).

MORPHOLOGY

826. (2) Past stem in -xt- (v. § 56). S. yywsty 3 Sg. Pres., SCE 536, ywysy Infin., X 1 i V 5, 'to learn', lit. 'to be taught' (ywc-/ywxt- 'to teach'), cf. § 428.

827. (3) Past stem in - βt -. Man. "yfstt 3 Sg. Pres., T ii D 117, 4, "yfsnd 3 Pl. Pres. or Impf., T ii D 32 (Par. 46) 'to be perverted' (Chr. 'ymp-/Man." yβt-'to pervert', v. H., BSOS x 103); Man. pδwfsyynyy Pres. Partc., v. § 890, $p\delta w\beta(s)$, 3 Sg. Impf., § 453, B. $p\delta w\beta sy$ Infin., ST ii, B. pδ'wβsty k'm 3 Sg. Fut., Dhy 373, 'to stick' (Intrans.) (Trans. B. pδ'wm-, v. § 453); Man. pškfstyy (pškafsti) 'is split' BBB f 37 (cf. Man. ptšk'f, BBB p. 55 bottom); B. zyrwßs- 'to be raised', cf. §§ 153b. 665.

828. (4) Past stem in -mt-. Man. $p\underline{t}y(y)ms$ $(p(a)t\overline{t}yams, cf. \S 630)$ 3 Sg. Impf., B. pty'msty k'm (ptyamstikām) 3 Sg. Fut., Dhy 322 sq. 'to end', Intrans. (Trans. ptyām-|p(a)tyamt-, v. § 580); Chr. 'ymst 3 Sg. Pres., i 43, 19, 'ymsntq' 3 Pl. Fut., i 8, 9, B. m'y'ms 3 Sg. Impf., Dhu 289, 'to end' (Intrans.); Man. w'rms 3 Sg. Impf., Tia, B. 'wr'mst[3 Sg. Pres., Sogd. 60, 17, 'wr'ms'nt 3 Pl. Pres., Padm 26, 'to become quiet' (*orām-|oramt-, cf. 'w(rmtky)' 'quietness' M 133, 50); B. ptr'ms'yt 3 Sg. Precative, 'to calm down', § 811 (ptram-|ptramt- 'to appease, stop', v. § 581).1

8251 [v. Addenda.]

8281 Perhaps Man. nmsy'k, BBB 607, is the abstract of an adjective derived from an Inchoative *nams- 'to be despised', nmsy'k being the contempt one suffers, nmy'k the one which is cast upon others. H. has a different explanation, v. § 550.

- 829. (5) Past stem in -nt-. B. yr'ns- 'to be annoyed', Past stem Man. yr'nd-, v. BBB p. 78 on 664.
 - 830. (iii) The periphrastic Passive (cf. § 823, 4).
- (1) Present Indicative. 3 Sg. $\delta \beta x \underline{s} \underline{t} y y \beta w \underline{t}$ 'is collected' Sogd. 16, 5; B. $\gamma r \beta' t' y \beta w t$ 'is understood' Intox. Sūtra 17 (cf. BBB p. 97 on b 88); $j_{\gamma yyrtyy} \beta wt$ 'is called' M 107 i 18. M 796 i 17 $(j_{\gamma yrtyy})$; B. n'štk βwt 'is destroyed' Vim 50; Man. pcxwstyy βwt 'is prevented' BBB f 49; $p\delta\delta$ 'γtyy βwt 'is pulled out' M 343, 3.
 - 831. 3 Pl. $j_{\gamma yrtyt}$ w\beta nd 'are called' M 834 i 9.
- 832. (2) Durative Present. 3 Sg. xwrtyy \(\beta w \text{tskwn} \) 'is being eaten' BBB 760; nštyy βwtskwn 'is being lost' BBB 674 sq.
- 833. (3) Future. 3 Sg. Chr. 'sty ny bwtq' 'will not be taken' i 38, 6, cf. § 539 fn. 2.
- 834. 2 Pl. S. $\beta styty \beta w \delta' k'm$ 'you will be bound' JRAS, 1944, 138, 15.
- 835. 3 Pl. Chr. nymtyt bntq' 'they will be retained', see § 539 fn. 4; Chr. prm'nty' qty bntq' 'they will be forgiven' i 78, 11 sq. (Passive of prm'nty' wn- 'to forgive', ib. 11), cf. § 846 fn. 2.
- 836. (4) Subjunctive. 3 Sg. $w\delta rtyy \ w\beta t$ 'will (or should) be arranged' M 483, 9; zytyy β't 'will be deprived' BBB f 78 sq.; $pc_{\gamma}w\beta tyh \beta't$ 'will be praised' M 172 R passim; $c'nw ... [j\gamma y]rty w\beta't$ 'when . . is called 'BBB c 15; c'nw ptymty wβ't 'when it is finished' ib. 24.
- 837. 3 Pl. Man. sfrytyt $w\beta$ 'nd 'will be created' M 591, 5; Chr. pš'ty bnt 'should be thrown' ii 1, 63, cf. § 846 fn. 2; Chr. bnt bystyt šm'x myd'nt 't ptswytyt šm'x cr'yt 'let your loins be girded about, and your lights burning' i 38, 1 sq.; Chr. fnystyt ny sw'nt 'should not be deceived' ii 5, 39, cf. § 320 fn.
- 838. (5) Optative. $2 \operatorname{Sg.} w'nw'tyh ...'wzty nyy w\beta yy 'so that you$ should not be condemned (H.)' M 118 ii R 13, cf. § 584.
- 839. 3 Sg. β styy $w\beta$ yy 'should be refused' BBB f 31; sxwstyy $w(\beta y)$ 'should be taken away' T i a; B. $\beta yrt'y \beta wy$ 'may be fulfilled' VJ 1232.
- 839 a. (6) Imperfect. B. $pr\beta'yrt'\beta'$ 'was explained' P 6, 154 (ref. by H.). One would have expected * $pr\beta$ 'yrt'y.
 - 840. (7) Preterite.
- (a) Indicative. 1 Sg. 'nxstyy 'ktym 'I have been goaded' BBB b 13 sq.; i\(\beta\)'ty 'ktym 'I have been bitten' ib. 16.

- 841. 2 Sg. Chr. byrty qtyš 'you have been found' i 47, 7.
- 842. 3 Sg. Man. prytyy'ktyy 'has been left out' BBB 700; pršt'ty 'ktyy 'was prepared' M 118 i R 7 sq.; wmštyy 'ktyy 'was spoiled' M 356, 9; Chr. pš'ty qty 'had been removed' ii 5, 42; S. ' $\beta ryty$ L' kty 'was not created' ST i 86, 6.
- 843. 3 Pl. Chr. fšmtyt qtnt 'were sent' i 58, 12; S. 'sywst'kt 'krt'nt ZY . . βst'kt ZY prkyšt'kt 'were taken, bound, and imprisoned' X 1 ii R I sqq.
- 844. (b) Continuous Preterite (= Participle+continuous Preterite of β -): Chr. \check{z} 'tyt byq m'tnt 'were being discussed' i 30, 6 sq.
- 845. (c) Subjunctive. prytyy 'kt't 'should have been missed 'BBB 747; yr'ndyy 'kt't 'should have been irritated 'BBB 644 sq.

The Perfectum Praesens

- 846. This is a formation expressing the continuance of a state reached through an action. It consists of an -aka- Participle, 12 followed usually by *ah-|wm't-, less often by 'skw-, when intransitive or passive, 3 by δ 'r-, when transitive (§ 855). Cf. the Perfectum Praesens in MPers., with 'yst- and d'r-, H., ZII 9, 246 sq.
- 847. (i) Present Indicative. 1 Sg. B. tytk 'ym 'I have entered' Vim 5.
 - 2 Sg. B. tyt'y 'skw'y 'you have entered' VJ 53b sq.
- 848. 3 Sg. Chr. 'γty sty 'ἐλήλυθεν' i 75, 17 sq.; Man. 'wjγstyy 'styy 'is settled' BBB 536; Chr. 'wšty sty 'ἔστηκεν' i 59, 17; Man. ptβsttyy 'styh 'is connected' Kaw. K 16; ptmwγtyy 'styy 'is dressed' BBB 667; pr... 'nδmyt wrysty ptmwγtyy 'sty 'is mixed and dressed in the . . . limbs' BBB 560 sq.; xrtyy 'styy 'has passed' M 767 i 1.
 - 849. 'ktyy xcy 'is made' M 107 i 10; frm'tyy xcy 'is ordered' BBB

846¹ With the exception of t_M (end of line) wm't 'had entered (= was inside)' M 118 i R 6 sq., where a final y may have been omitted owing to shortage of

846' When the subject is feminine or plural, the Participle takes the Feminine or Plural ending. Exceptions noted are, on the one hand, B. sy"kh prô'yt kw y'y, against sy"kh prô'ytch "y, v. § 859, on the other hand, B. nyztk 'ynt, § 852, Chr. nysty swqnt, § 853, and, with the periphrastic Passive, Chr. p³'ty bnt, § 837, prm'nty' qty bntq', § 835.

846³ In Man. xrtyh βwt 'has passed', v. § 1592 (inst. of xrtyy 'styy, v. § 848), xrtyh is used as an adjective, cf. § 1326 fn. B. " γt βwt 'has come' SCE 74, is either a scribal error for " γt (')k or " γt " y βwt , which is frequent in the SCE, or a contamination between the latter and " γt 3 Sg. Pret. (§ 865). As to " γt (')k βwt (against Chr. ' γty sty, v. § 848), it can be explained, acc. to H., by remembering that " γt . is also the Past stem of the transitive " βr - (§ 603, α . f), "in which capacity it can take the auxiliary βwt (cf. § 830).

- 729; $\gamma w \beta_{\underline{i}yy} x cy$ 'is praised' M 172 R pass.; $pt \gamma w s t y y x c y y$ 'is hidden' M 834 i passim; $pt s \gamma c$ 'x c y y (Fem.) 'is arranged' M 178 i V 7.
 - 850. 1 Pl. S. ptβtyt 'ym 'we are burned' T ii D ii 169 R 11.
 - 851. 2 Pl. Chr. ptfs'ty ny 'yšt' 'have you not read?' i 21, 15.
- 852. 3 Pl. (a) With *ah-: βstyt xnd 'are bound' M 178 ii V 26; B. nyztk 'ynt 'they have come out', v. §§ 779. 846 fn. 2; Man. pystyt xnd 'are adorned' M 178 i V 23. 27; ywxtyt ['tyh] fsytyt xnd 'they are trained' Man. Lett. ii 15 sq.
- 853. (b) With 'skw-: Chr. 'wštyty swqnt 'are standing' i 14, 22; Chr. nysty swqnt 'are sitting' i 31, 13 sq., cf. § 846 fn. 2; Man. pr'ytyt 'skwnd 'they have arrived' M 579, 3.

854. (ii) Durative Present.

- (a) With *ah-: Chr. 'šybdy stysq' is kept in concealment' ii 1, 80.
- 855. (b) With 8'r-: ptmwytyy 8'rmskwn 'I am wearing', v. BBB p. 53 bottom; w]yst'w ptcxtyy 88'rymskwn 'we have accepted, are bound by, an oath' M 116 R 7 (v. BBB p. 94 on b 46).

856. (iii) Subjunctive.

- (a) With *ah-: ' $kr\underline{t}yy$ '[s] $\underline{t}yy x'\underline{t}$ ' should have been made', v. § 652; B. $cw \dots \delta \beta' r \delta \beta' rty$ ' st't 'if the gift has been given' VJ 444 sq.
- 857. (b) With 'skw-: 'w βtyy ' 'skw'[t(?)' 'should be asleep' M 655, 24; w $\delta rtyy$ 'skw't 'should be arranged' T i D.

858. (iv) Optative.

- (a) With *ah-: B. $ptm'w\gamma tk\gamma' y$ (v. § 771 fn.) 'he would be dressed' VJ 921; cf. also nyztk 'ynt, § 852.
- (b) With 'skw-: Man. "qwγtyy 'skwyyh 'is hanging', v. § 1685.

859. (v) Preterite (Indicative only).

- (a) With *ah-: B. 'ns'γt'kw γ'y 'was fixed' VJ 343; sy"kh prδ'γt'kw γ'y 'a canopy was spread out, unfolded' VJ 862; sy"kh prδ'γtch (Fem.) "y, id., VJ 346; pts'γty "y 'was adorned, inlaid' VJ 344 sq.; δšt'y γ'y 'was built (= stood there)' VJ 14b (quoted § 1587).
- 860. (b) With wm't::"jytyytt wm'(t)[nd 'they had been born' Kaw. G 17 sq.; Man. βjystyy wm't 'was mounted' M 127 V 11; pršt'tyh wm't 'had been prepared' Kaw. G 25 sq.; B. 'krty wm't 'had been done' SCE 475; 'nškrt'y wm't 'had been collected' VJ 1017; B. βyrt'y wm't 'had been received' VJ 440; Chr. 'wšty m't 'εἰστήκει' i 61, 19; on Man. tyt wm't v. § 846 fn. 1.

The Intransitive (and Passive) Preterite

- 861. The Intransitive Preterite, which formally coincides with the (non-periphrastic) Passive Preterite, is formed by adding to the Past stem inflectional forms of *ah- and an- (§ 785) 'to be', except in the 3rd Sg., where no ending is used with heavy stems, while light stems take the ending y. [v. Addenda.]
- 862. (i) Indicative. 1 Sg. "jtym 'I was born' BBB b 38; "γtym 'I have come' M 579, 5; 'ktym 'I have become'; nstym 'I sat down' BBB 754; Chr. nyžtym 'I have come out' i 42, 5. 75, 8; Chr. xrtym 'I went' i 67, 8; S. wyt'rt'ym 'I went' Anc. Lett. v 11.
- 863. 2 Sg. " $\gamma ty \delta$ " you have come' M 760, 13, " $\gamma ty \delta$ M 370, 5; $\gamma \beta ty \delta$ " you have toiled' M 121, 7; z"ryysy" $ty \delta$ " tibi miseritum est', § 550 fn. 2; Chr. $ny \tilde{z} ty \delta$ " you have come out' i 75, 16; Chr. $q ty \delta$ " you have become' i 47, 7. 67, 15; S. "pz" $ty \delta$ " you have originated', § 99.
 - 864. 3 Sg.: (a) Light stems. B. βz'γsty 'decamped', v. § 483; Man. Chr. qiy 'became, has become'; nyjty, nyjtyy, 'she went out' Man. Lett. i 26. 27, and passim; Chr. pγwšty 'he concealed himself' ii 4, 39; Chr. prγty (praγdi) '(food) was left' i 34, 5; stty 'he rose' Man. Lett. ii 18, and (in S. script) T M 389 a R 25; tγtyy 'it entered' BBB 593.¹ [v. Addenda.]
 - 865. (b) Heavy stems. " γt 'he came' M 129 R 7; $pr'\gamma t$ 'he reached, came to' M 135 i 59; ptymt 'conclusum est', " $\gamma s t$ 'incepit' (both of chapters); 1 z't 'is born, was brought forth' M 915, 10 (from zn-, \S 578); Man. Chr. xrt 'went' BBB. ST ii; Chr. 'mpst ST i, B. 'np'st VJ 64b. 197, 'to fall'; Chr. 'wst 'stepped in' i 81, 7; S. "z'yt VJ 411. 8c., &c., "z'yt ST i 86, 5, "zyt ib. 14 ($\bar{a}zit$) 'was born'; S. 'skw't 'he stayed' SCE 3; S. $S\beta'rt$ 'was given'; S. S. S

861 This ending of the 3rd Sg. is the OIr. Nom. Sg. ending of the Past Participle ('kty from *kṛtah, cf. Khot. yədə), which was lost with heavy stems. It is also preserved, acc. to H., before the initial χ - of the copula in B. 'krty γ 'y, § 876 (not to be confused with the Preterite of the Perfectum Praesens B. $\delta \delta t'y$ (from *dištaka-) γ 'y, § 859), and in Man. 'ktyy y't, § 874. It is found exceptionally with heavy stems in B. nšywsty (rty ZKh p'ð'yt s't nšywsty 'and your feet have been completely torn' VJ 1104 sq., cf. the parallel passage 779 sq., which has the Pl. nšy'wst'nt), and B. γ rt'y 'he went' VJ 785.

864 Thus probably also BBB 579: 'it (viz. snow, rain, dew) entered the womb of the earth'.

865¹ With this function also ptymty M 128 R 7, ptymty M 137 R hl., is found, which, as a translation of Parth. hnjft, MPers. hnzft, can be either the -aka-Past Participle, or 3 Sg. Pret. ptyamti, coexisting with the heavy patyamt, cf. § 176.

 865^2 B. $mn' \gamma r \beta y$ "z'wn $\delta \beta' r \delta \beta' r t w \beta yw \gamma z ny w \beta yw$, &c., 'by me, during many lives, treasures, &c., were given as gifts' VJ 1479.

- T iii S 313, 7, $pt\beta r'w't$ ib. 5, 'is remembered' (cf. §§ 604. 537); B. $pt\delta myrt$ 'is considered' P 2, 24, cf. § 486 fn. 2.
- 866. 1 Pl. No examples happen to have been noticed, except S. 'krt'ymn' we have become' Anc. Lett. iii 35. [v. Addenda.]
 - 867. 2 Pl.: (a) Chr. qtyšt' 'you have become' i 44, 4; Chr. fnyštyšt' 'you have been deceived' ii 4, 43 (cf. § 320 fn.); Chr. ptbstyšt' ii 1, 30, Syr. 'you have understood', from ptbd- (H.), cf. § 586.1
 - 868. (b) S. ' $krts\delta$ JRAS, 1944, 137, 5, ' $krt's\delta\delta$ ' X 1 ii V 3, 'you have become'; S. ' $wpts\delta$, v. § 473a; B. " $\gamma t's\delta$ 'you have come' VJ 151. 958, " $\gamma ts\delta$ ib. 152; cf. § 763. [v. Addenda.]
 - 869. (c) S. 'krt'nsδδh X 1 ii R 15; B. 'krt'nsδ VJ 391; cf. § 785.
 - 870. 3 Pl.: (a) "yind 'they came' Sogd. p. 19 bottom; iyind 'they entered' T ii B V 11; 'kind 'they became' BBB p. 82 bottom; 'nwšind' they assembled' T iii 282, 14, B. 'nwšint SCE 566, Chr. 'wštnt ii 1, 20; 'wxšind' they descended' M 110 ii 11; yyyind' they woke up' BBB b 21; B. "zyint' had been born' SCE 565; B. nšy' wst'nt' were torn' VJ 780; S. ptškw' int' they were addressed' Anc. Lett. iii 8 (thus to be read acc. to H.); $\beta\gamma$ ' 'yr'nt'nt' they gods got angry' ib. 23 (cf. BBB p. 78 on 644); pr"'yt' int' they arrived' Anc. Lett. ii 37 (v. § 765); mr'nt' they died' ib. 38 (cf. H., ZDMG 90, 198).
 - 871. (b) With the augment, Chr. zywstnt i 53, 2, hapax legomenon (misreading for *zwstnt? (H.)), from zwrt- 'to (re)turn', cf. § 585.
 - 872. (c) B. 'krt'ynt (əktind) 'they became' VJ 1264; nšywst (1266) 'ynt (nišχustind) 'were torn' VJ; γβt'ynt (γavdind) 'they toiled' VJ 784. Cf. § 779. [v. Addenda to § 875.]
- 873. (ii) Subjunctive (cf. BBB p. 78 bottom). 3 Sg. Man. ' $k_L^{p}t$, as auxiliary, v. § 845; B. $k\beta t$ 't 'may have split' VJ 1104; B. βyrt 'th 'should have been obtained' P 2, 173 sq.; S. $ptxw\delta t$ [sic] Anc. Lett. v 30, 'will have been heard'.
- 874. (iii) Optative. 3 Sg. Man. 'ktyy y't, § 1687, cf. §§ 768. 861 fn. 875. 3 Pl. (function uncertain). S. 'krt'y'nt, Anc. Lett. ii 10. 34; pr"'yt 'y'nt 'to arrive' ib. 10. [v. Addenda.]
- 876. (iv) Pluperfect. 3 Sg. B. 'krty γ 'y 'had been made' VJ 1117, v. § 861 fn.; B. 'nškrt γ 'y 'had been collected' VJ 1019.
- 867¹ This ending of the 2 Pl. Intrans. Pret. has been extended to the Trans. Pret. in Chr. $q\theta^{\alpha}ry\delta t^{\alpha}$ 'you have done' i 26, 2 (but $q\theta^{\alpha}rt^{\alpha}$ ib. 4).

The Transitive Preterite

877. By adding the auxiliary Present stem $\delta^3 r$ - (§ 603, b) to the Past stem¹ of transitive verbs,² a Preterite is formed in such a way that Past stem+Pres. Ind. of δ 'r = Indic. of the Perfect.

Past stem+Subj. of $\delta^{\prime}r$ = Subj. of the Perfect.

Past stem+Impf. of δr = Pluperfect.

δ'r- inflects like an ordinary Present stem, but there is some uncertainty with regard to the 2 Pl., cf. §§ 725. 730. 732. 736. 738. 750. 867 fn.

The Past stem, if light, has the ending -w, which was sometimes syncopated (v. § 167). On the assimilation of the final -t of the Past stem to the δ - of δ 'r-, v. § 457. On $k\theta\bar{a}r$ - from $\partial kt(u)\delta\bar{a}r$ -, v. § 279.

878. Examples (cf. BBB s.v. $\delta^{2}r$ -):

- (i) Light stems. 'k(r)twδ'r- 'to make'; βwytwδ'r- 'to deliver', § 509; βystw δ'r- 'to bind', § 516; fštw δ'r- 'to ask'; zrγtwδ'r- 'to deliver' § 542, c; &c.
- 879. (ii) Heavy stems. 'škr<u>t</u>8'r- 'to lead' M 363, 4. Kaw. G 23; 'wyyst 8'r- 'to allow to settle'; $\beta r t 8' r$ - 'to offer, bring' M 144 R 2. M 370, 7. M 617 ii 6; $\delta\beta r t \delta^{3} r$ - 'to give' M 247, 7. 9. M 659, 9; 1 ny'tδ'r- 'to take' M 127 R 13. 14; wytδ'r- 'to see' M 617 i 2;2 xwrtô'r- 'to eat'; &c.
- 880. (iii) Pluperfect. 'ytô'rw 1 Sg., 'to receive', v. BBB p. 95 top; $q\delta$ 'r 3 Sg., 'to make', M 118 i R 13, where, however, the parallel passage V 7 has $k\delta^{\gamma} tt$.

The Potentialis

881. Cf. Salemann, Izv., 1913, 1140, fn. 17; Reichelt, Festschrift Geiger, 257, and ZII vii 147 sq.; H., BBB p. 86 on 727.

This construction consists of the Past stem followed by kun-, if

8771 In late texts, 8'r- is sometimes used with the Pres. stem, cf. Man. βn'j8'r- Sogd. 31, 13, Chr. pyzd'r- 'to beat' ii 6, 41 (cf. § 594) and 'wslyd'r-'to put' ST i (cf. §§ 554 sqq.).

8772 δ'r- is occasionally used with intransitive verbs for a kind of Middle

Preterite [v. Addenda]:

(a) Chr. b'wd'rnt qw dyx'w s' 'they approached the village' i 52, 3 (cf. § 573); Chr. wyywd'rt 'pernoctavit' i 33, 10, wywsd'rt 'it dawned' i 33, 11.

- (b) Chr. pšyd'rţ 'he sat down' i 52, 10, belongs, acc. to H., to Man. pršyδţ T i D 51, B. prsyst P 2, 3, 3 Sg. Pres., Man. prsyss, 'sitting' M 358, 2, cf. also § 409 fn.
- (c) S. γrβ ky cnn "y'mpnyh "stw't δ'r'nt 'many who had been converted from heresy' T M 389 a V 30 sq.

879¹ Hence BBB 503 to be restored $\delta \beta rt[t]$.

8792 But B. wytw δ'r- VJ 3, with historical spelling.

active, by βw -, if passive or intransitive. The Past stem, when light, has the ending -' (on -w v. § 888).

The Potentialis is used to express a possibility, but sometimes, especially in negative sentences, it conveys the consummation of an action.

The Potentialis also occurs in other Iranian languages. For Khotanese cf. Leumann, E pp. 4876-4888,2 for Yaghnobi v. Salemann, loc. cit., and Klimchitsky, Zap., 1937, 15, for Baluči (reference by H.) v. E. Mockler, A Grammar of the Baloochee Language, 61. 71. It also exists, acc. to H., in Khwārezmian.

882. (i) With kwn- (Active).

- (1) Light stems. twyt' kwnyy 3 Sg. Opt. 'might be able to pay' BBB p. 86 fn. 1; nyy jyth kwn'm 1 Sg. Pres. 'I do not (always or completely) observe' BBB 727 sq.; 'qt' kwn[ym](k)[']m 1 Pl. Fut. 'we shall be able to do' M 635 i 5.
- 883. (2) Heavy stems. nyy . . ptfr'wt kwn'm 1 Sg. Pres. 'I do not (always or completely) keep in mind' BBB 756; nyy "nyt qwndyh 3 Sg. Pres. 'he cannot bring' M 765 k 6; B. c'n'w ywrt 'sptk ywrt wn'nt 3 Pl. Impf. 'when they had completely finished eating the food' VJ 62 sq.; ZKw δβ'r δβ'rt kwn' 3 Sg. Impf. 'he had finished giving away his presents' VJ 53° sq.

884. (ii) With βw - (Passive and Intransitive).

- (1) Light stems. wγ½ wβ½ 3 Sg. Subj. 'could be said' BBB d 2; (n)yjth wβt 3 Sg. Subj. 'could come out' T ii D 163 a 3; ny fršth $\beta w\underline{i}$ 3 Sg. Pres. 'cannot be *settled' M 135 i 2 sq.; w'nw ' $\underline{i}y$ x'n' $j\gamma\underline{t}$, $w\beta yy$. . . , $\underline{t}y$ ms . . . $\underline{s}yrxwzyy$, $\underline{\delta}y\underline{h}$, $\underline{s}px\underline{s}\underline{t}$, $\underline{w}\beta yy$ 3 Sg. Opt. , so
- 8811 For OPers. Reichelt, Geiger Festschr. 257, has quoted xša6 am dītam čaxriyāh 'could take away the ruling power'. For the consummation of an action, expressed by this construction, H. compares Xerx. Van, dipim naiy nipištām akunauš 'he had not inscribed an inscription', and Pahl. kird nibišt Kn. i 42 'wrote'. To judge by these forms, the Participle should by rights have the Accusative ending, as is the case in Sogdian with the examples in § 888. The usual Sogdian ending - may represent the Predicative Instrumental (§ 1182). Av. pairi.tačahi bavan 'they can run about', quoted by Reichelt, ZII vii 147, is rather different from the Potentialis here treated, whose characteristic is the use of the Past stem.
- 88x2 There the Participle usually takes the Accusative ending -u. Here are some examples from E: Active: ni jetu yidandi 'they could not cancel' 2, 25; kō...jeidu yanāma 'if we could deceive' 2, 106. Intransitive: ne...māndu yanīma 'I cannot stay' 6, 94. Passive: na hvata hamāre, 3 Pl., 'cannot be told' 4, 149. With yudu yan- and another Past Participle in apposition: ne yudu yindi haməstu 'he cannot transform' 2, 97; sköndu yudu yində 2, 114, yudu tīndi padandu 24, 40, 'can build'; &c. For later texts, cf. yudi yamde 'be can do' Bailey, BSOS viii 925, 22; karā na byāṣṭā yude 'he could not cross the magic circle' Bailey, BSOS x 369, 15; for the Passive with hami- v. Bailey, BSOS x 586 on 73.

that it should be possible to maintain the house and look after one's friends' M 135 ii 58 sqq.; B. L' ptr'mt' (ptramta) βwt 3 Sg. Pres. 'cannot stop, cease' P 2, 234.

- 885. (2) Heavy stems. $w^n w \dots i \underline{t} y \dots i s k w^i \underline{t} w \beta n d$ 3 Pl. Subj. 'so that they may stay' M 110 ii V 7; nyy " $p^i \underline{t} \beta w \underline{t}$ 3 Sg. Pres. 'cannot be grasped, observed' M 178 i R 22. [v. Add. to § 825.]
- 886. (iii) As in the periphrastic Passive (§§ 840 sqq.), it is possible that the Preterite of the Intrans.-Pass. Potentialis was made up with 'kt- 'to become'. Unfortunately there is no other evidence for it but Man. <u>tyt</u>' 'krt[M 110 ii R 5 (preceding line missing), from tys-/tyt- 'to enter'.
- 887. (iv) In the sentence \underline{styk} \underline{cxs} \underline{pt} ... \underline{nyy} $\underline{j\gamma t}$ \underline{h} $\underline{w\beta}$ \underline{mskwn} 'I am unable (always or completely) to observe the third commandment' BBB a 4-6, $\underline{w\beta}$ \underline{mskwn} must be a lapse on the side of the writer who had to choose between saying either $\underline{\beta wtskwn}$ (with \underline{cxs} \underline{pt} as the subject) or \underline{kwn} \underline{mskwn} (with \underline{cxs} \underline{pt} as the object).
- 888. (v) In S. it sometimes happens that -w is added to the Past stem instead of -'. B. L' wγtw L' prβ'yr't β'y 3 Sg. Opt. 'cannot be told or explained' VJ 858 sq.; 'rty my ZKw prm'nh L' ptγwštw wn'nt 3 Pl. Impf. 'they did not obey me (in every point)' VJ 1272 sq., cf. also VJ 1246 sq.; δrγtw wnty 3 Sg. Pres. 'can keep (completely)' Vim 2; S. py'mtw kwn'n 1 Sg. Subj. '(if) . . . I am able to heal' T M 389 a R 2.

Present Participles

889. (i) -anaka-. The OIr. Middle athematic Participle-ending - $\bar{a}na$ - (cf. Bartholomae, Gdr. Ir. Phil. i 109, § 209, 3), enlarged by the suffix -ka-, is in Sogdian the ordinary means of forming a Participle from a Present stem. It is spelled in Man. and Chr. -ny or -yny, in S. -n'k or -yn'k. Both may stand for -zne, but it is possible that the spelling without y before n indicates the loss of this short vowel. 1

890. (1) -yny.

- (a) In Manichean: "j'nynyt Pl. '?' M 134 i R 3; βrynyt Pl. 'to bring' M 134 i R 6 and passim; γrβyynyyt Pl. 'to know' T ii D 62, 23; (p) rynyy 'to fill, nourish' M 617 i 24 (quoted § 1241), cf. B. p'r- SCE 106. Dhu 266. VJ 1109, v. H., BSOS viii 585 fn. 2; pδwfsyynyy 'to stick' T ii D 62, 16, cf. § 896; pt[γ]rβynyt Pl. 'to grasp' Sogd. 25, 29; šqrynyt Pl. 'to lead' M 134 i R 6; wβynyt Pl. 'to be' M 617 ii 28; wγšynyt Pl. 'to rejoice' ib.; xwrynyy 'to eat' BBB f 77; yβ'ryny *'to look after', quoted § 1241.
- 889¹ It is scarcely an accident that the spelling -ny is found almost exclusively with heavy stems. [Cf. Addenda to § 897.]

891. (b) Outside Manichean: Chr. brync Fem. (§ 1273) 'to have' i 37, 3; qwnyny 'to make' ii 3, 14; sqwyny 'to last' ii 5, 23. For B. v. § 894.

892. (2) -ny.

- (a) In Manichean: 'ngr'mnyy 'to slander' Sogd. 52 Frg. t, 2; '[p]š'mnyt Pl., Sogd. 21, 20; 'wstnyy 'to establish' Man. Lett. i 11; δβjnyh *'to gain' Sogd. 31, 4; δβyšnyy 'to vex' BBB 488; frkyrny 'to neglect' BBB 690; γωβηyt Pl. 'to praise' M 264 A 22; ηγωδηγην 'to listen' M 591, 17; ρδδ'rηyt Pl. *'to keep' M 134 i R 1; prwyrtnyh 'to transfer, to ferry' M 137 R 5; ptywšnyt Pl. 'to listen' M 172 V 7; ptmyncnyt Pl. 'to dress' M 134 i R 2; pt[s](y)ndnyt Pl. 'to be pleased, agree' M 617 ii 30; py'mnyy 'to heal' M 137 R 2; šwmnyy 'tailor', from šwm- 'to sew', v. Sogd. p. 17 on 7 a; tqwšnyt Pl. 'to look' M 134 i R 5; w'βηyt Pl. 'to tell' M 172 V 7; xwyrnyyt Pl. 'to feed' M 134 i R 1.
- 893. (b) Outside Manichean: Chr. 'ympnyt Pl. 'to pervert' ii 6, 22; dysnyt Pl. 'to build' i 21, 16; prbxšny 'to betray' i 33, 19; pšyncn' Voc. 'to spill' ii 6, 10; sfrynny 'ereator', v. § 475, 2; wyθrbnync 'to be agitated', v. § 1279; B. γr'nsn'y 'to be annoyed, peevish' SCE 407; pt''wn'k 'to endure' SCE 68; ywcn'k 'to teach' Vim 67; an old Participle is also B. wyrmny 'quiet' Vim 71, cf. § 213 fn. 2.
- 894. (3) With some Participles both spellings occur: prwyjynyy 'to feed' Intrans., BBB b 88: prwyjnyy Trans. BBB 628.M 110 i V 6; Chr. θbryny i 19, 11, B. δβr'yn'k VJ 413. 494, δβr'yn'y SCE 496: Man. δ(β)r(ny)t Pl. M 134 i R 3, B. δβrn'k SCE 46, 'to give'; Man. δm'rynyy, šm'rynyt Pl., M 127 R 11. 13: šm'rnyt Pl. M 617 ii 31, 'to think'; 'n](γ)zy(n)yy M 834 ii 14: '(n)γ(znyh) ib. 5 (H.'s readings) 'to rise'; B. šw'yn'k 'to walk' T iii 14: Man. šwnyy T ii D 117, 27 (meaning quite uncertain). Cf. also the substantivized Participle (v. Lentz, ST ii 578°) Man. 'nj'wynyy M 137 R 8, S. 'nz'wyny Stellung Jesu, plate iii, T ii D ii 169 V 12: Man. 'nj'wny T ii D 66, 2, 9, Chr. 'ž'wny, S. 'z'wny ST i 87, 23, 'nz'wn'k T M 389 a R 28, 'nz'wny T ii D ii 169 (Stellung Jesu, 94) R 19, 'σωτήρ'.
- 895. (4) The vowel is not normally expressed in writing if the Pres. stem ends in -āy-: "nynyy 'to bring' M 118 ii R 4. 6, from ānay-, S. pr'nyny Stellung Jesu, 95, 10 (thus to be read acc. to H.) 'to lead', from parānay-, v. § 569; pršṭ'ynyy 'to prepare' (parštāy-)

892¹ MPers.'sm-renders Av. hiθa-, hiθu-, haēθahya-; the meaning of 'p p m-, which may be connected with f^p m-, was therefore close to that of those Avestan words (H.).

Sogd. 52 Frg. s, 3; nyjynyt Pl. 'to emanate, come out' (nižay-) M 118 i V 9.

- (5) Haplology of -no- took place in Man. "frynyt, B. γr'yn'k, and Chr. wyny, \forall . § 475, 2.
- 896. (6) This Present Participle is contracted with a following form of *ah- 'to be', in B. $p\delta w\beta syn'nt$ (= * $p\delta w\beta syny$ 'nt) 'they are sticking' T ii D 413, 9 (only example).
- 897. (ii) The suffix -yq $(-\bar{e}k^1 \text{ from } -(a)ya-ka-)$ is the most common Present Participle formative in Chr. It does not take the Plural ending, and is in ST ii written in one with a following wm't-. It does not seem to occur in Man. or B.2 'ndyšyq' to appear' i 52, 4 (cf. BBB p. 87 on 753); byq 'to be' i 30, 6, cf. § 844; d'ryq 'to hold' i 45, 12;1 $\theta bryq$ 'to give' i 60, 2. ii 3, 39 ($tbryqwm'\underline{t}$); $\gamma rbyq$ 'to know' i 48, 19; mynyqwm'tnt 'they were staying' ii 1, 88; ptywsyq' to listen' i 37, 18;1 spšyqwm'tnt 'they were officiating' ii 3, 59; swqyq 'to stay' i 32, 16; šm'ryq 'to think' i 30, 8; šwyq 'to go' i 52, 4.6; w'byq 'to say, speak' i 52, 14.68, 18; wnyq 'to do' i 45, 12.70, 9; wrnyq 'to believe' i 56, 3; ž'yq 'to talk' i 52, 16. ii 1, 56 (ž'yqwm'tnt). [v. Addenda.]
- 898. (iii) -y. Not attested in Chr. Since the stems concerned are nearly all heavy, this formative is likely to go back to -aka-. In some of the examples a special continuous or iterative meaning can be discerned, others are used more like adjectives or nouns of the agent, some are possibly Infinitives.

899. (1) Heavy stems.

- (a) Continuous Past. ptywdyy wm'tym 'I was concealing' BBB 616, Pl. $p\underline{t}\gamma w\delta y\underline{t} m[y](n\delta\delta)skwn$ 'you keep (lit. remain) concealing' M 134 i R 9; 'ndwxsy nyy wm'tym BBB 710 sq., 'ndtwxsyh [nyy] wm'tym M 684, 13, 'I was not striving'; prycyy wm['t' was leaving' M 504, 6.
- 900. (b) Iterative. 'wryzyh 'dropping' Sogd. 31, 24; pš'myh '?' Sogd. 21, 23 (cf. § 892 fn.); y'byy . . . sw'zskwn 'he used to go roving' T ii D 117, 19 sq., B. $y'\beta'k$.. &wt SCE 28. [v. Add. p. 308.]
- 901. (c) Depending on k'm- and s'c-, hence possibly Infinitives. B. k'mt y'B'y 'he likes to rove' SCE 300; k'mt ny'wš'y SCE 56 sq., k'mt ny'wš'k ib. 82, 'he wants to hear'; B. s'ct 'ntwys'k 'oportet niti' Dhy 128.
- 902. (d) Used as adjective. zwrt prwrtyy, "wrt nwrtyy, 'turning
- 8971 Vocalized as -ik only in phywsyq i 37, 18, and d'ryq ib. 19. 8972 Different is Man. wnyq kwn. 'to overcome' (H.) M 133, 11, since the base wan- is not used as a Present stem in Sogdian, cf. § 994.

- to and fro', v. § 1638; β'ryh 'riding, on horse-back' BBB 489, B. $\beta'r'w \&w$ - 'to ride' VJ 133 (the Present stem $*\beta'r$ - is not used¹). 903. (2) Light stems.
- (a) Iterative. Man. ftryh 'on foot, walking, runner' Sogd. 25, 22. 904. (b) Agent. S. w'nkw ZY B't ptcyšy ZKn šyr'krty'y 'so that she should receive (lit. be the receiver of) this benefaction' $T\ M\ 389\ a$ V 12.
- (iv) Other Participle suffixes added to the Present stem are: -'n, $\S 1033$ (note the intensive B. r'yr'y'n); B. -'n'k, $\S 1039$; -(')nd, $\S 1066$; -(')ndy, § 1068; -cyk, § 1018.

The Present Infinitive

905. In Man., the Present Infinitive of heavy stems merely consists of the Present stem, which takes the ending -y in the Oblique, while light stems always have -y (v. BBB p. 55). Outside Man., light stems are also found with the endings -' for the Ablative, -w for the Accusative.1

On -'mndy used for the Present Infinitive v. § 1100.

906. (i) Light stems.

(1) -y.

- (a) Not depending on a verb or preposition: $\beta x \tilde{s} y$ 'to divide' M 135 ii 40; δβryy 'to give' BBB 738; qnyy yknyy (cf. § 220) 'to dig' ib. 494; kwnyy 'to make' M 117, 12; snyy 'to rise' BBB 490; xwryy 'to eat', § 1308.
- 907. (b) Depending on frm'y-'to order': jnyy'to strike' M 135 i 41.
- 908. (c) Depending on k'm- 'to wish': B. 'skwy 'to be' SCE 329.
- 909. (d) Dep. on γwt 'oportet': βxšy 'to divide' M 135 ii 46.
- 910. (e) Dep. on pr: snyy 'to rise' BBB p. 54 on 490; pcxšyy 'to receive' BBB 751; xwry 'to eat' M 130 i R 2; xwsyy 'to increase' M 765 d 8; Chr. bry 'to offer' i 33, 10; Chr. spxšy 'to serve' i 45, 8. 10, cf. § 599.
- 911. (f) Oblique: kww xš'm xwryy jmnw prm 'until the time for eating supper' M 399, 4.
- 912. (2) -w. Depending on pr: Chr. spxšw 'to serve' i 37, 1, cf. § 599; B. $\gamma r \beta w$ 'to know' VJ 381. 391.

902¹ The only other forms are Man. β 'rycyk 'mount', v. § 1017, and B. L' β 'r $(n\bar{a}v\bar{a}r)$ 'not riding', perhaps coined as a rhyme word for $n\bar{a}\chi\bar{a}r$: $p\delta'y$ $n'\gamma'\tau$ $L'\beta'r$ 'on foot, without food (cf. § 63) or mount' VJ 317.

905¹ A peculiar ending is seen in B. $cnn \dots c\beta$ "y 'from stealing' DN 26.

Oblique of an -aka- Infinitive? Cf. §§ 921. 1254.

913. (3) -'. Depending on cnn: B. $\gamma r \beta$ ' Dhu 77. P 2, 95, $\gamma r \beta$ 'h P 2, 83 (but $\gamma r \beta$ 'y VJ 393) 'to know'.

914. (ii) Heavy stems.

- (1) No ending.
- (a) Not depending on a verb or preposition: 'wxnz 'to descend' BBB 490; 8ys pr8ys 'to build' ib. 494; xwj 'to ask' BBB 737; &c.
- 915. (b) Depending on pc'y- 'to be convenient': frm'y 'to order' $BBB \ d \ 3$.
- 916. (c) Dep. on γwt 'oportet': "s 'to take' M 142 R 5; δ 'r 'to hold' M 670, 5.
- 917. (d) Dep. on $p\gamma \underline{\delta t}yy$'s $\underline{t}yy$ or $\beta w\underline{t}$ 'is ready' (H.): $p\underline{t}xw$ 'y 'to kill' M 760, 19; $p\underline{\delta}$ 'y 'to throw' T ii D 62, 9.
- 918. (e) Dep. on pr: 'wxz 'to descend' BBB p. 54 on 490; $\underline{t}kw\delta$ 'to look' T ii B V 4; Chr. $\underline{p}t\gamma w\delta$ 'to hear' i 11, 2; Chr. $\underline{p}t\chi w$ 'y 'to kill' ii 6, 16; S. nm'y 'to judge', 'ys 'to come', ST i 87, 20; S. $\underline{p}t\gamma w\delta$ 'to hear', $\beta r\gamma$ 'z 'to touch', Sogd. 64, 10 sq.
- 919. (f) Dep. on cnn (B. only): wyn 'to see', $pt\gamma'ws$ 'to hear', $\beta r\gamma'z$ 'to touch', " βr 'to bring, fetch', " $\gamma'yr$ 'to walk', VJ 78 sqq. (cf. BBB p. 79 on 656-677).
- 920. (2) Ending -y.
- (a) Depending on cn: Man. wynyy 'to see', ptywšy 'to hear', pcβwšyy 'to smell', pcmrwsyy 'to touch', v. BBB loc. cit.; βyryy 'to obtain' BBB f 5; B. wy'rš'y 'to deliver' ST ii 9, 6.
- 921. (b) In B., after $pr: pr \delta \beta^{i}r \gamma wyz^{i}y$ 'to ask for gifts' VJ 120 (cf. Chr. $pr \theta b^{i}r\gamma wz^{i}$ i 42, 4); $pr \dots n\delta kr^{i}y$ 'in the act of collecting VJ 1016.

It is possible that these forms, and the ones mentioned in § 901, are -aka- Infinitives.

The Past Infinitive

- 922. (i) Light stems (ending -y).
- (a) Depending on $fr\gamma^2$ 'to begin': Man. ptsyty 'to make, arrange' M 178 ii R 8; B. β sty 'to attach' VJ 1239.
- 923. (b) Dep. on "y'z- 'to begin': $w\gamma tyy$ 'to say' (or possibly 'let') M 133, 41; S. $yw\gamma ty$ 'to teach' Kaw. H 8 (the following ' $\beta s'\gamma t$, instead of *' $\beta s'\gamma ty$, is curious).
- 924. (c) Dep. on ywt 'oportet': 'ktyy 'to make' BBB d 4. 7.
- 925. (d) Dep. on frm'y- 'to order': jtyy 'to strike' M 135 i 30;

 $sw\beta ty$ 'to bore, pierce' ib. 40; B. $\beta \gamma ty$ 'to give' VJ 36; B. $\delta r\gamma ty$ 'to hold' VJ 35. 303.

- 926. (e) Dep. on pr: (')kštyy 'to sow' BBB p. 71.
- 927. (ii) Heavy stems.
- (1) No ending.
- (a) Depending on frm'y- 'to order': $\delta\delta\beta rt$ 'to give' T ii D 62, 20; xwrt 'to eat' M 617 i 27; Chr. ptxwst 'to kill' ii 4, 30; B. sn"t 'to wash' VJ 1292.
- 928. (b) Dep. on s'št 'oportet': ptšmrt 'to think' M 655, 8. 15 (H.'s reading); B. knt 'to gouge' VJ 239.
- 929. (c) Dep. on kwn-: 'ywšt ptywšt 'kt'ndt Kaw. K 5 sq. 11 sq. 'they became excited', Passive of *''ywšt ptywšt kwn- 'to excite'. '930. (2) Ending -y.
- (a) In B. the light-stem ending was sometimes extended to heavy stems: 'wst'ty 'to place' VJ 44 ('wst't ib. 250. 348); pršt'ty 'to prepare' ib. 56; rys'ty 'to lick', v. § 537; ptwy'ty 'to wriggle' VJ 11^d; zy'yr'ty 'to call' VJ 60. 1314 (zy'yr't, v. § 537).
- 931. (b) In Man. the following examples occur: $pr \beta yrtyh$ 'to obtain' M 891, 9 (no context); prw ' $k\underline{s}tyy$ (cf. \S 926) pr'qndyy 'in ploughing and sowing' BBB p. 71; $\delta \beta rtyy \gamma wtk$ 'm 'will have to be given' M 135 i 44 (a copy of the same text in Sogdian writing has $\delta \beta$ 'rt'k T M 418 V 2); 't[y] " $\gamma ws\underline{t}yh$ $n\gamma wstyh$ $wy\delta wc$ 'ync M 133, 63 sqq. (preceding lines missing) 'clothing and dressing a widow' (H.).

It is not clear whether y is here the Oblique-Accusative ending, or represents -aka- as an Infinitive suffix (cf. the possible Present Infinitives in -aka-, § 921).

- 932. (iii) In B. the ending -' is used with light stems, when the Infinitive, usually preceded by cnn, is followed by k'ry. Heavy stems, for which there is also one Man. example, have no ending. The meaning of cnn...k'ry, correctly rendered by Reichelt as 'after', has been confirmed by Weller, Monumenta Serica, ii 377. -' is presumably the ending of the Ablative.
- 933. (1) Light stems. cnn "γδ'y 'γwšt' k'ry 'after having wished his wish' Dhy 84; cnn prwyrt'y šw"mntk 'krt'k'ry 'after having completed the parināmana' ib. 83 (cf. ZKw prwyrt'y šw"mntk wn-, prec. line); nβ'nt wyš'y 'krt' k'ry ib. 82 (haplography for n. w. 'krtyh 'krt' k'ry, cf. n. w. 'krtyh wn-, prec. line) 'after having completed the anumodana'; cnn pwyt'k'ry 'after cooking (it)' Frg iii 74.

934. (2) Heavy stems. Man. cn xwrt k'ryy 'after eating' M 144 R 1; B. cnn pwty ryth šm"rt k'ry 'after having thought of the face of the Buddha' Dhy 56; cnn 'krt'nyh wydy't k'ry 'after the disappearance of the sins' Dhy 189; mn' cnn nyrβ'n wyt'rt k'ry 'after I shall have passed into the nirvana' Dhu 81 (Reichelt's translation is unsatisfactory).

NOMINAL STEMS

NOUN FORMATION

Primary stems

935. Most OIr. nominal stems are treated in the same way as the -ā- stems, viz. they inflect, acc. to their rhythmic value in Sogdian, either as light stems or as heavy stems (cf. Tedesco, ZII iv 132 sq.). In a number of words, however, formatives other than $-\tilde{a}$ - have been preserved or have left traces.

936. (1) OIr. root stems.

(a) $\delta \beta r$ - (light) 'door', from dwar-; m'x 'moon', from $m\bar{a}h$ -; "pwater', from $\bar{a}p$ -; &c.

937. (b) An OIr. ablaut is preserved in the doublet Man. 'stryt Pl., M 810, 7: stryyt, 'strytyy, S. 'strkt 'stars', cf. § 157, from star-|star-+-aka-.

938. (2) -ah- stems.

- (a) -ah- is lost. sr- (light) 'head', from sarah-; tm- (light) 'hell', from Av. təmah-; rwt 'river', from OPers. rautah-; frn 'luck', from Av. xºarənah-, v. § 224; qmbyy 'less, short of', from *kambiyah-, v. § 493 fn.
- 939. (b) -ah- is preserved as -(a) χ when followed by the suffix -want-(§391). frnxwnd-'lucky' from xvarenahvant-, wrcxwnd-'miraculous' from varočahvant-, cf. H., BSOS viii 586, against frn 'luck', and *wrc 'miracle' in Chr. wrc wny', Man. wrcwnkrc (§ 1088), B. trw'rc, v. § 1144, from Av. varočah-. [Cf. also B. 'zyw(h), 'rsy, § 403 fn.]
 - (c) On mzyx from mazyah- (?) v. § 403.
 - (d) On xwmn' from omanah- v. § 404.
- (3) On the OIr. -āh- stem mazdāh- v. § 395 fn.
- 940. (4) -an- and -ar- stems.
- (i) n, r, are lost.

(2,15°6)

(a) βr't 'brother' from brātar-, cf. § 944; B. crmyh Obligation, hide' P 2, 211, from Av. čarəman-; cšm-(light) 'eye' from čašman-; δ'm 'world' from dāman-; δωγί' 'daughter' from Av. duyδar-, cf.

§ 944; S. Sym 'eye-ball' Sogd. 5, 2, 'sight' T M 389 a V 9, from Av. daēman-; -kyšp- (light) from Av. karšvan/r-, v. § 147; m't 'mother' from matar-; n'm 'name' from naman-; B. sn'wty Obl. Pl. 'sinews' P 2, 371, from snāwar/n- (H.); Man. zrw 'old age' T ii D 167 ii 8. M 821 i 13, B. zrwh Vim 113, cnn zrwyh P 2, 324, from Av. zaurvan-; (')zrw' N. of a god, v. ST ii 602b, from Av. zrvan- (cf. §§ 945. 958). [v. Addenda.]

941. (b) Before suffix. S. *z'mt'k 'son-in-law', Pl. z'mt'yty T ii D7, from Av. zāmātar-+-aka-. Cf. sprymyy § 1097, nomyy § 283.

942. (ii) n, r, preserved.

- (a) From the strongest stem. rw'n 'soul' from $(u)rw\bar{a}n$ -; sm'n 'sky' from asmān-; *martān 'brave', attested through the abstract Man. mrt'ny' T i a (Par. 19), cf. ST ii s.v. m'rdny, BBB s.v. m'rdnyy, from Av. marətan-, v. Morgenstierne, EVP 47.
- 943. (b) From the strong or weak stem.
 - (a) Man. npyyšn 'grandson', Pl. S. np'yšnt, from OIr. nafθr-, cf. § 299, with analogical p and a mysterious -n; wrkr 'leaf' from *warkar/n-, v. Sogd. 4; 'ptr- 'father' from p(i)tar-; "tr' fire' from ātar-.
- 944. (β) Man. $\beta r^3 trt$ -, S. $\delta w \gamma trt$ -, v. § 1231, Pl. of $\beta r^3 t$ and $\delta w \gamma t^3$, v. § 940.
- 945. (y) Before suffix. xšpncyk 'nocturnal' from Av. xšapan-. [zwrnyy 'period' from Av. zrvan-+-aka- (H.).]
- 946. (8) B. nns 'nose' can perhaps be taken as an -an- stem with transposed n and reduced root vowel, from OIr. * $n\bar{a}sn$ -, cf. Av. nanhan-1 (on Man. ns v. § 338).
- 947. (5) OIr. -i- stems.
- (i) i is lost with masculine light stems, and with heavy stems. yr-(light) 'mountain' from gari-; xwrt 'food' M 178 i V 20, from Av. xºarəti- (unless it belongs to Av. xºāša-); B. šwn 'hips' from sraoni-, v. § 371.
 - 948. (ii) i is preserved.
- (a) With feminine light stems, which have the feminine formative $-\bar{a}$ added to the stem: 'kty' 'action, deed' from $krti-+-\bar{a}$; $\gamma w\beta ty$ ' 'praise' from *gufti-+- \bar{a} ; $tr\gamma ty$ ' 'grief' from * $trn\chi ti$ - (cf. § 152b)+ $-\bar{a}$; Chr. * $s\underline{t}y$ ' 'being', v. § 783, from Av. sti-+ $-\bar{a}$; B. (')cštyh 'terror', v. § 277, from *tršti-+-ā. Similarly is treated OIr. uši-, believed to be a Dual, which appears in Sogdian as $w \dot{s} y$, ' $\dot{s} y$ ', $\dot{s} y$ ', ∇ . § 102.
- 9461 For the preservation of s before n cf. Av. hazasnam (v. Bailey, BSOS ix 72) and Av. sāsnā..

949. (b) In compounds and before suffix. S. 'rtyxw βntk, N. pr., v. § 237; B. βyšykyn 'therapeutic' Padm 21,¹ from Av. biši-'physician'.

950. (6) OIr. -ī- stems.

- (i) $\bar{\imath}$ is lost, cf. Tedesco, ZII iv 141. B. βwmh 'world, earth' from $b\bar{u}m\bar{\imath}$ -; S. *'rtwy, Man.''pwx, from °wahw $\bar{\imath}$ -, v. § 237.
 - (ii) Lost after causing umlaut, in B. γwt'ynh 'queen', v. § 133.
- 951. (iii) Preserved. Possibly in the Nominative Chr. ywxny, and the Accusative Man. yxwny, xwrnyy, 'blood', v. § 1168 fn.; before suffix in stryc 'female' from *strī-kā-.

952. (7) OIr. -u- stems.

- (i) Light.
 - (a) u is preserved.
 - (a) As the ending of uninflected stems, v. § 1190.
 - (β) In 'ztyw' in exile', adj. or adv., from uzdahyu-, v. §§ 97.398.
 - (γ) With metathesis in S. $mw\delta$ 'wine', v. § 408, Chr. zwmn- 'period', v. § 512 fn.; followed by the suffix -aka- in Man. skwyy 'dry', § 412; followed by the suffix -ka- in ytkw- 'bridge', § 518, and B. cskw- 'tear', v. § 371; on jwxsk- v. § 958.
- 953. (b) u is lost. ps- 'sheep' (Man. psy, psyy, B. 'ps' SCE 364, psw (Acc.) VJ 87) from pasu- (but cf. Chr. $xw\check{s}p$ 'ny, § 314); B. (')ks-'thin', cf. §§ 1201. 1204, from kasu-, v. Lentz, ST ii 587 a ; S. $my\delta r$ 'death' from $mr\theta yu$ -, v. §§ 185. 507.
- 954. (ii) Heavy.
- (a) u is preserved.
- (a) In -wk, resulting from the addition of the suffix -ka-, v. § 978.
- (β) With metathesis, perhaps in *pwrc* 'debt' and Chr. B. *ywrs* '(a)round', v. § 487 sq.
- (b) u is lost. B. $w\beta$ 'z 'fathom' from Av. $v\bar{i}b\bar{a}zu$ -, v. § 218; $w\bar{s}tm'x$ 'paradise' from °ahu-, cf. § 395.
- 955. (8) OIr. - $\bar{\mathbf{u}}$ stems. \bar{u} has been shortened in $w\delta w$ -, $\dot{w}\delta$ -, 'wife', v. § 506. It was lost, or transposed through metathesis, in B. 'ywsh 'mother-in-law', cf. § 371.
- 956. (9) Amongst the OIr. -a- stems are of interest those in -ya-, on which v. § 494, and verbal nouns from the Present stem or from the root, which mostly belonged to this class. Cf. the following list:
- (i) Light stems. Man. B. wyš- 'joy', B. wyš- 'joyful', from wyš-949¹ A different reading (βyšykrn) is proposed by Benv., BSOS ix 496.

'to rejoice', v. § 1212; $pt\beta y$ - 'reverence' from *patibaya-, v. § 521; wrm- 'quietness, calm', v. § 213 fn. 2; xw $xw\check{s}y$ Nom., 'increase' M 896, 20, cf. § 428; pcksyy Nom., 'expectation, outlook' M 280, 9, cf. § 175.

957. (ii) Heavy stems. Man. *"rwxs 'desire, greed', v. § 539; 'mb'r 'satiety', cf. § 544; 'ny'm 'end', § 659, cf. Chr. 'yms- 'to end', § 828; 'pšyyk 'spilling', § 1168 fn., to Chr. pšync-, § 600, c; 'wrm 'quiet', § 213 fn. 2, cf. * 'wrms- 'to become quiet' § 828; 'sprxs 'twigs'. v. BBB p. 72 on 573; βnd 'prison', βynd 'interdiction', § 107, from βynd - 'to bind'; $\beta \underline{t}rnng$ 'oppression', § 152a, to B. $\beta tr(\dot{y})ync$ - 'to oppress', § 153; x' $\delta\beta'r$ 'gift' M 144 R 3, to $\delta\beta r$ - 'to give'; $\delta\beta y\ddot{s}$ 'harm, damage' from δβyš- 'to harm'; frxrws 'timid', cf. § 330; Chr. *mr'w 'crying', from brām-, v. §§ 310. 351; pcy'z 'reception', from pcy'z- 'to receive', v. BBB p. 94 on b 48; pcqwyr 'fear', from pcqwyr-'to fear'; pswq 'purification', to pswc- 'to purify'; ptmwk 'dress', to pimync- 'to dress'; pinym 'contemptuous' from B. pin'ym- 'to scoff', v. BBB p. 64 on 525; pts'δ 'appearance, shape' Kaw. G 7, cf. Av. saδaya- 'videri' (H.); pts'k 'institution, order, arrangement', cf. pts'c- 'to arrange', v. BBB p. 86 on 725; ptšm'r 'figure, counting', cf. Chr. pcmr- 'to count', v. § 592; Man. ptz'n T ii D 63 a 6. 15, Chr. ptz'n i 31, 9, 'knowledge', from ptz'n- 'to recognize'; ptzrn 'annoyance' BBB b 18, pzrn 'affliction, sorrow' M 697, 3, B. 'pz'rn VJ 82. 126. &c., from B. 'pz'rn- 'to afflict', v. § 579; skfs 'obstinate', v. § 369; w'zt Pl. 'wings' T ii D 79 a 11, cf. wz- 'to fly' § 1638; wryd $p\underline{t}ry\delta\delta$ 'mixture' BBB 581; $wy\delta\beta$ 'γ 'explanation, preaching', cf. B. $wy\delta\beta\gamma s$ - 'to unfold', § 213, v. BBB p. 87 on 734; wyg'n 'destruction' M 178 i V 19, from wyqn-, &c., 'to destroy', v. § 219, cf. MPers. gwg'n-, Parth. wyg'n-, H., ZII ix 189; wyst'w 'promise, oath', cf. 'pst'w-, § 546; wyz'w 'extinguishing', v. § 216.

958. (10) In isolated nouns the stem includes the OIr. Nominative ending. w'xš 'word, speech; spirit', from the root stem wāk-; jwxšq- 'disciple' from the -u- stem drigu-, v. §§ 255. 285. 410; fšy'ws 'gentleman' from the -ant- stem fšuyant-, cf. § 311. Cf. also šys '30', pnc's '50', § 1323. [(')zrw' § 940, < zrwā, Nom. of zrwan-.]

SUFFIXES

959. Alphabetical Index

-' 971-4 (948).

 $-\beta r$ 1134.

B. -" βr " 1134.

B. -'cw 1080.

B. -"wt 1079.

-'k 979 sq. 989-93.

956¹ With the last two one cannot be sure whether -y is not the -aka- suffix. Cf. also pw ptcxšy 'unseizability' § 1165.

MORPHOLOGY

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B'kk 976 fn. 982 sq.	B'yt 1073.	
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-'m 1094.	-b'r 1129.	
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S'm'nt'k 1100.	.β'ry 1130.	
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-'mc 1102.	$-\beta r$ 'n 1133.	
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-'ny 1035-8. 1040 sq.	-cy 1007.	
-'nyk 1042.	Bcy 1006. 1008 sq.	
-'rmyk 1105.	-cyk 1014-18.	
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-'w 1075 sq.	$-\delta^{9}r$ 1135.	
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- 961. (i) Past Participles, cf. § 531. ' $w\beta_{\underline{i}yy}$ 'asleep', $pts\gamma tyy$ 'arranged', $fry\underline{s}tyy$ 'sent, messenger', $n\underline{s}tyy$ 'spoiled', $xr\underline{t}yy$ 'passed', $xw\underline{s}ty$ 'beaten', &c.
 - (ii) Present Participles, v. §§ 898-904.
 - 962. (iii) Verbal nouns.
 - (a) From the Present stem.
 - (a) Nouns of action. $\beta yryy$ 'attainment, success' JRAS, 1944, 142, 5, from βyr . 'to obtain'; " $\gamma \delta yy$ 'wish'; prwrtyy 'time (French fois)', § 1327, from prwrt. 'to turn'; x ' $prwy\delta(yy)$ 'the striving' (?) M 280 R 15, from Chr. prwyd. 'to search'; $p \delta p$ ' ryy 'advancing', v. BBB p. 132; $pt\beta y\delta yy$ ' $\lambda o \gamma \iota \sigma \mu \delta s$ ' from $pt\beta y\delta$. 'to recognize'; s' cyy 'duty', v. BBB p. 79 bottom.
 - 963. (β) Nouns of instrument. py'tyy 'ornament' M 178 i R 17.
 V 30, from py't- 'to adorn', v. § 585, c; Chr. nywnty 'iμάτιον' i 5, 9, B. ny'wnt'k 'blanket' VJ 1129, ny'wnt'y ib. 1367, from B. ny'wnt- 'to dress, cover', BBB p. 76 top.
 - 964. (b) From the Past stem. prm'tyy in m'nprm'tyy 'φρόνησιs' M 133, 66. 67 (Nom. and Obl.), from *prm'y- 'to think' v. BBB p. 77 fn. 1; wy'βrtyy 'speech', v. BBB p. 80 on 662.
 - 965. (c) From the root. βndyħ 'slave'; 'sp'syħ 'servant', cf. BBB p. 97 bottom; S. ptryδy 'mixed', v. § 1239.
- 966. (iv) Substantives. 'nδmyy 'limb'; βryy 'fruit'; B. cytk, Man. cytyt Pl., 'spirit, ghost'; γr'myy 'property, wealth', cf. § 399, c; mrtxmyy 'man'; B. nyzβ'n'k, Man. nyzβ'nyt Pl., 'passion'; B. pr'n'k, Man. pr'nyt Pl. 'living being'; prxyy 'reward'; pxryy 'planet'; zwrnyy 'time, period'; swndyh, B. swntk SCE 442, 'liar'; xwštyy 'teacher', § 230; &c.
- 960¹ From the historic spellings in B. texts (note that -'ky is apparently not attested), Tedesco, ZII iv 113 sqq., inferred that -e was the result of *-akt after loss of the intervocalic -k-. Such a loss is unparalleled in Sogdian; it is as well to assume that, all ancient endings having been lost after -k-, -ak became -e as in NPers. The only difficulty lies with the B. spelling -'w. One may surmise that -'w was taken for an alternative spelling of -'kw on the analogy of the pseudo-historic (?) spellings 'wn'kw, mwn'kw, w'n'kw, c'n'kw, beside the phonetic spellings 'wn(')w, mwnw, &c., for what was pronounced onu, munu, wanu, čanu, cf. §§ 1431. 1467. 1595 sqq. [v. Add. p. 308.]

960² Judging by the spellings, the change -ak > -e had not yet taken place at the time of the Anc. Lett.

967. (v) Adjectives. nwšyy 'immortal'; škwyg 'dry', v. § 412; prc Fem., S. t'r'yt T M 389 a V 8, Pl., "dark", from pryy, which, as far as attested, always means 'darkness'; β rzyy 'long' M 136 R 2, B. β rz'k, β rz'y SCE; zyrtyh 'yellow' (?) M 746 c 5; &c. [v. Addenda.]

968. (vi) Compound suffix with bahuvrihis. xrywšyy 'hare' M 127 V 7; qrmyr rytyy 'red-faced' M 378, 4, from ryt 'face'; 'sotkrmyt Pl. 'whose deeds (krm) are accomplished' M 107 ii 18; m'n 'nšk'fyy 'whose mind has been split' BBB 542; &c.

(vii) -aka- was also added to other suffixes:

 -karene 1123. -ande 1068. kāre 1125. -āme 1099. -me 1097. -āne 1039 sqq. -se 1112. -āvare 1134. -stane 1118. $-\bar{a}we\ 1081-3.$ -te 1071. -c'nyy 1022 sq. -vare 1132. -cynyy 1025. -vāre 1130. -Sane 1117. -wande 1092. $-\delta \bar{a}re$ 1136. -wane 1086. -yōne 1113-15. -(y)nyy 1052 sqq.-kare 1120-2.

For other suffixes added to -aka-, cf. §§ 1017 (-cyk). 1103 (-my(n)c). For -aka- alternating with other suffixes, cf. §§ 992 ($-\bar{a}k$). 1044 ($-\bar{a}n\check{c}$). 1057 (-(e)ne). 1061 (-kyn). 1083 ($-\bar{a}we$). 1089 ($-\bar{u}ne$).

969. (viii) Several heavy stems and compounds have -aka- stems beside them. (On light-stem adjectives appearing sometimes with -e from -aka-, v. §§ 982 fn.1. 1210. 1211. 1216.) ***stn 'constant, permanent', in S. 'pw "stny'kh 'without constancy' 10.120, 'pw "stnyh Vim 119: Man. "stnyy M 264 A 8. M 591, 8, "s[tn]ky' M 264 A 7; B. 'sp'yt 'white': 'sp'ytk, cf. ST ii 576c, and B. 'sp'ytch Fem., VJ 1106, Chr. spyty i 16, 9; B. 'γwš'nt 'happy' VJ 54°: B. 'γwš'ntk, Man. wyšndyy, v. § 1068; 'yjn 'worthy': 'yjndyy, v. § 290; δyynδ'r 'electus' T ii D 62, 11, Pl. $\delta yn\delta'rt$ passim : $\delta [yn]\delta'ryy$ Nom., M 135 ii 5; B. kšt'yckry' 'farming': B. kšt'yckr'k 'farmer', v. BBB p. 72 on 570; B. p'8 'foot' VJ 197. 881. SCE 116, Pl. p'8t VJ 246. 804. 970. SCE 116, but Man. p'dyy M 504, 2. 4. T ii D 79 c 5, B. p'd'y Nom. VJ 65°, p' δ 'k r' β 'foot-disease' P 2, 36, Pl. Chr. p' $dy\underline{t}$ ST i passim, B. p' δ 'ytVJ 779. 803. 1104; *tāwand 'powerful' in Chr. t'wnty' 'power' ii 4, 10, perhaps Man. $t^2w(n)dt$ M 372, 22 (out of context), cf. the Elative B. w't'w'ntt, § 1313: Man. t'wndyy 'powerful', passim; xw'qr 'merchant' (§ 392), Pl. S. yw'krt T ii D 77 (A I) 8: S. yw'krytt ib. 19. Cf. also B. mrtym'n, Gen. Pl. of *martoxm (v. § 1261), against

§§ 974-6

B. $mrt_{\gamma}m'k$, and B. 'py'rh 'last night' VJ 3, against Man. $\beta y'ryy$, S. $\beta y^{\prime}r^{\prime}k$ T M 389 a R 25 'evening' (with different preverb).

970. (ix) A number of nouns without suffix in the Singular have -aka- Plurals. m'x 'month': Chr. m' $xy\underline{t}$ ii 4, 40, Man. $my\delta y\underline{t}$ ' $\underline{t}y$ m' $xy\underline{t}y$ M 815 (H i b 8); 1 my6 'day': my8yt M 134 ii V 7. M 136 R 3, B. $my\delta'yt\ VJ\ 1459$ (but Chr. $my\theta\underline{t}\ i\ 31,\ 5)$; $pz'\underline{t}$ 'home': S. 'pz'tyt, v. § 99; sm'n 'sky' M 134 i V 10. M 674, 28, Chr. passim (sm'nyy. BBB Gloss. s.v., is Acc.): Man. Chr. sm'nyt (but S. sm'nt ST i 86, 11); sr- (light stem) 'head': Chr. $sry\underline{t}\ i\ 41,\ 3$; Man. $sr\delta\delta$ 'year' $M\ 410,\ 33,$ Chr. srd: Man. $sr\delta y\underline{t}$ passim. Cf. also S. $\gamma w'krytt$, § 969.

971. (2) -'.

(i) Man. Chr. -', B. -'kh and -', -h, from *-ākā-.1 This suffix can easily be recognized whenever it appears with a stem that would count as heavy if it had no suffix. Where such a stem would count as light, the possibility that - may represent the feminine formative $-\bar{a}$ -(§§ 1170. 1175) can only be excluded if an oblique case or a Plural is attested, as in §§ 1262 sqq.

The same spellings as for $*-\bar{a}k\bar{a}$ - are found in the loanwords Man. wyn' M 135 i 30, S. wyn'kh T M 418 R 10, 'lute', from Skt. $v\bar{\imath}n\bar{a},$ Man. $q^{\imath}\gamma\delta^{\imath},$ B. $k^{\imath}\gamma\delta^{\imath}kh$ P 2, 951, cf. BBB p. 65 on 527; cf. also $\beta^{\flat}z^{\flat}$ 'arm' Man. Lett. i 31, Pl. S. $\beta^{\flat}z[^{\flat}]yt,$ v. § 1268, from $b\bar{a}zu$ -, which can hardly contain *- $\bar{a}k\bar{a}$ - (similarly Pahl. $b\bar{a}z\bar{a}$ (H.)), cf. prs' § 138.

On the treatment of these stems before another suffix v. §§ 1017.1062. 972. (a) Verbal nouns. B. "zyh 'the fact of being re-born' P 2, 130, L''zy' 'non-existence' SCE 563, from $\bar{a}\check{z}(a)y$ -, v. § 182 fn.; S. swc'kh 'burning' BBB p. 92 on b 15; δm 'r' 'thinking, $\epsilon v\theta \dot{\nu} \mu \eta \sigma \iota s$ '; Chr. wydymp', B. wyd'ynp'h 'lightning', v. ST ii s.v., ef. Man. wy] $\delta ymb'$ wy $\delta(f)$!'! (restored by H.) M 247, 14.

973. (b) Substantives. "ms' 'obedience' Man. Lett. ii 7. 17; δ'm' 'net' M 127 R 12; Chr. dnį 'tooth' i 5, 4, cf. Ossetic dändāg, Hübschmann, ZDMG 41, 331; kwc', B. kwc'kh 'mouth'; p'št' '?' Man. Lett. i 19, cf. § 1268; pc'w' 'quarrel' Man. Lett. ii 15; ptk'r' 'appearance'; Man. Chr. wr' 'profit, success' Man. Lett. ii 18. ST i 47, 5. 10, S. wrh T ii D 77 (A I) 26, B. wr'kh SCE 22. P 2, 236; x'n' 'house' M 135 i 28. ii 59; &c.

(c) Alternating with nought. S. $n\beta$ 'yr'kh P 2, 53: $n\beta$ 'yr P 13, 8, 'consultation, counsel', from $n\beta'yr$ - 'to deliberate', § 676.

(d) On the abstract suffix -y' from *-yākā- v. § 1111. On -m' v. § 1098. Cf. also §§ 1017. 1062.

9701 Note, however, the -y of S. m'yy 'moon' Nom., T M 3936 3 & 971 Not from *-akā- (Tedesco, ZII iv 141 sqq.), which would have become -ak > -e, v. § 960 fn.

974. (ii) As recognized by H., -' is added to nominal and verbal forms, merely for recitation purposes, in a poetical text, M 137; such an addition of - is common in MPers. (for NPers. cf. Horn, Gdr. Ir. Phil. i² 172 sq.). pwtyk'h 'skiff, ferry' R 4, cf. Sogd. p. 19 on 15b; mwrt' 'myrtle' (H.) R 14; 'yš'h 'thou art' V 9; nywôn' 'dress' V 10.

(i) -k.

975. (3) -k, -ak.

(a) Light stems. jwxšq- 'disciple', cf. § 520; B. mwyšk- 'fly' $(mwyšk^2$, with incorrect ending, v. § 1182 fn.; mwyšky Acc. P2, 390), cf. §§ 113. 165. 247 fn. 2; B. mwrzk- 'short', v. §§ 151. 522, cf. Khot. mulysga.

Cf. also ytqw- 'bridge' from *haētuka-, § 518, and S. (')c(š)kw-'tear' from *asruka-, § 371.

976. (b) Heavy stems (B. often -k').1

(a) After consonants. Man. 'xšnyrk 'sign, characteristic mark', v. BBB p. 88 on 758; mwck 'teacher' M 483, 7 (cf. § 397); B. $mz^2y\gamma\bar{k}$, 'big', v. § 396; nyrk 'male'; pryng, a part of the face, M 142 V 4. 8, S. pr'ynk Sogd. 5 sq.; 2 pixwng 'murder' JRAS, 1944, 143, 19. ST ii, Man. yxwnng 'discerning', § 48, cf. § 121; Chr. sfr'cq 'res' ST ii; Man. wzrg 'great', § 50, B. wz'rk T iii Š 23 (3) ii 6, Pl. wz'rktt VJ 206; Chr. xrycqt Pl., i 19, 12 (thus to be read acc. to H.), Sg. B. yr'yck' Vim 153, 'prostitute'; xwycq 'open, loose' Man. Lett. i 25; zng 'sort, kind', v. § 164.

976 While B. -'kk stands for -dk (v. §§ 982 sq. 989), -k' stands for final -k after consonants or \bar{a} , l \bar{c} , \bar{d} . Final - is not used, as far as I can see, after a silent k (§ 960) or after heavy stems in -ak (§§ 982-3).

(i) After consonants: 'yšnyrk' 'sign' Dhy 226; 'ny'znk' 'different' SCE 12. 67; 'ps'ynk' N. of a bird, SCE 142; 'pyštr'yck' 'future', § 373; 'sβr'ck' 'res' SCE 179. Vim passim; 'ywznk' 'similar' SCE 9. 65. DN 16. 19; cntrp'r 'yck' 'internal' Dhu 53; ywyck' 'open, loose' (thus nearly always); mwck 'teacher' Vim 67. DN 66; nyrk' 'male' P 2, 353; prwyrk' 'previous' SCE 65; ptywnk' 'murder' SCE 421; RBk' 'great' Dhu 76. T ii T 14 (= *wz'rk'); snk' 'stone' VJ 780. 1266; zr'nk' 'deliverance' P 2, 10.

(ii) After -ā-: ynt''k' 'bad' SCE 117; mwz''k' 'teacher' T M 389 a R 39; pcm"k' 'haughty' SCE 405; wy"k' 'place, spot' SCE 542. Dhu 84; zr''k' 'in vain, lost' VJ 1326.

(iii) After -y-: 'kδrycyk' 'present' SCE 493; βyk' 'outside' Vim 57. VJ 132. 146. 374; 8rm'yk' 'connected with the dharma' SCE 506. Vim 68; yw'ncyk' 'wanting' VJ 159; syr'yk' 'pious' § 994.

(iv) After -w-: "swk' 'gazelle' SCE 151.354; 'βyz'γwk' 'wretched' VJ 958. 1382; βr'wk' 'brow' SCE 100; βrzwk' 'length' Dhy 96; γ'δwk' 'throne' VJ 204. 324. 797. 1308; m'n'wk' 'similar' T M 389 a R 12; z'nwk' 'knee'

Although in some of these examples -' may be historical spelling of an Ablative, Feminine, or Plural ending, the general tendency is clear.

976² [v. Addenda.]

- 977. (β) After i resulting from contraction, cf. §§ 202 sqq. δβtyk 'second' from *dwitiyaka-; štyk 'third' from *θritiyaka-; Chr. sfnyq 'iron' ii 5, 17, from *ἄspanyaka-, cf. Morgenstierne, EVP 12, 1 v. § 1055; S. swyδyk, sywδyk 'Sogdian' from *suyδiyaka-, cf. B. sywδy'n'k, § 1040. Thus a suffix -ik came into use, on which v. §§ 994 sqq.
- 978. (v) After u, \bar{u} (original, or issued from a contraction or a diphthong). Cf. § 998 sq. B. "swk" 'gazelle', § 976 fn., iv, cf. NPers. āhū, Hübschm., PSt. 11, Khot. āska-, Bailey, BSOS viii 118; *'yw 'rôwk 'sincere', v. § 423; Chr. bž'xwq 'miserable', v. § 391; y'\deltawk 'throne'; Chr. yztwq 'saliva' ii 1, 25; \delta'rwk 'wood'; j(n)wwq 'knee', § 264; jwk 'sound, safe' $<*dr\bar{u}ka$ - <*druwaka-, v. § 285 and BBB p. 61 on 516; m'nwk 'similar', Pl. m'nwkt M 771, 4; Man. n'zwk 'dear, beloved' T ii D 66, 1, 6. T ii D 207, 30, B. n'zwk' VJ 64. 1387, cf. Parth. n'zwg, Ghilain, 59. NPers. nāzuk; nyδβnwk 'damage' BBB 588; pjwq 'abortion', v. § 379; smwq Sogd. 35, 10; srwq 'speech' from *srauka-, cf. Av. sravah-, v. Sogd. 45 bottom; tpsnwq 'annoyance' Sogd. 48, 6; tpwwq Sogd. 47, 2; w'yw(k) M 127 R 12, w'ywq M 373, 2, 'hunter', cf. MPers. or Parth. w'ywg BBB 101, from Av. $v\bar{a}(y)$ -, v. H., Kaw., 68 fn. 2; Chr. y'twq 'sorcerer' ST ii; B. z'nwk 'knce' VJ 374, from * $z\bar{a}nuka$ -; Man. z(n)u(q) 'chin, jaw', § 375. On. B. βrzwk' 'length' v. § 999. [w'ywk, cf. Oss. ŭæyug "giant".]
- 979. (8) After \bar{a} . On the suffix $-\bar{a}k$ v. §§ 989-93. OIr. $-\bar{a}$ stems. $z\beta'k$ 'tongue' from Av. $hizv\bar{a}$ -, cf. Oss. $\ddot{a}wz\bar{a}g$; (')ps'k 'wreath' from Av. $pus\bar{a}$ -, cf. § 171; *my'k 'happiness' from Av. $may\bar{a}$ -, and sy'k 'shadow, canopy' from Av. * $say\bar{a}$ -, v. § 124.
- 980. Roots in -ā-. Cf. Skt. pīvah-sphāka- 'swelling with fat' from sphāy-, Whitney, § 1186 a. pršt q M 133, 80. M 110 i R 9, B. pršt k VJ 39°, 'equipment, armour', from pršt y- 'to prepare'; pš q 'abortion' (cf. H., Kaw., 53) T ii B, and passim, from pš y- 'to throw'; ptm'k 'measure' from *ptm'y-, cf. B. ptm't y, Past Partc., SCE 155. Cf. also from *cxwāhaka-: frxwk 'chopping' Sogd. 31, 23, pcxw'q 'obstacle', pxw'q 'piece', yxw'k T ii D 116, 3, S. yyw'k Sogd. p. 5. Frg iii 9, 'part'.

981. (ii) -ak.

- (a) Light stems. (a)stak- 'bone' (Chr. stqy Nom., B. 'stkw(h) Acc., 'stk' Pl., v. BBB p. 93 on b 37, B. 'stk' Abl., P 2, 370), cf. MPers. 'stg; 'xšnk- (axšnak-) 'magnificent', v. § 511.
- 9771 Cf. Khwār. əspanī (H.). For the dialect pronunciation sf inst. of sp, cf. NPers. sefēd/sepēd.

- 982. (b) -ak added to light stems*, often spelled -'kk in B. texts (Tedesco's 'strong k', ZII iv 116 sq. (§§ 40. 43)). 'sptk 'complete', M 116 V 7,¹ beside 'spt- (§ 1192); Man. '](s)pwrn'k 'complete' T ii D 163 b i 5; $\gamma \delta \beta k$ *'bitch', v. § 239; Chr. qbnq (only Chr. form attested), B. $k\beta n'kk$ VJ 1463. 1475, 'little', against Man. B. $k\beta n$, Man. $k\beta n$ (v. § 1211); Man. δyrq , B. $\delta yr'kk$ 'good, beautiful',² beside δyr (v. §§ 1208 sqq.). *[The whole forming a heavy stem.]
- 983. (c) -ak added to heavy stems (B. -'kk). rynck M 136 passim, ryncq M 617 ii 29, Chr. ryncq, rync'q i 30, 9, B. rync'kk, 'small, child'. Cf. also ryšcnk, § 1021.

984. (iii) -k or -ak.

- (a) ww qnck 'small girl' BBB e 22 (for ww used with a Fem. v. § 1427 sq.); $zy\tau tk$ *'old man' (?) M 760, 6; with unclear ending, Chr. $s'\underline{t}$ ywp' $\underline{t}qy$ ' $\delta \lambda os$ ' i 70, 11 < i p' \underline{t} , § 1327.
- 985. (b) The k of -aka- stems reappears in non-final position:
 - (a) Regularly before the abstract suffix -y', § 1111.¹ frnxwn-d(t)ky' 'bliss' < frnxwndyy 'lucky, blissful'; ptsrtqy' 'being frozen' Sogd. 21, 13; t'wndqy' 'power' from t'wndyy, § 969; wyyr'tky' 'watchfulness' from wyyr'tyy; &c.
- 986. (β) Before the Oblique ending. Man. only wy'h 'nw'zkyy 'in the assembly' M 117, 7 sq., cf. Chr. 'w'zy, B. 'nw'z'k, § 658.
- 987. (γ) Before the Plural ending. Man. only ptqrktyy Obl., 'pictures', v. BBB p. 93 on b 40.
- 988. (iv) Except where final k is preceded by a consonant (§ 975 sq., possibly also § 984) or $\bar{\imath}$ (§ 977), \tilde{u} (§ 978), \bar{a} (§ 979 sq.), the reason for its preservation is not clear. With some words it may lie in a special function attached to the suffix. Thus diminutives may be recognized

9821 Cf. B. 'sptk VJ 38. 63; in B., however, an *-aka- stem sepate is attested

by the spellings 'spt'k, ot'y, oty, ot'w.

982 Man. ww syrk (7) [T ii D 167 iii; syrq jn' i B 4981f 7; syrq r't 'gift' M 133, 43 sq.; B. syr'kk ywrt ZY ywcw cs'nt 'nice food and drinks' VJ 61; syr'kk ny'w8n 'clothes' VJ 1293; syr'kk 'βs'm- 'faire la bonne conduite' VJ 1343. Cf. Khot. sirkā Masc., from *siraka-, sirka Fem., v. Bailey, BSOS x 579 on 3. Prof. Bailey has also kindly pointed out to me the Comparative sirkyerā < *sirkatara-. The adjective B. syr'kk must not be confused with the abstract syr'k, § 198.

983 Sogdianized spelling $\cdot k$ for Parth. -g (= ag) is found in $p \delta w' x t q' Answer'$,

v. BBB s.v., and mhystk 'presbyter'.

984¹ The same text has x'n' (fem. article) zyyrt['old woman' (?), cf. VJ 50 'cw m's'k 'cw zyrth, ib. 122 $w\beta yw$ zyrth ZY m's'k, 'old men and old women (?)' (cf. in the latter enumeration δmny $\delta mn'nch$, line 120, 'monks and nuns').

985¹ The following examples suggest that the a which preceded -ky', had not been reduced: 'wswytm'n'ky' 'purity of mind' BBB 732 sq., nws'ky' 'immortality' M 264 A 6, nwwrn'ky' 'lack of belief' BBB 634, wyc'wygy' 'testimony' BBB p. 94 on b 46. On the examples with -qu' v. § 246.

in rynck (§ 983), Chr. qbnq (§ 982), Man. qnck (§ 984), possibly also in zyrtk (§ 984) and $\gamma\delta\beta k$ (§ 982), cf. NPers. -ak for diminutives, Horn, Gdr. Ir. Phil. i² 175.

989. (4) -āk. Cf. § 979 sq.

(a) Added to verbal stems. γrβ'k 'wise'; γnd'k, B. γnt'kk, ynt"k('), 'bad', cf. Bal. gandag, Parth. gnd'g 'stinking'.

990. (b) Western Iranian loanwords, or words possibly influenced by WIr. forms. Chr. trs'q, S. trs'k, 'Christian', cf. NPers. tarsā; Man. nywš'k 'auditor', Parth. ngwš'g; nw'k 'melody', MPers. nw'g; mwj'k 'teacher, bishop', proper Sogdian mwck (§ 976).

991. (c) Words of unclear formation. 'wrk 'place, region'; fr'k 'early, in the morning'; pcm'k 'haughty'; srwj'kyy '?' Sogd. 27, 13; S. šn'kk T M 393 ii R 13. P 2, 894, Man. Pl. šn'qt M 579, 3 (unclear context); B. t'yw'kk 'child'; wjk'k, (')wj'k, 'letter of the alphabet', v. \S 472; wy'k 'place, spot'; yp'k 'anger'.

992. (d) $-\bar{a}k$ alternating with -e. Man. $kwr\delta'k$ 'shirt' M 137 V 12: Chr. qwrty, cf. H., BSOS viii 585 fn. 3, Benv., BSOS ix 513 sq.

993. (e) $-\bar{a}k$ alternating with nought. Man. $c\check{s}nd\hat{'}k$ 'drink', beside Chr. cšnį, B. cš'nt, v. BBB p. 74 on 592.

(f) On -n'k v. § 1059.

994. (5) -ik. On its origin v. § 977.

(i) Derives adjectives and nouns from nouns, adjectives and adverbs.

(a) Adjectives. "pyk 'aquatic', cf. NPers. ābī; 'ftmyk 'first', v. § 1331; 'njmnyq 'belonging to the assembly'; B. 'sp's'ykt n'β 'service-people', cf. 'sp'sy \underline{h} , § 965, v. BBB p. 97 bottom; βjyk 'sinful'; cxš'ptyk 'relating to the commandments' M 891, 2; B. $\delta't'yk$ 'just' SCE 32, cf. $\delta'tcyq$ 1017; $\delta rmyk$ M 882, 16, $\delta rmyq$ M 410, 42, B. 8rm'yk, 'relating to the dharma'; fcmb8ykt Pl., 'denizens of the world' Kaw. V 10. 23, cf. Chr. fcmbdcyq § 1014; B. $\gamma'\gamma'ykth$ Pl. 'source-' VJ 1445; Man. $k\underline{t}y\beta ryk$ BBB p. 71, S. $kty\beta r'yky\ T\ ii\ S\ 20\ i\ {\rm R}\ {\rm hl., `worldly, household-', cf.\ Parth.}\ kdybr,$ NPers. kadēvar, H., BSOS ix 84; B. nwš'ykh 'of eternity' Vim 118, ef. B. nwšmync § 1103; p'ryyk M 765 d 1, Pl. p'rykt T ii B R 11, Chr. p'ryqt B 49, 20, 'other', cf. MPers. 'b'ryg v. Horn, Np. Et., 266 (H.); pr'tyk 'relating to the place of origin', § 99; (')sk'tryq 'more, higher', v. § 1287; B. $snk^{3}yk(w)$ 'relating to the sampha' SCE 165 sqq.; B. š'ykn'yk 'de cour' VJ 1420. 1422, from š'ykn 'palace'; B. syr'yk' 'pious' Vim 69. 70; tmyq 'dark, hellish', cf.

991 [v. Addenda.]

9941 [v. Add.]

995. (b) Nouns. Man. ' $nd(ry)k\underline{t}$ Pl. 'eunuchs' T i D 51, B. 'ntryktVim 156, 'ntr(')yk(w) SCE, from antar; $\delta(y)$ nyktt M 904 i 9, S. δyn'ykty T M 389 a V 25, Pl. 'believers', cf. Pahl. dīnīk (on δynmy(n)c v. § 1103); Man. kncyk 'girl' from *knc, v. § 247 with fn. 1; qyšykt M 140 V 9, S. kyšykty, Pl. 'heretics', v. Sogd. 5; $p^* \delta y k$ 'hymn', cf. Parth. $b^* \delta^* h$; Man. $pw\underline{t} y k^* h$ 'skiff, ferry', v. § 974; rwcyk 'provisions' (H.) M 399, 2. 5, cf. NPers. rūzī.

996. (c) Names of peoples, cf. $sw\gamma\delta yk$, § 977. Chr. $pry\check{s}'yq\underline{t}$ Pl. 'Pharisees' i 45, 11; swryktyy Pl. 'Babylonians' Man. Lett. ii 15 v. H., $BSOS \times 941$ fn. 3; Chr. ysr'ylyqty Pl. 'Israelites' i 8, 9. 32, 18. In the Nāfnāmak (Sogd. 8 sqq.) S. 'kwcyk 'Kuchean', γwδnyk 'Khotanese', p'rsyk 'Persian', swtyk 'Sogdian'.

997. (ii) A group of adjectives is derived from verbal nouns in OIr. -(a)na- (cf. §§ 1026 sqq.).¹ Man. *frkyrnyk 'indifferent', v. BBB p. 74 on 605; Chr. pyrnyq 'faithful' i 44, 4, from pyr- 'to believe'; Man. wyd'snyq 'admirable' M 178 i R 12, from B. wyd's- Chr. wyd's-.

Not quite certain are B. 'st'nyk 'messenger' VJ 1384, cf. Pašto astājai, id., āstawul 'to send', EVP 12, Sanglechi āstay- 'to send' IIFL ii 382; Chr. b'w nyqw 'sufficient' i 8, 12, from * $b\bar{a}w$ - 'to be complete' (H.), S. prβ'rnykw pwstk Anc. Lett. ii 47, prβ'rnyk ib. 43, meaning not clear, but possibly connected with $pr\beta yr$ - 'to explain'.

(iii) On -cyk v. §§ 1014 sqq. ; on -myk v. § 1104 ; on $\beta \gamma$ nyk v. § 1042.

998. (6) -ēk. Forms Present Participles in Chr., v. § 897. [(6a) -ky, distributive suffix, v. Trans. Phil. Soc. 1948, p. 63.]

(7) - $\check{\mathbf{u}}\mathbf{k}$. -wk resulting from the addition of -k to -u- stems, &c., has been treated in § 978. Here only a reference to B. $\beta rzwk$ ' 'length' \S 999, and the double suffix -cnwk \S 1024, is required.

(8) -ku. Metathesis of -uk (§ 978). Examples under § 423.

999. (9) -kw, -kwy, B. also -kwy', suffix of extension. It may be similar in origin to No. 8, but the details are not clear. B. $p\delta kw$ VJ 60°, Man. pδkwyy T ii D 116, 8. 19. 23. 24, S. pδkwy T ii D 79 (2) V 6, B. pδkwy Dhy 96, Accusative in all clear passages, Man. pδkww M 498 c 2, possibly Nominative, 'width'; Man. βrzqwyy M 372, 17, βrzkwyy T ii D 116, 8, 'length', but B. βrzwk' Dhy 96, from βrzyy 'long', § 967; B. δβ'nzkwy T iii Š 23 (3) ii 8, Man. δβ'nzq'wyy v. BBB

997¹ Viz. from OIr. -aniya(ka)-. The original function of this suffix seems to consist in expressing a possibility or necessity in the passive, 'trustworthy (pyrnyq, as against prm'n i 44, 1), admirable, to be sent', cf. the Khotanese Participle of necessity, formed from verbal nouns in $-\bar{a}na + -ya(ka)$ -, v. Konow, Saka Studies, 58; with the latter the long vowel of S. wyn'ncy(k) 'visible' (§§ 1006. 1014) may possibly be compared, if from a verbal noun *waināniwith a k- suffix (cf. § 247).

9972 [v. Addenda.]

s.v. (by analogy to the suffix -'wyy, § 1082) 'thickness', from $*\delta\beta nz$ 'wide, thick', cf. § 1290.

1000. (10) -č.

- (i) From OIr. -č. nm'c 'reverence', cf. MPers. Parth. nm'c, NPers. namāz, &c.
- 1001. (ii) From OIr. -k-. mrc 'death' from Av. mahrka-, v. § 249; B. "r'ync 'cubit', Man. *knc 'girl', B. zm'wrc 'ant', v. § 247; stryc 'female', v. § 248.
- 1002. (iii) From OIr. -ti-, cf. § 275. Verbal nouns, cf. those in -cy, §§ 1007 sqq. Man. xryc 'the act of buying', v. H., BSOS viii 587; possibly $k/x \leq yc$, cf. 343; B. $c'm'kh py\delta'r y'\beta ch'$ because of my going away' VJ 1412 sq.; Chr. prxšy'qc 'lamentation' ii 3, 53, from $\sqrt{\chi \check{s}\bar{i}}$ -(cf. § 1084)+krti-? (connexion with \sqrt{kar} -suggested by Lentz, Gloss., s.v.); similarly Chr. pcyp'qc ib., with an obscure first part of the compound (cf. BBB p. 92 on b 17), and, with Oblique ending, Chr. cn y'b'qcy B 49, 14, from Man. B. y'β- 'to rove, go abroad'. Here perhaps also B. ' $\beta yz\beta$ 'rc(yh), cf. § 1008.

1003. (iv) Of unclear origin.

- (a) Adjectives and adverbs. Man. r'de 'on the way', B. r'det Pl., v. BBB p. 89 on a 1, cf. B. $r \delta cyk \S 1014$; * $n\bar{a}f\tilde{c}$ 'a national, member of a community', from $n\bar{a}f$ 'people', cf. n'fcyk § 1015; S. $wy\delta\beta\gamma cty$ Pl. 'preachers' BBB p. 87 line 4, from $wy\delta\beta\gamma$ 'homily, explanation', cf. B. wyδβ'γcy § 1006; B. prt'mch 'pronus, prone' VJ 205. 274. 1027. 1278, prt mcy ib. 1080. 1308 (always with w pt 'fell'), perhaps from *partama-; B. krnw'ncw 'skilful', Man. grnw'ncy' 'skill', from *krnuwāni-, v. § 1032, cf. B. wyn'ncy, pr''s'ncy, $\S 1006$.
- 1004. (b) Substantives. ywnc 'colour' M 664, 24; 'ndwxc 'sor-'row', cf. § 396; Man. 'nxwnc, Chr. 'xwncy (Abl.) B 49, 22, Man. Chr. 'wxwnc (preverb awa-) M 900, 8. ST ii 5, 15, 'struggle, fight'; pwrc 'debt', v. § 487.
- 1005. (v) Feminine of heavy-stem adjectives and participles in -e from -aka-, v. § 1273. Here may be mentioned some which have been substantivized, viz. Chr. spnync 'iron' (cf. § 1055), B. "pkynch 'erystal', v. Bailey, Zor. Probl. 131, Man. z'tyβrc 'womb' M 452, 5, v. BBB p. 73.

10031 Attested through (1) Chr. $\gamma w'm$ ($w\gamma'm$) n'fc 'guest', v. § 421; (2) B. n'βc'n'y 'local, national' SCE 258, v. § 1040; (3) B. n'βc'kh (nāfča?) 'country' Vim 144. Frg iii 6; (4) nāfčya 'country', B. n'βcy' Vim 140, n'βcyh Vim 105, n'βcy'kh Vim 101. SCE 565, kyr'n n'βcy'kh z'yh 'land of the border-countries (Chin. pays [d'au delà] des frontières)' SCE 395.

1003² [v. Addenda.]

10041 Differently H., BBB p. 63 on 519.

1006. (11) -cy.

- (i) Adjectives from nouns. Only B., often as a side-form of -cyk. w'mcy Origin not clear. β'wcy 'sufficient', cf. β'wcyk, § 1014; myδ'ncy 'middle' ST ii. P 2, 49, from my8'n subst. 'middle, waist', cf. Chr. *myd'ncyq § 1014, and NPers. miyānjī, v. Lentz, ZII iv 296; pr''δ'ncy šwt 'skwn 'is being sold' VJ 1289, from parāsan 'selling', v. § 122; ptz'ncy 'kalyānamitra' (Weller) Vim 73, from ptz'n 'recognition',1 cf. the verbal noun B. ptz'ncy § 1008, and B. ptz'ncyk § 1014; srcy 'chief' SCE 539, 'anuttara' Vim 55, srcy ptm'wk' 'overcoat' ib. 87, srcy . . . $\delta y \beta t y \dots c' \delta r c y k'$ firstly, secondly, lastly' $SCE\ 420$ sq., cf. B. srcyk, § 1014; wyδβ'γcy 'eloquent' SCE 503. 535. Vim 2, cf. S. *wyδβ'γc § 1003; wyn'ncy Vim 101. 102. 109. 112. 124, wyn'nc'y ib. 127. wyn'wcy Dhu 27, 'visible', from *wyn'n (v. §§ 997 fn. 1032), 1 *wyn'w (v. § 1075), cf. wyn'ncyk, wyn'wcyk, § 1014.
- (ii) From adverbs. B. c'orcy 'lower' ST ii, cf. c'orcyq § 1014; B. prt'mcy, § 1003, may be merely an oblique case of prt'mch.
- 1007. (iii) Old verbal noun in -ti-, cf. those in -č, § 1002. Man. fr'wycyh 'forgetfulness', B. always with wn- 'to forget', v. § 382.
- 1008. (iv) With a number of verbal nouns in S., it is not clear whether they have -cy added to the Present stem or are ancient -tinouns. They have been collected by Lentz, ST ii, s.v. 'nδ'yšcy.
- (a) Nouns of action. c'wn 'nô'yšcy pyô'r 'because of rejecting' (mistranslation of the Chinese original, v. BBB p. 87 on 753);1 'w ptz'ncy tys- 'to enter into recognition' Vim 156, from ptz'n- 'to recognize' (cf. ptz'ncy 'kalyānamitra' § 1006); wytr'nt ZKn rwstmy 'škrcy 'they went to chase Rustam'; cf. also B. 'βyzβ'rcyh2 'misery' SCE 396 (v. S. ' $\beta z\beta r$ 'k § 1132).
- 1009. (b) Gerundive. γrβcy 'one must know'.1 1010. (12) -yc.
- (a) Nouns. βndktyc Fem. 'prison', v. BBB p. 96 on b 75, cf. Wakhi ktīč 'hut'; δrtyc 'dung', v. Sogd. 29 sq.; qyštyc 'cornfield'; Chr. qwpwtyc 'pigeon', Man. *wr'yyc 'crow', v. § 1186 fn. 1.
- 1011. (b) Adjective. Man. B. "mtyc 'true' M 286 i 15. M 591. 15, S. "mtyct Pl., T M 389 a R 33, B. also 'truly', v. BBB p. 76
- (c) Feminine suffix, v. §§ 1275 sqq.; on -myc v. § 1103.

10061 It is possible that ptz'ncy was shortened by haplology from *patzānān-(cf. § 475), in which case it would form a special group with wyn'ncy. 10081 [But cf. MPers. hnds., Parth. 'nd's. 'leave, abandon' H., BSOAS ix 83.]

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 1008^2 ' $\beta yz\beta$ 'rch in BBB p. 78 on 634, is a misprint. 1009^1 [Cf. Man. $pr\beta yrc[y ? \text{ one must tell' } JRAS, 1945, 155, No. 6.]$

§§ 1015-18

- T 337

1012. (13) -yck.

(a) Diminutives, -īčak. Cf. NPers. -īze (Horn, Gdr. Ir. Phil. i2 181). tšycq 'spade' (H.) Man. Lett. i 18; perhaps xwšyc[q Man. Lett. i 17 'reservoir' (?), B. yws'yck SCE 528.

1013. (b) Adjectives, -ičk (cf. § 976 n.). Only B., usually with a form in -cyk beside. Metathesis from -cyk, §§ 1014 sqq., cf. Khwār. ftamitsk 'first' (H.). \(\beta ykp'ryck, \beta ykp'rcyk, 'external', cntrp'r'yck',\) cntrp'r'cyk, 'internal', v. BBB p. 80 bottom; prw'yck' 'former, previous' SCE 65, from OPers. paruva-; pyrnm'yck', Man. pyrnmcyk, id., v. BBB p. 87 bottom; 'pyštr'yck', pyštrycyk', 'future', v. § 373; t'y'yck' 'stealthily' VJ 339, from t'yh 'thief' ib. 239 [Cf., for the meaning, Arm. galtetc., Hübschmann, A. G. 431].1

1014. (14) -cyk.

(i) Nominal suffix, making adjectives.

(a) S. "mnkcyk 'true' ST i 86, 7. 87, 22, from "mng, id., v. BBB p. 76 on 614; "ykwncyq 'eternal' M 635 i 12, from "ykwn 'eternally', v. § 423; (')ny'mcyq' final' M 378, 3, from 'ny'm' end'; B. 'sk'tmcyk, v. § 1296, cf. skycyk § 1017, and 'sk'tryq § 994; 'skwncyk 'present, contemporary', v. § 635 fn. 2; B. 'wt' kcykt Pl. 'local' VJ 57; B. β 'wcyk 'sufficient', cf. BBB p. 68 on 546, and Chr. b'wnyqw § 997; B. $\beta \gamma yst^{\gamma}n$ cykt Pl. 'living in the β .' VJ 1005; $\beta ykcyk$ 'external'; c'òrcyq 'low(est)' M 178 ii V 28, and passim, cf. B. c'δrcy, § 1006 ii; cyndrcykt Pl. 'internal' BBB; B. δ'mcyk 'worldly' ST ii, ef. B. 8'mc'n'k § 1022; \deltawkcyq M 337, 1, B. \deltawkcyk P 2, 47, 'worldly', from loka; B. δy 'ncyk 'dhyāna-like' T M 422, 2; Chr. fembdeyq 'worldly' i 81, 14, Man. ['fem]bbeyk T ii D 12, 2, B. ' $\beta c' np \delta cykt$ Pl., ST~ii, cf. $fcmb \delta yk$ § 994; ftmcyk 'first', v. § 1331; B. yrcyktyh Pl. 'mountain-' VJ 1444; B. yw'ncyk(') 'necessary, wanted' VJ 127. 159; jmncyq 'timely'; Man. qδrycykt Pl., T ii D 139 ii 16, B. 'kôrycyk' SCE 493, 'present', from kôry 'now'; Chr. qntcyqt Pl. 'urban' ii 5, 42; n' kry'cyq 'untimely' Man. Lett. ii 11, from kry' 'sequence', v. § 1120; Man. Chr. m'ncyq 'intentional, spiritual' T ii B V 16. ST ii 2, 20; Man. m'xjmncyk 'taking place on Mondays'; Man. B. my'kcyk 'happy', v. § 124; Chr. myd'ncyqy' 'mediation'. ii 6, 37, cf. B. myô'ncy § 1006; myyôcyq 'diurnal'; $nymy\delta cyk$ 'taking place at noon', v. § 81, 3; S. p' δcyk 'relating to the fast, the service' (H.) T M 389 a V 33; pc'ycyq 'useful' from pcyy'y 'profit', v. § 199; n' pôkcyq 'unlawful' Man. Lett. ii 11, cf. B. p8kmync § 1103; pty'mcyk 'final' M 107 i 51, from pty'm 'end', 1013¹ In DN (= P 5)55, read trzmncyk' inst. of Gauthiot's trzmn'yck'. Cf. § 1144.

v. BBB p. 98 on c 16; B. ptz'ncyk Dhu 137, Pl. ptz'ncykt Vim 62 'kalyāṇamitra, spiritual adviser' (Weller), from ptz'n 'recognition', cf. ptz'ncy § 1006; B. r' δcyk 'on the way' T 1 M 421, 5, cf. r' δc § 1003; rwxšn'yrômncykt Pl. 'belonging to the paradise'; Chr. sm'ncyq 'heavenly'; Man.](s)ngcyk zyrn 'gold in the stone' T $i\,D\,(Par.\,41),\,{\rm cf.~B.}\,\,snk'yn'k~\S\,\,1053\,;\,{\rm B.}\,\,srcyk$ 'superior' $SCE\,\,199,$ cf. B. srcy § 1006; B. tymcyk 'seed-' Dhu 29; Chr. tmcyq 'hellish' ii 5, 39, cf. Man. tmyq § 994; wštm'xcyk 'paradisiacal' M 129 V 14. M 849, 4; Man. wyn'ncyk M 358, 7. M 910 ii 5. T ii D 12, 8, S. wyn'ncyk T M 389 a R 31 (cf. Man. wyncyk, § 475, but also § 1018), Man. Chr. wyn'wcyq, passim, 'visible', cf. B. wyn'ncy, wyn'wcy, § 1006; xšpncyk 'nocturnal', v. § 945; Man. xwrsncyk T ii D 116, 34, xwrsnck M 857 V hl., 'eastern'; yxwngcyqy'h 'discernment' Sogd. 31, 7; cf. also the examples in § 1013. [Man. [t]'yw'qcyk 'childish' (?) T i D (Par 42), cf. Chr. tyw'q mync § 1103.]

1015. (b) Substantivized. Man. nwyy 'frywncyk 'tyy γwβty'h 'new blessings and praise' T ii D 207, 8 sq., 'frywncyq kwn- 'to pray' BBB = "frywn kwn- M 858, 2, but Chr. adj. 'blessed' i 34, 5 (Man. 'frywncyk frn M 600, 5, is ambiguous); nfrywncyk M 117, 3, 'curse', from nfrywn 'curse' § 1084; B. n'βcykt Pl. 'nationals, people' Vim 62, Man. n'fcyk n'fyy *'own tribe' (?) M 904 ii 7, cf. *nāfč § 1003; nwptfr'wncykt Pl. 'oubliettes', v. BBB p. 88 on 756.

1016. (c) Ethnica. S. 'rkcyk 'inhabitant of Argi' Sogd. 8, 13; 'wcwrcyk 'of Uč(-Turfan)' M I, 110, v. H., BSOS ix 568; Chr. frwmcyqt Pl. 'Byzantines' ii 1, 57, 'Byzantine' ii 4, 42.

1017. (d) This suffix can be added to -aka- stems: Man. β 'rycyk 'riding animal', B. \(\beta^r k cyk\), v. \(BBB\) p. 54 on 489, and cf. \(\beta^0 902\); pš'x'rycyk 'belonging to the after-meal', v. BBB p. 98 sq.; skycyk M 674, 23, 'skycyq M 178 ii V 32, cf. § 1216; zwrnycyk 'belonging to an epoch'. When it is added to -ākā- stems, they assume the form they have before the Plural ending (cf. § 1268, and šm'rykyn, § 1062), judging by Chr. x'nycyqty Pl. 'members of the household' i 8, 15, Man. x'nycyk M 617 i 28, x'(ny)cykt ib. 38, from x'n' 'house'; cf., however, Man. Chr. 8'tcyq Sogd. 35, 7. ST i, 'lawful'. from * $\delta \bar{a}t$ (cf. the compound Chr. $d'\underline{t}br$ 'judge', and B. $\delta't'yk$ § 994), against B. $\delta t^2 kh$.

1018. (ii) Future Participles (?) from the Present stem. $q\delta$ '... 'yoc mry'rt swmbcyq yw't 'if any pearls are to be bored' M 135 i 45 sq.; r'yycyq 'to be wept over' (?) Sogd. 39, 15; B. sy'ntcyk 'ridiculous' Intox. $S\bar{u}tra$ 10, cf. Benv., Notes ii 241; uncertain is S. $[ZY](\beta)y$ $k\delta ryh$ $\gamma w \beta w \ kwncy_r^* w$ 'sk[w]'nt T i a (6) R 6 sq. 'and they are now due to make you king'? (H.); wyncyk, § 475, may belong here.

1019. (15) -čāk, in Chr. mždwc'q 'gospel', v. § 1128a.

1020. (16) -čan. Cf. Parth. -cn, Mir. Man. iii, s.v. š'dcn. Man. p'šcn xwt'w T ii D 167 iv 5.7, p'šcn xypδ'wnd T ii T 31, 'the Reverend' (H.), from p'š 'respect'; wx'scn 'exhausted', v. BBB p. 83 on 688, possibly Parth. LW. [("zcn) 'greedy' (?), H., Tales 480 n.g.]

1021. (17) -čanak ? Man. γyšcnk 'stingy', cf. § 382 fn. 2.

1022. (18) -čāne. Adjectives.

(a) m'ny c'nyy 'belonging to, coming from, Mani' (H.) M 121 R 3; m'x c'nyy M 849, 1, from m'x 'moon, month' (H.); my\deltac'nyy 'daily' (?) T i D 51 (Par. 63); B. \delta'mc'n'k 'worldly' ST ii, cf. B. \delta'mcyk \ 1014.

1023. (b) Ethnica. KB twp'wtc'ny 'Tibetan', ctβ'r twyr'kc'ny 'from the Four-Twyry', cf. H., BSOS ix 550 sqq.; B. sryc'nch knδh 'the town of Saray (Lo-yang) 'Intox. Sūtra 29 (v. bibliography ST ii 546), Fem. of *saray-čāne; S. ywywrc'ny 'Uyghur', BBB p. 91 on a 11.

1024. (19) -čanuk. Only Man. Chr. z'rcnwq, S. z'rcn(')wk, 'merciful', cf. B. z'ry(h) 'pitiful(ly)', and z'rysy- § 550.

1025. (20) -cynyy. Only in $fr^2kcynyy$ 'in the morning' M 197 V 5, cf. B. $\beta r^2k^2y\delta$, § 1109.

1026. (21) -(a)n.

(i) From OIr. verbal nouns in -na- and -ana-, derived from the root (cf. also $-\delta n$, -stn, § 122, and the verbal nouns in -nyk § 997).

(a) Nouns of action. "ymbn 'perversion' M 814 i 8. M 664, 35; 'βj(y)nyh¹ Acc. 'increase' (H.) M 617 ii 27, B. βz²yn Vim 61, βzyn Vim 70 'offspring, Nachwuchs', from B. 'βz'y- § 187; 'nc'n 'pause, quietude', cf. 'nc'y- 'to stop'; 'nδysn 'thought, meditation', v. § 549; 'nxw'n 'breaking (a commandment)' from *ham-xwāhana-; ymbn, B. γnp'wnh (§ 113) 'effort'; frm'n 'order'; pcxwnyy Obl. 'reproach', v. BBB p. 76 on 608; prβγn 'gift', v. ib. on 621; ptškw'n 'address', cf. ptškwy- § 567; B. swδ swδn 'in great hurry' VJ 1092, cf. H., BSOS viii 585 fn. 3; xwβn- 'dream', v. § 312.

1027. (b) Adjective. yxwyn, cf. BBB p. 105 on f 80, B. yyw'y'n P 2, 301 (yxwayan), 'separated, dissected'.

1028. (c) Nouns of place (cf. Bailey, BSOS vi 593). w'crn 'bāzār', v. § 399; pršprn 'ground, floor' M 178 i R 25, from *pršpr- 'to tread'.

10261 [v. Addenda.]

1029. (d) Noun of instrument (cf. Bailey, loc. cit.). $\beta w \delta \beta rn$ 'scent-holder' Sogd. 52, 9, cf. Av. $zao\theta r\bar{o}.barana$.

1030. (e) Nouns of object. B. prštrn 'carpet' VJ 847. 1128. 1367, cf. prštrt-, Past stem, 'to spread', ib. 847; $n\gamma w\delta n$ 'dress' from \sqrt{gud} , cf. BBB p. 76 on 616.

1031. (ii) Adjectives or adverbs from nouns. "ykwn 'eternally',
v. § 423; possibly B. y'twknyh (yātukanya, if n is correct) 'sorcery'
P 3, 24, abstract from *yātukana- 'magic'; 'yjn 'worthy', v. § 155.
(iii) Unexplained is the suffix in npyyšn 'grandson', v. § 943.
1032. (22) -ān.

(i) With Present stems.

(a) Nouns of action, from $-\tilde{a}ni$ (?), cf. § 997 fn. on *wyn'n in S. wyn'ncy(k). $\gamma w'n$ 'sin', from γw - 'to lack'; jw'n 'life', from jw- 'to live'; *krnw'n 'skill' in B. krnw'nc- 'skilful' (v. § 1003), from krnu-, v. BBB p. 70 top, cf. S. krnw'k (δ)stw 'skilful hand' T ii D 93 d V 3; B. $\delta m'r'n$ 'thinking effort (?)' T iii (Sth.) 8^1 ; cf. also B. $pr\beta r'nh$ 'chariot' VJ 132.

1033. (b) Present Participles. B. $\gamma n'\beta'nt\ \beta ntk'm$ 'they will be lamenting' VJ 1412, from $\gamma n'\beta$. VJ 358. 1111. 1120; B. r'y'n 'weeping' VJ 49°. 62°. 790 (Fem.), Intensive (H.) $r'yr'y'n\ VJ$ 399, Pl. $r'y'nt\ (rty\ ZKh\ r'y'nt\ zyw'rt'nt$ 'crying they turned back') VJ 386; Man. $wy\delta rf\delta'n$ *'blazing' (H.) M 715 c 3, cf. § 439; cf. also $\beta r'n$ § 1133. [v. Addenda.]

1034. (ii) Adverbs and adjectives. B. "m(') $r\delta$ 'n adv. 'together', v. ST ii p. 574^a , cf. B. "m' $r\delta t$ adj. Pl., P 3, 106, from * $h\bar{a}m$ - $ar\theta a$ -, cf. Pahl. hamahl (H.); B. rnk'(')n 'coloured' SCE 142. 173; -zng'n '-fold', in B. znkznk'n 'of all sorts' ST ii, Chr. γrf znq'nt Pl. 'manyfold' B 49, 7 &c., v. §§ 164. 1327 sq.

1035. (iii) Substantive. B. pwny'nh VJ 413. 1378, pwrny'nh Tiii S 313, 17, 'piousness, holiness', with suffix -ya Man. pwrny'nyy' M 134 i V 2, p](wr)ny'ny' M 143, 18, B. pwny'nyh, idem, cf. Skt. punya (v. § 363), and its opposite 'kt'ny § 1038.

1036. (23) -'ny.

(i) Adverbs, from -āniyā (?).

(a) From the Past stem. B. pcyšťny 'kneeling' Dhy 181, v. BBB p. 105 bottom, Benv., Notes iii 203; B. npsťny 'lying' SCE 141.

1037. (b) Otherwise. B. ryth 'nkm'ny 'ouvertement, en face' Dhy

1032¹ Inserted between lines, apparently as a gloss: L'
i m'r'n L' ptptyn'w'k 'no thinking effort, no isolation'.

1034¹ c'wn wyspn'cw "m'rôt mrtym'k prir 'better than all men together'.
1034² Abandoning the derivation proposed BSOS ix 825 fn. 1.

189 sq., S. 'nkm'ny T M 389 c R 5 (without ryt), Chr. ryt 'ngm'ny' 'παρρησία' i 74, 2, v. Benv., loc. cit.

1038. (ii) Substantive. Man. 'kt'nyy, Chr. qt'ny i 60, 6. 81, 14 (-ānī), B. 'krt'ny VJ 330. SCE 228, 'krt'nyh VJ 41°. 335. 367, 'sin', from krta- with an obscure suffix, cf. its opposite B. pwny'nh § 1035.

1039. (iii) Present Participle, from *-ānaka-. B. βrwz 'n'k 'flying' SCE 304.

1040. (iv) Adjectives from nouns designating persons, from

*-ānaka-, Fem. -'nc (cf. § 1271), v. also §§ 1043 sqq.

- (a) bwf'ny frnyy 'Buddha-rank' (cf. H., Sogd. 62, Bailey, Zor. Probl. 54 sq.) M 129 V 12 sq., B. pwt'ny Sogd. 64, 13. ST ii, pwt'n'k SCE 75. Vim 105; Chr. cxwd'ny 'w'zyt' 'crowds of Jews' i 45, 19, Man. $cxw[\delta']nc \delta yyn$ 'the Jewish religion' (H.) M 904 i 11, from Chr. cxwd ST i; cyn'ncknbyy Obl. 'the Chinese town (Turfan)' M 1, 55, cf. Schaeder, Iranica, 46, Minorsky, Hudūd, 94. 271, from cyn 'Chinaman' (H.) Anc. Lett. ii 17, Pl. Obl. cynty ib. iii 20. 35; B. δrywšk'n'k 'nt'c 'crowd of disciples' Vim 71 sq.; S. mwy'nch δynh 'the Magian religion' JRAS, 1944, 138, 28, from *mwy- 'a Magian', cf. NPers. muyāne, Horn, loc. cit. 177; B. n'βc'n'y 'local, national' from *nāfč, v. § 1003 fn. 1; Man. nywšk'ny, v. § 1643, from niyōšāk 'auditor'; S. pr'mn'nch 'Brahmanic' JRAS, 1944, 138, 22; B. pwrsnk'n'k SCE 156, pwrsnk'n'y ib. 160. 185, adj. from pwrsnk 'community of monks'; B. sywdy'n'k np'yk 'Sogdian literature' Intox. Sūtra 37, from *suyõiya- 'a Sogdian', cf. swyõyk § 977; S. trs'k'ny ST i 87, 24, trs'k'n'k T M 389 a R 3, from trs'k 'a Christian', § 990.
- 1041. (b) Corresponding to a substantive in -e from -aka-: mrtxm'nyh kršn 'human shape' BBB b 39 sq., from mrtxmyy 'man', cf. mrtxmync § 1054, v. also § 1044.
- (v) -'ny in S. 'yšc'ny 'worthy', § 155, is merely the spelling with 'of the suffix -ane from -anaka-, v. § 1052.

1042. (24) -nyk(w), v. § 997.

(25) -ānīk. Only in Man. $\beta \gamma' nyk \ M \ 135 \ ii \ 32. \ M \ 121$, 6, Chr. $b\gamma' nyq \ i \ 33$, 11. 83, 5, B. $\beta \gamma' n'yk \ VJ \ 15$, $\beta \gamma' n'yk'$ ib. 92, 'divine', from $\beta \gamma$, cf. Parth. bg' nyg and ymg' nyg, v. H., BSOS viii 588 fn. 3.

1043. (26) -ānč.

(i) This ending, by origin the Feminine of -ānaka-, § 1040, is used for nouns indicating female persons, regardless of whether or not such a noun has a Masculine or an adjective in -āne beside itself.

(a) $-\bar{a}n\check{c}$ is added to the stem of the Masculine. B. $\beta\gamma npt^{n}ch$

'sorceress' SCE 250. 252, Masc. βγηρτω SCE 255. Anc. Lett. i 10, v. H., BSOS viii 583, cf. ηγωδ'qρτ'ης, below; δηη'βτ'ης 'electa', Man. Lett. i 18. 30, Pl. δηη'βτ'δτ § 260, Masc. δηη'βτ 'electus'; S. ηγωδ'κ'ης 'auditrix' T ii D 93 m R 6, Pl. Man. ηγωδ'[]k[']δτην § 260, Masc. ηγωδ'κ, adj. ηγωδκ'ηγ § 1040; ηγωδ'qρτ'ης 'chief auditrix' M 1, 127, °ρτ'ης ib. 140, Masc. ηςωδκρτ ib. 76. 112, cf. B. βγηρτης habove; B. ρτ'ηη'ης 'βπλημαπί' VJ 1242. 1243, also adj., v. § 1040, Masc. B. ρτ'ηπ; B. δηη'ης 'nch 'nun' SCE 180. VJ 120, cf. Mongolian δίπηαπτσα, F. W. K. Müller, Uigurica, i 47, Masc. B. δηη- (light stem) 'śramana'; S. z'k'ηch, Obl. z'k'ης'y 'girl' or 'princess' (H.), T M 389 a passim, Man. z['k]'ης Man. Lett. i 26, Masc. Pl. B. z'kt 'children', § 399.

1044. (b) The -(a)ka- suffix of the Masculine does not appear before -'nc, cf. § 1041. B. wp'sy ZY wp's'nch ST ii 8, 6, 'wp's'k ZY 'wp's'nch DN 4, 'upāsakas and upāsikās', cf. Mongolian ubasantsa, Müller, loc. cit.; 'sp'skr'nc 'girl-servant' Man. Lett. i 30. 31, from a hypothetical 'kryy; 'S. zwyš'nch 'discipula' BBB p. 101 on e 22, Masc. žuyšk-, adj. B. δrywšk'n'k § 1040.

1045. (c) Directly from *nōš is formed S. nwš'nch N. pr. 'the ambrosial one' Sogd. 7, 17, cf. nwšynyy § 1053, and B. nwš'ykh § 994.

1046. (d) pn^nc 'co-wife' from Av. $hapa\theta n(\bar{\imath})$ -+-'nc, v. Sogd. 17 sq., perhaps under the influence of $(\beta \gamma n$ -, $n\gamma w \check{s}' q$ -)- pt^nc , § 1043.

1047. (ii) -'nc is also added to names of places, to form both Feminine adjectives qualifying $kan\theta$ 'town' and personal names. No corresponding Masculine forms in $-\bar{a}ne$ are attested. Cf. Khotanese $-\bar{a}na$, $-\bar{a}nya$, with names of places, Bailey, $BSOS \times 923$.

(a) Adjectives. B. 'wy γwmt'ncw knδyh 'in the town of Khumdān (Hsi-an-fu)' P 2, 1233, haplology of *γwmt'n'ncw, cf. Gauthiot, JA, 1911, part ii, p. 657, Schaeder, Iranica 45 sq., Henning, Trans. Glasgow Or. Soc. viii 25 fn. 9; Kabūδanjkaθ, v. Schaeder, loc. cit.; Gurgānj (scil. kanθ), v. Schaeder, loc. cit.; Man. prw'nc (scil. kanθ) 'Aqsu' M 1, 77, cf. Minorsky, Ḥudūd, 482, H., BSOS ix 567 sq.

1048. (b) Female persons. q'š'nc 'kachgarienne' M 1, 146, Masc. S. k'š'k 'kachgarien' Sogd. 8, 10, from Kāš, v. H., BSOS ix 567.

(iii) As a Feminine ending, -'nc also occurs in the name of the 6th month, perhaps also in those of the 7th and 8th months, v. § 1275.

1044¹ Actually 'man-servant' is 'sp'syh, § 965. 1044² H. now suggests that zwys'nch is a scribal error for zwym'nch 'hard-hearted', v. JRAS, 1944, 141 fn. 7. 1049-50. (27) -yān, from -ya- $+\bar{a}na$ -.

(i) Adjectives from nouns.

Myhry'nd Pl. 'Mihr's followers', v. H., ZDMG 90, 17 fn. 1; mzny'n δyw M 140 V 10 sq., cf. MPers. mzn, Av. māzainya-, 'monster, giant', v. H., Kaw. 54; B. 'sp'δy'nt, Pl., 'soldiers' P 2, 194, from sp'δ 'army'. [Possibly mdy''n Sogd. 39, 32. 36.]

1051. (ii) Adverbs. H. compares Pahl. m'tyd'n 'chiefly '(cf. JRAS, 1942, 241), standing for mātiyān, from *māt 'capital'.

(a) B. ryzy'n 'at will' VJ 1440, from rēž 'will'.

- (b) B. γrmy 'n (also Man., T ii D 66, I, 22. out of context) 'by way of punishment' VJ 424. 947; °wn- 'to punish' P 2, 804, °'krtwô'r-Trans. Pret. VJ 568. 627. 678. 732. 18°; °'krt- 'to be punished' VJ 502. 62d (γrmy 'ny). 942 sq.; \sqrt{gram} , cf. also Chr. γrm 'wy, 1 and v. BBB p. 78 on 644. [However, the Chinese equivalent of γrmy 'n wn- in P 2, 804, has been rendered by Demiéville as 'to abandon', v. TSP p. 186.]
- (c) Adjectivized. Chr. r'zy'nt w'xšt 'mysterious words' B 49, 16 sq., from r'z ST ii, 'secret'.

1052. (28) -(y)nyy (-ěne, -(o)ne).¹ Derives adjectives from nouns, chiefly from such as indicate substances (from *-ainaka-, cf. NPers. -īne, Horn, loc. cit. 181). In other adjectives the suffix may sometimes go back to *-(a)naka-, -inaka-, hence the spelling -nyy, which is sporadically also found with adjectives of substance, either as an analogical extension, or as a graphic shortening, cf. § 80. The Feminine, which ends in -ync (cf. § 1271), has sometimes been substantivized, v. § 1005. The material is here arranged acc. to the spelling. On the spelling -'ny v. § 1041v.

1053. (i) -ynyy.

(a) Added to the stem of the substantive. Man. "pky(nyy) possibly 'crystal' or 'of crystal' T ii D 79 d 3, from *āpaka-, cf. Oss. avgā, Bailey, Zor. Probl. 130, B. "pkynch 'crystal', cf. § 1005; B. 'stkyn'y 'of bone' SCE 169, from 'stk-, cf. § 981; δ'rwkync Fem. 'consisting of plants', v. BBB p. 57 on 498; B. γwδ'ynch Fem. 'consisting of faeces' P 2, 962, cf. Av. gūθa- (H.); mrcyny, Fem. mrcync, 'deadly', from mrc; S. nm'δk'ynch Fem. 'salty', from nm'δkh, v. H., Additions to Sogd. 7, 20; nwšynyy 'sweet' M 178 i V 20, from *nōš, cf. NPers. nōšīn, v. S. nwš'nch § 1045; Chr. rtnync

1051¹ dbzy qy zprt wnty tmp'r pr yrm'wy dstw 'hunger, which purifies the body with chastising hand (lit. with the hand of punishment)' (?) B 49, 28. 1052¹ On the Present Participle ending -(y)nyy v. §§ 889 sqq.

Fem. 'jewel-' ii 5, 27, Man. wysprtnynyt Pl. 'covered with all jewels', B. ' βt ' rtnyn'kw VJ 862, ' βt rtn'ynch Fem., ib. 18°. 345. &c., 'having seven jewels', from rtn- \S 518; B. snk'yn'k 'of stone' SCE 237, from sng, cf. Man. sngcyk \S 1014; Man. syngtync Fem., T i (Par. 9), from B. $synkt(\S kr \S'k)$ SCE 321, 'jujube', cf. Pers. sinjid (H.); $y \S ynyy$ 'shaped' from $y \S$ - 'shape' BBB; B. zyrnyn'k(w), 'yn'y, Fem. 'ynch, 'golden', from zyrn.

1054. (b) The corresponding substantive is an *-aka- stem. B. 'sprymyn'k' of flower': B. 'sprym'k' flower', v. BBB p. 72 on 573; mrtxmync 8'm Fem. 'human creatures' M 140 V 2, cf. mrtxm'nyh § 1041: mrtxmyy; n'ktynyy 'of silver': Chr. n'qty i 45, 12. 49, 1, B. n'krt'kw VJ 46. 12°, 'silver'.

1055. (c) The substantive has -yk. Man. 'spnyn(y) T ii D 163 a 8, B. 'spn'yn'y SCE 205, 'spn'ynch Fem. SCE 181, 'of iron', Chr. spnync 'iron' ii 5, 13 (v. § 1005): Chr. sfnyq, v. § 977. 1056. (ii) -nyy.

(a) Added to the stem of the noun. Chr. 'rsqny 'Zηλωτήs' i 33, 18, from Man. 'rsk § 164; S. c'cn'y 'inhabitant of Čāč' Sogd. 8, 6; Man. kyrmnyy 'worm-eaten' Sogdica, p. 34 on 24, from kyrm- (light stem); rymnyy 'impure' from rym; wyjtrγnyy M 116 V 5, from Man. wyjtrγ T i (Par. 10), 1 meaning unknown. Cf. also B. kysn'k 'jungle', v. Sogd. 29 fn. 1, lit. 'consisting of bushes'?

1057. (b) The substantive is an *-aka- stem. Man. y'tny 'made of flesh' BBB b 78 (end of line), from Man. Chr. y'ty, B. y't(')k (v. BBB p. 57 bottom), but cf. B. y't yw'r'k 'meat-eater' SCE 297; cf. B. y't'kmync § 1103.

1058. (iii) -ynyy or -nyy. 'bjyr'ync Fem. 'of diamond' M 178 i R 25, B. βz'yryn'y DN 20, 'yn'k ib. 49 sq. Dhy 325: Man. βj[yr]nyh (H.) T ii D 66 c 11, B. βz'yrn'k Dhy 326, 'n'y ST ii 545 fn. 8, from Skt. vajra; j'rynyh 'poisonous' M 840 c i 6: j'rnyy BBB, from j'r; B. rwδynch Fem., SCE 229: Man. rwδnyt Pl., BSOS viii 584, 'of copper', from Chr. rwd ii 5, 12, B. rwδ SCE 238; w'tynyy 'of wind' M 549 i 23, 'pneumatic' Kaw. K 14, cf. BBB p. 81 bottom: w'tnyy tmb'r T i D 51.

1059. (29) -nāk. Adjectives. Cf. Horn, op. cit. 183 sq. xwycn'k 'ill' Man. Lett. i 25 = xw'cn'k M 760, 17, from xwyc 'pain', cf. BBB p. 83 on 699 = xw'c M 502 p 5. T i D a (Par. 31); Man. 'ndwxcn'k, Chr. 'ntwxcn'q i 72, 4 'sorrowful', from 'ndwxc § 1004.

1060. (30) -kyn. Adjectives.

(a) B. βyšykyn 'therapeutic', v. § 949; B. γ'mkyn 'rich' Intox.1056¹ [v. Addenda.]

Sūtra 9. Frg ii 9, Man. γ'mq[yn T ii D 139 i 14;¹ Chr. γmpnqyn 'troublesome' B 49, 5, v. BBB p. 105 on f 79; Chr. γnqyn, B. γnkyn 'brave', from Man. B. γn- 'power, skill', cf. ST ii s.v., Benv., Notes i 31; Chr. ny'zqyn 'poor, destitute' i 75, 14, B. ny'(')zkyn VJ 49. SCE passim, from Man. ny'z 'need' T ii B V 4. M 280 R 7; B. pδ'yskyn 'apparent' Dhy 215, cf. § 549, but the meaning of B. pδ'yškyn (from a verbal noun belonging to the Pres. stem) SCE 500, pδ'štkyn (from the Past Part.) ib. 502, is 'sua sponte'; B. r'βkyn 'ill' SCE 425, Man. n' jwq [r'f]qyn 'ty xw'cn[']q 'unwell, sick, and ill' T ii D 79 b 1 sq., from Man. r'f 'disease' passim, cf. B. r'βk'w § 1078 | wrnkyynd Pl. 'faithful, believing' BBB f 81, from wrn-'faith'; Man. z'wrk'yn 'strong' T ii D 207, 5, Chr. z'wrqyn i 32, 15, B. 'kyn SCE 17, Elative B. z'wrkynst § 1311, from z'wr. [v. Add.] 1061. (b) From *-aka- stems. Chr. nm'nyqyn 'penitent', but Man. nm'nkyn, from nm'nyy, B. nm'n'k, cf. BBB p. 92 on b 25.

1062. (c) From *-ākā- stems. Man. šm'rykyn 'thoughtful', from šm'r', cf. x'nycyk § 1017, but also šm'r'k(yn) (H.) T ii D 66 b 32.

1063-4. (31) -k'n (-(a)kān) and -k'ny (§ 1065), denote what has reference to a person or entity. Cf. Bailey, BSOS vii 74 sq. Man. ptrk'n, Chr. ptrq'n, 'inheritance, what has reference to the father'; Chr. qysrq'n 'denarius, what refers to Caesar' i 36, 4; Man. nm'ck'n 'homage, what has reference to reverence' Kaw. V 14, nm[']cq'n M 133, 44, S. nm'ck'n T ii D 77 (A I) 10, Chr. nm'cq'n ii 6, 17 (v. H., BSOS x 102 fn. 4).

1065. (32) -q'ny (cf. § 1063). šmnwq'ny, Fem. šmnkw'nc, § 423, 'devilish', from šmnw; Chr. rmq'ny 'ἐθνικός' i 83, 10.

1066. (33) -(')nd. Chr. cšnt, B. cš'nt, 'drink', cf. § 993; B. z'n'nt 'attentive, aware of', v. § 550; Chr. xw'rnt, S. γw'r'nt, adj. 'righthand', cf. Khot. hvarandaa-, Ormuri xwarince, v. § 222; on B. 'γwš'nt 'happy', and on *tāwand 'powerful', v. § 969; old Participle ending in B. twnt 'violent', v. BBB p. 78 on 636, from *tuwant-, v. Horn, Np. Et. 89.1

1067. (34) -yynd or -yyn. Man. 'tyyh ii βγρέγη p'šyynd w'stynd 'they appointed two angels as watchers' M 178 ii V 30 sq. If p'šyynd is Plural, the Singular may be either p'šyynd or p'šyyn.

1060¹ Chr. γmy ii 3, 14, cannot belong to γ'mkyn as suggested by Lentz. Acc. to H. the Syriac word translated by it could perhaps be restored as mūm[āyā 'scelestus'; this would also fit B. γmy Intox. Sūtra 10.

1066¹ Chr. mwrf zwnf ii 4, 45, is probably to be read ozwnfy; is the lines 1.
3. 36, S. mwrf zw nty T M 389 a R 28, Man. mwrf jw ndy M 140 passim.
Cf. H., Sogd. pp. 42. 53.

1068. (35) -ande.

(i) Verbal adjectives, originally Present Participles in -ant-+-aka-. Man. Br'zndtyy T ii D 207, 27, Br'zntyy T i D (Par. 41), 'shining, glowing', cf. B. βr^{ν} 'z-Dhy 212; B. $\beta w \delta^{\nu} n t k$ 'scented' VJ11, Fem. Man. $\beta w \delta^{\nu} n d c$ M 178 i R 16, B. βwδ'ntch VJ 91. 1435, Pl. Man. βwδ'ndyt T ii D 139 i 13, cf. βwδ 'scent'; B. βy'yš'ntk 'boiling' SCE 236, 'βy'š'ntcy Fem. Obl., ib. 235 (scribal error for ' βy 'yš-?), from Av. $ya\bar{e}\dot{s}$ -+abi-, cf. Yaghn. ēš- (Klimchitsky, Zap., 1937, 22); B. cš'ntk' thirsty' Dhy 105, cf. § 277, and, analogical to it, Chr. 'wšnty i 24, 6. 27, 8. 17, Pl. S. wš'nt'yt T i a i 8, 'hungry', cf. § 210; Chr. ywnty 'necessary' i 38, 5, from yw-; Man. jwndty 'living' Sogd. 39, 27, jwndyy M 134 i V 4, S. 'zw'nty T ii T 13, Pl. S. zw'ntyt ST i 87, 21, cf. also mwrt'jw'ndy § 1066 fn., from jw-; B. k'm'nty 'wishing' DN 75; B. m'n'ntk 'similar, resembling' SCE 12. Dhy 37; B. m'r'nt'yt Pl. 'complaining, lamenting' or sim., VJ 191; Man. myn'ndyy 'staying, remaining', v. BBB p. 129; B. n'z'ntk 'turning round', from Man. n'j-, v. BBB p. 94 on b 60, cf. n'šnyh § 266; Man. t'wndyy 'powerful' § 969, cf. Man. B. t'w M 135 ii 12. ST ii 7, 15. Frg iii 27; Man. wyšndyy 'joyful' M 178 i V 29, &c., Pl. wyšndyt T iii 282, 13, B. 'ywš'ntk (not to be confused with Man. 'xwšndyy, cf. § 416) P 2, 75, from wyš- 'to rejoice' § 1212, cf. B. 'ywš'nt, § 1066; Man. wyn'ndyy T ii D 62, 21, B. wyn'nty SCE 550. 560, wym'ntk P 2, 840, 'visible, actual, present (opposite B. $\gamma rt'k$ 'past'), real, direct', from wyn- 'to see'; [z]n'ndyh . . . wm'tnd 'had brought forth' M 110 i V 6.

(ii) On 'yjndyy 'worthy' v. § 290.

1069. (36) -t, Elative suffix, v. § 1309.

(37) -t(') from $-t\bar{a}$. Originally abstract suffix, used as a Plural ending (cf. §§ 1184. 1217), v. Tedesco, ZII iv 151.

1070. (38) -ty'. From the preceding+suffix -y' (§ 1111). Abstracts. Man. (')βj'xwty' 'misery, suffering', v. § 391; qršn'wty' 'beauty' from kršn'w 'beautiful' (§ 1076); Man. ptš'δty' 'joy', v. × ptž' 'y § 269; B. šyrγwzty' Intox. Sūtra 38, šyrγwztyh Sogd. 61, 27 (v. Additions), 'friendship', cf. šyrγwzy (from *-aka-) § 57, and B. šyrγwz'yt § 1073; Man. wtyy' M 178 i V 21, wty' M 617 ii 30, B. wtyh SCE 396 'trouble, difficulties', from *watt- from *watatā- (H.).2

1071. (39) -tyy from -ata- (cf. Av. yazata-)+-ka-. Man. 'spstyy 'zealous', abstract 'spstky' § 338, from ham-spasa-.

1072. (40) -āt (uncertain), seems to form abstracts. B. šyrsytwh × wyliterit.

1070¹ Here, however, the t may belong to a stem in -āwat-, cf. § 1079. 1070² p8mty kty Sogd. 21, 22, is surprising, also, because, as far as I can see, kt. is not attested in Man. Perhaps scribal error for p8mty 'kty?

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'happiness', v. § 550. Not clear is B. γwp 't 'kind' (?) VJ 884 (v. § 1551), from xwp 'good, nice, skilful'?

1073. (41) -yt. Abstracts. S. $sr\delta m'nyt(w)$ 'happiness' Anc. Lett., from B. $sr\delta m'n$ 'happy' VJ 113. 1044; B. $\delta yr\gamma wz'yt$ 'friendship' [sic] P 2, 74, cf. B. $\delta yr\gamma wzty'$ § 1070.

1074. (42) -tāt. Abstracts. S. δrwt'twh 'health' Anc. Lett.; Man. Chr. fryt't, B. pryt'tt SCE 306, 'love'; B. nmt'(')t 'abuse', cf. ST ii s.v. nmy'q.

1074 a. (42 a) B. -t'ny(h). Abstracts. Recognized by H. 'sp'ryt'ny 'cleverness' (H.) P 2, 1099; $\gamma r\beta'kt'nyh$ 'wisdom' P 2, 690; $\gamma wr't'nyh$ 'haughtiness' SCE 72, from a light stem * γwr -, cf. Chr. $\gamma wry'q$ (v. BBB p. 63 on 521). [< garu-, cf. Pš γara EVP 27.]

1075. (43) -āu. (Cf. HHV p. 230 n. 8)

(a) Verbal abstracts. *wēnāu 'vision', attested through wyn'wcyk § 1014, B. wyn'wcy § 1006, cf. Pahl. vēnāβ, Bailey, BSOS vii 82.

1076. (b) Adjectives (-āu). From the Nom. Sg. Masc. of -āwanstems, cf. Bailey, loc. cit. 76. Cf. Oss. -au, Hübschmann, ZDMG 41, 325 sq., Miller, Gdr. Ir. Phil. i, Anh. 92 sq. H. compares Khwār. -āw- in turkāwīk 'Turkish (language)'.¹ Cf. also, with further enlargements, -āuč (§ 1080), -āwe (§§ 1081 sqq.), -āuk (§ 1077). 'rt'w 'electus', from Av. ašavan-; Man. B. kršn'w 'beautiful' from k(r)šn 'beauty', kršnw M 760, 7 (end of line); S. sywδy'w zβ'k 'the Sogdian language' Sogd. 61, 25, adverbial Man. s]wyδy'w M 169 V hl., swy]δδy'w (H.) M 107 i 37, S. s(wyδy)w Kaw. H 11, swyδ'yw ib. 14, 'no-corquūcku, Sogdice', cf. S. swyδyk § 977, sywδy'n'k § 1040. 1077. (44) -āuk. Chr. cn'wq 'thirsty', v. § 386.

1077. (44) -auk. Chr. cn'wq 'thirsty', v. § 386.

1078. (45) -kāu. B. $r'\beta k'w$ 'patient, ill' SCE. P 2, 32, Man. r'fk'[w] M 502 o 6, from r'f 'disease', cf. B. $r'\beta kyn$ § 1060. [v. Add.]

1079. (46) -āut from -āwat-. B. cyn'vt VJ 686, cyn'wty ib. 740, 'plein d'attente', cf. cyn'kh 'attente' ib. 31°. 14°. 511. 579. Ambiguous is S. 'pzn'wtyh 'acquaintance' T M 389 a V 3, abstract of *'pzn'wt or *'pzn'w. Cf. also qršn'wty' § 1070 fn. 1.

1080. (47) -ăuč, cf. § 131. From -āutya- (cf. §§ 1070. 1075. 1079)? Abstracts. H. compares Khwār. xw'h'wc 'permission' from xwāh- 'to wish'. δšt'wc, δyštwc 'poverty', from *duštawāuč (H.); jyšt'wc and jyštwc 'hatred', cf. BBB p. 77 on 633, and above, § 451; B. ptpt'yn'cwy Obl. 'refractoriness' or 'isolation', v. § 420, cf. B. ptptyn'w'k § 1082.

10761 [v. Addenda.]

10791 [Cf. Av. uštāno.činahyā-].

1081. (48) -āwe, from -āw-+-aka. H. compares Khwār. musur-mānāwak 'Islam', juftāwak 'married state', cf. Pers. juft 'pair', also 'z'dk'wy 'state of being a child', δyn'wy δ'm'wy 'religious and worldly affairs'.¹ In Sogdian this suffix derives abstracts from adjectives.

1082. (a) B. 'ny'z'nk'w'k 'difference' from Chr. ny'zng, § 85 fn.; Man. 'xšng'wyh 'splendour, magnificence' Sogd. 17, 23, from (')xšnk- 'magnificent', v. § 511; Man. 'yjn'wyy 'worthiness' from 'yjn, v. § 290; fry'wyyh 'love' JRAS, 1944, 140, fn. 2, B. pry'w'k, from fry-; Chr. rm'wy 'punishment', v. § 1051 fn.; Man. j'm'wyy 'refinement' from j'm, § 285; B. kwzp'w'y 'zeal, energy', from Man. kwjp-'zealous', v. BBB p. 86 on 727; Chr. n'mr'wy 'humility' B 49, 19, from Man. nmr- (§ 512); B. $n\gamma w\beta'w'k$ 'excellence' from $n_{\gamma}w\beta$ -, § 445; B. ptptyn'w'k 'isolation' T iii 8, pw^{o} 'without exception, completely ib. 20, ptpt'yn'w''k SCE 277, Chin. 'violence', from B. ptpt'yn, v. § 1140, cf. B. ptpt'yn'cwy § 1080; Man. sk'wyh 'top, height' M 178 i R 20, from 'sk- 'high'; *spyn'wyy 'sin', in the Abl. spyn'w' BBB f 8, cf. § 1255; B. sym'w'k 'terror', from B. symh, v. ST ii s.v., from Av. sima-; B. wrcy'w'k 'appeasement' ST~ii~9, 5, from wrcy' 'appeased', v. BBB~p.~67~top; S.~yyrt'w'k'extension, breadth' T M 389 a V 12, from yyrt-, v. § 518.

On $\delta \beta$ 'nzq'wyy ∇ . § 999.

1083. (b) The corresponding adjective is an -aka- stem. Man. $wy(r)m(n)^*w(y)$ 'tranquillity' Sogd. 50, 5, B. wyrmn'(')w'k, from wyrmny 'quiet', v. § 893; B. $y'\gamma'w'k$ 'bravery' Vim 97, from Man. y'xyy 'brave', v. § 396.

1084. (49) -wn. Cf. also § 1088.

(i) '-wan. Verbal abstracts. Man. "frywn, Man. Chr. 'frywn (cf. § 5 fn.), B. "prywn VJ 1198, 'prayer, blessing', from Av. āfrivana-, Man. nfrywn 'curse' M 118 ii V 12 (v. § 676), Man. sfrywn 'creation', Chr. sfrywnt ii 3, 13, S. sβryw'nty ST i 86, 4, Pl. 'creatures', cf. '(')fryn- 'to bless', sfryn- 'to create', § 579; S. 'pšt'w'nh T M 389 a V 40, Man. 'pšp'w(n)[M 410, 43 'order', from √stā(H.); Man. 'xš'wn 'ruling power, realm', from OIr. χšā(y)-, cf. BBB p. 95 sq.; Chr. xšywn ii 3, 52 'lament' (H.), B. 'γš'ywn VJ 184. 276. &c., S. 'γšy'wn T ii T 9, cf. Yidgha xšī- 'to weep', v. Morgenstierne, IIFL ii 269, NPers. šēvan, v. also Chr. prxšy'qc § 1002.

1085. (ii) -on. "jwn (1) 'existence, life, birth', (2) 'son', from "jy'to be born'. Origin of the suffix not clear. Cf. § 66.

1081 [Cf. also Orm. xwāżāwī 'sweetness'.]

10821 j'm'wyy 'ty pcm'k T i a (Par. 53).

1082² [Cf. Benv., TSP p. 180.]

10841 [v. BSOAS xi 725.]

1086. (50) -wnyy.

- (i) -wane, from -wana- (§ 1084)+-ka-. Nomen agentis. xšywnyy 'king', from 'xšy- 'to rule' Man. Lett. ii 16, B. 'γš'y- VJ 1094. On Chr. xšwny v. § 132.
- 1087. (ii) -une. Abstracts from nouns and adjectives. Konow, Saka Studies, 62, compares Khot. -auña. [cf. Bailey, Trans. Phil. Soc. 1945, 29 sq.]
 - (a) In BBB p. 68 on 546, Chr. b'wwny 'perfection', Man. βxtwnyy 'schism', B. γδ'wny 'theft', and Man. qmbwnyh¹ 'ελάττωσιs', are mentioned. Cf. also Man. ftrwnyy, abstract of frtr 'more', v. § 473; B. mst'wny 'drunkenness', v. BBB p. 74 on 591; Man. t'ywnyy 'theft', BBB p. 100 on e 6; S. wrcy'wn'k 'security' KB 21, 4, from wrcy', cf. § 1082 on B. wrcy'w'k.
 - 1088. (b) With B. wrc'wny Acc. 'magic' Dhy 310, from Av. varəčah-, one cannot be sure whether the Nom. was not *wrc'wn, in view of Man. wrcwnkrc Fem. 'miraculous' M 178 ii R 13, and Chr. wrc wny' 'miracle' i 21, 18 (-ya abstract of *wrcwn).
 - 1089. (c) Corresponding to an *-aka- adjective. ckštwnyy 'ugliness' M 600, 16, from B. ckšt'k SCE 69, ck'št'y ib. 10, Pl. ckštyt (H.) Man. Lett. ii 7. 8, -ya abstract ck'(š)t(k)[y' (H.) M 900, 7, cf. § 286; v. also qmbwnyh § 1087 fn.
- 1090. (iii) Not clear is the suffix of S. $\beta rp \check{s}wny$ 'womb' ST i 86, 13, cf. BBB p. 73.
- 1091. (51) -āwand. Denominative adjectives and substantives. Chr. pwrc'wnt Pl. 'debtors' i 42, 6, from pwrc, § 487; B. zrm'w'nt Pl. 'distressed' VJ 213, from zrm, § 1093; xypδ'wnd 'owner, lord, master, mister', from xypδ 'own', cf. § 231.
- 1092. (52) -wande or -unde (§ 222), from -wantaka-. frnxwndyy 'lucky' from Av. x^v arənahvant-, wrcxwndqy' 'miraculosity' from Av. varəčahvant-, cf. § 939; B. nw' 100 β s' $n\gamma$ wnch z'yh 'a country 900 parasangs away' VJ 717, Fem. of *fsā $n\chi$ unde < *frasā $n\chi$ awantaka-(cf. § 435).

1093. (53) -m.

- (i) Primary suffix, from -ma- or -man-. sn'm 'bath', Chr. 'baptism', from sn'y- 'to wash', cf. BBB p. 61 on 515; zrm 'distress' M 617 ii 30, B. zrmh VJ 399, Man. "zrm 'harm', v. BBB p. 53 on 483, cf. B. 'pw "zr 'harmless' P 2, 29.
- 1094. (ii) Of unclear origin are βnd'm 'punishment', BBB p. 79 top, cf. Kharosthi avimdhama, Bailey, BSOS ix 230, Chr. xwysm, xo87¹ Derived from kmbyy 'less, short of' (§ 1302), as if this were an *-akastem, cf. §§ 493 fn. 1089.

'care, solicitude', v. § 234, B. $sry\beta tm \ VJ \ 1493$, $sry\beta t^*m \ Dhu \ 272$. P 3, 118, $sr^*y\beta t^*m \ Vim \ 20$, 'pain, suffering'.

1095. (iii) Ordinals, from -ma-. B. only, cf. -myk § 1104.

- (a) Heavy: ctβ'rm 'fourth' ST ii 10, 9.50; pncm 'fifth' P 2, 1094.
 1120.
- 1096. (b) Light: wyšmy '6th' T M 422, 4, wywšwmy P 2, 1094; 'βtmy '7th' P 2, 330; 'štmy '8th' VJ 885. Dhu 231. 254. 264. P 2, 331; nwm'y '9th' P 2, 332; δsmy '10th' Dhu 231. 264. 269.
- 1097. (54) -me, from -maka-. B. δrzm'k SCE, δrzm'y VJ 233. Vim 13, 'anger',¹ cf. B. δrzm'βr'k 'angry' VJ 225. SCE 287 (on B. δrzm'' v. § 1255); sprγmyy 'flower', v. BBB p. 72 on 573, cf. § 941; B. δβ'rm'y 'pudenda', cf. § 441.
- 1098. (55) -m', from - $m\bar{a}k\bar{a}$ -. Man. $nwy\delta m$ ' 'invitation' from B. $nw'y\delta$ 'to invite', v. § 676; $j\gamma m$ ' 'lie' from drug-, v. § 285, ef. B. $z\gamma m's'k$ § 1112.
- 1099. (56) -āme, from -āmaka-, cf. Nos. 57. 58. Verbal abstract: B. šw'm'k, šw'm'y, 'going' ST ii 7.
- 1100. (57) -āmande. Verbal abstracts and Infinitives from the Present stem, cf. Khot. -āmatā Fem., Konow, Saka Studies, 43, Bailey, BSOS ix 230.
 - (a) Chr. 'yz'mnty 'resurrection', from 'yz- 'to rise', v. § 55; Man. 'nwyj'mndy 'collecting', cf. § 542; 'nz'n'mndtyyh 'confession' M 769, 11, S. 'nz'n'm'nt[y] Sogd. 65, 28, cf. § 657; Chr. 'šty'mnty 'ἀνάδειξις' i 32, 17, cf. §§ 567 fn. 657; 'wyz'mndty 'descending', v. § 55; 'wst'mntyy 'existence', v. § 557; 'ys'mndy 'arrival' Sogd. 29, 12; Man. \(\beta yr'\) mndtyy\(\beta\) 'success' T ii D 66 c 1, from \(\beta yr\)- 'to obtain'; m'nyst'n zp'rt d'r'mndyy 'keeping the college clean' M 107 ii 5 sq.; B. w'δ nyδ'm'nty 'bed to sit on' DN 50, from nyδ-, cf. § 545; S. nyzy'm'nt'k 'deliverance', v. § 568; Man. prwyj'mndy 'alimentation', cf. § 548, b; (p)syr'mndyy 'cooling' Sogd. 21, 12; Man. pšpr'mndyy 'fixing' T ii D 207, 25, from S. pšpr- *'to fix, compose, level' T ii D 77 (A I) 17. 18, Impf. p'spr § 616; Man. ptβs'mnty 'reading', v. § 52; ptz'n'mndyh 'knowledge, cognition' Sogd. 31, 8; skw'mndyy 'staying' Man. Lett. ii 9; šw'mndyy 'going'; tys'mndyh 'entering'; Chr. wxš'mnty 'deliverance' i 30, 15, from Chr. wxš-, cf. § 343; Man. wbyr'mndyyh 'adjustment', cf. § 219; qršn'w wyn'mndyh 'beautiful to look at' M 178 i R 12; Chr. wyt'p'mnty 'ἀνατολή' i 31, 11 sq., cf. § 216; x[w]j'mndtyy 'wishing' M 769, 14; Chr. z'rysy'mnty 'mercy', v. § 550 fn. 2; Chr. zn'mnty 'bringing forth' i 73, 7, cf. § 578.

n'mnty

1101. (b) Man. qrwn'mndyh 'acting, effecting' Sogd. 36, 16, would seem to indicate that qrwn 'making, effect, executing' was used as a Present stem. Cf. H., ad locum.

1102. (58) -āmč, from *-āmantya- (cf. -āmande No. 57) with loss of n acc. to § 334? Same function as Nos. 56. 57. 'skw'mc 'staying' M 125, 11. M 776, 2; Chr. šw'mc 'going' B 49, 25; ptjy'mc 'quarrel' from B. *ptzy- *'to dispute', v. § 200.

1103. (59) -mync or -myc. The function of this suffix is that of a hyphen. It can be added to -aka- stems and -ya abstracts. -my(n)cadjectives are used indifferently with masculine and feminine nouns, v. H., BBB p. 92 top. The Plural is Chr. -myšt, v. § 260. For the loss of n cf. § 334. Man. " β rxsymync Fem. (δ m'r'), B. " β r γ s'kmync (m'n), 'dissolute', v. BBB p. 71 on 568; "zmyc Fem. ('šm'r') 'greedy'; Man. 'xš'wnmync wr' Fem. 'increase of power' TiDa(Par.31); 'xšywnymyc 'royal' M 133, 91 (Fem.). 105 (sndws, v. Sogd. p. 17 on 72, 82); B. 'yncmync SCE 355 (Fem. $\gamma r'ywh$). 560 ("z'wn), 'of a woman'; B. β 'rp'ymync tmyh P 2, $962 = \beta$ 'rp'k tmyh SCE 239 'in the hell of excrement'; Man. βγmyc['of God' T i D; Man. δynmyc T ii T 22, 20 $(\gamma r \beta' k y')$. T ii T 31 $(sr \delta n g)$, $\delta y n m y n c$ M 617 ii 27 $(\beta j(y) n y h, cf. \S 1026)$, 'of the religion, of the Church'; S. Sywmyc pckwyr 'fear of the demons' T M 389 a V 26; xw jw'nmyc pt\betand 'life-line' Kaw. K 13: jwky'mync 'safe, sound' M 172 V 6 ('jwnd); B. nwsmync Vim 94 (δrm'yk') 'immortal', cf. B. nwš'ykh § 994, S. nwš'nch § 1045; B. pδkmyncw 'legal' Dhu 242; S. ptγ'mβrymync 'apostolic' ST i 87, 24 ('ncmn); Man. xw rw'nmyc frtry' 'the spiritual welfare' T ii D 117, 4; rwrty'mync 'shameless, insolent' ('šm'r'), v. BBB p. 92 on b 10; Chr. t'rymync 'dark' ii 2, 21 (fn's); Man. tmb'rmync 'of the body' T ii D 207, 16 (ptš'δty'), Pl. Chr. tmp'r myšt B 49, 18 ('rqt'); Chr. zprt w't mync 'of the Holy Ghost' ii 3, 35 (y'n); B. y't'kmync yr- 'mountain of flesh' SCE 252. 376, cf. Man. y'tny § 1057. [Chr. tyw'q mync 'having a child', v. JRAS, 1946, 180 on 95, cf. [t]'yw'qcyk § 1014.]

1104. (60) -myk. Ordinals from 4 onwards, v. §§ 1331 sq. Cf. Baluči -umī, Geiger, Gdr. Ir. Phil. i² 237 (§ 5, 4), WOss. -äimag, Hübschmann, ZDMG 41, 325, from -ma-yā-ka-. On -m in ordinals v. § 1095 sq.

1105. (61) -'rmyk. * β wr½'rmyk, * β wy½'rmyk, 'patient', v. § 469; p½synd'rmyk½ Pl. 'agreeable, acceptable, pleasant' M 617 ii 9 (v. § 1243), B. pts'nt'rmyk P 6, 34, ptsynt'rmyk P 7, 134.

1106. (62) -B. -γγ. -tm'yγ 'infernal' SCE 261; acc. to Benv.,

1101 Man. Chr. qrwn M 136 R hl. ST i 63, 14. 68, 22, Man. krw(n) M 670,

15, B. kr'wny P 2, 347. [Cf. also Bailey, Trans. Phil. Soc. 1946, 206.]

Grammaire, 95, also *8'm'yy in 8'm'yytyh 'my8ry VJ 1205 sq. 'dieu des créatures' (?); on B. 'st'yy 'upright' v. H., BSOS x 95.

ef. Mi.p.2 ~ 'yt'w

1107. (63) -wx (?). Man. r'mr' $twx\beta\gamma yy$ 'peace-dispensing god', v. BBB, Gloss.

1108. (64) B. -γ (?). γωδκ'r 't 'yw st" γ sr'k 'orphelins et solitaires' SCE 27. Quite obscure. [v. Addenda.]

1109. (65) -y8 (- $i\theta$ /- $i\theta$). Adverbs. (For pronominal forms with this suffix v. §§ 1402, 7. 1501.) B. 'nywncy8 'thus, so, such', cf. Man. 'nywn &c., § 1113, and ywnc 'colour' § 1004; B. 'ywywncy8 'just so, just as' VJ 39. 198. 1447. Vim 32. Dhu 26. 32. ST ii; B. 'ywznky8 Dhy 157 'thus' (Weller), ST ii, cf. B. 'yw znk' 'such' SCE; B. $\beta r'k'y8$ 'soon' P 2, 582, from fr'k 'early, morning', cf. Man. fr'kcynyy, § 1025; Man. c'fry88 'as many as', v. § 1592; m8y8 'huc' M 498 b 1, cf. m8y 'hic' § 136; B. t8'y8 'illuc' VJ 1398; w'fry88 'so, so many', v. § 1592; w'fy88 id., v. § 1594; w8y8 'there' Sogd. 50, 7 and passim, cf. Man. w8y id., § 136; Man. ywny88, Chr. ywnyt ii 5, 26, B. ywn(')y8 'at once', cf. Chr. $(ST\ i)$ ywny id., Man. xy8 ywn 'instantly, on the spot' M 144 V 5, from Av. yaona- 'place, spot', cf. Skt. yoni (H.).\frac{1}{2} [cf. Addenda.]

1110. (66) -yāk, from *-yākā-. Nominal abstracts, from light stems only. Cf. -y' § 1111. 'spty'q, 'spty'k 'completeness'; Man. 'spwrny'k, Chr. spwny'q, 'completion', v. § 513; 'xty'k 'judgement', xty'k M 135 i 5, cf. H., Additions to Sogdica, 53, v. xtw 'judge' § 1190; βγy'k 'divinity'; Chr. γwry'q 'haughtiness', cf. § 1074 a; Man. kwjpy'k 'energy, zeal', v. § 510; Man. nmry'q 'submissiveness', v. § 512; nmsy'k, nmy'k, 'contempt', v. § 828 fn.; ršty'q 'truth', § 517; rwxšny'k 'light, splendour'; šxy'q 'hardship', v. BBB p. 103 on f 16. Sogd. p. 20 on 21; tryty'q 'depression, distress' Sogd. 48, 3 (cf. the light-stem comparative 'trytryh § 1284; on tryty' v. § 948); xwcy'q 'niceness' M 133, 84, cf. § 504; ()yyrty'k 'extension, diffusion', v. § 518; Chr. zpry'q 'reverence' i 45, 9; Chr. žwγy'q 'severity' § 410. Cf. also the end of the footn. on § 1111, and šyr'k § 198.

1111. (67) -yā. Nominal abstracts from heavy stems. Originally the same suffix as No. 66, therefore often spelled -y'kh in S. writing. $\beta ycy'h$ 'medicine' BBB, from βyc 'physician' M 137 R 2. M 655, 12;

1109¹ Chr. pr . . . wsyd ii 5, 45, means, acc. to H., 'on the instigation of', cf. B. $ws^2y\delta$ 'instigation' P 7, 102, S. $wys^2y\delta$ 'nt 3 Pl. Impf. 'to encourage' Rustam 10, cf. Benv., Notes iii 227.

IIII¹ Cf. "stny'kh 'constancy', against "stnyh, v. § 969; 'rt'wy'kh 'community of the electi' T M 389 a V 23; γwry'ty'kh 'haughtiness', Vim 162 sq.; γwt'wy'kh 'kingship' VJ 981. 1482; δp'yry'kh 'writing' T M 389 a V 1; mntγrβ'ky'kh 'ignorance' X 1 ii R 22; nγ'wδ'ky'kh 'community of the auditores' T M 389 a V 23; p't'γδ'wn'y 'kkh [sic] 'ruling power' X 1 ii V 20; py'ty'kh 'ornament' Dhy 91. 256. Vim 86, against py'ty' Dhy 182. 296, py'tyh DN 41. 47. 70;

w.mo

ww. w 0.

δρητη'h 'writing'; 'rt'wy', δηπξ'ry' 'state of being an 'rt'w, a δηπδ'r'; frtry' 'furtherance', v. § 437; mzyxy' 'greatness'; p'rγzy' 'excellence' M 178 i R 30, from p'rγz M 264 A 30; and many more. Added to -yāk abstracts (only Chr.): bγy'qy' 'divinity' ii 3, 16; rwxšny'qy' 'light' ii 3, 72; nγy'qy', probably 'in a true manner' (Syr. šryr'yt having been misplaced (H.)) ii 1, 31.

On the -y' abstracts of -aka- stems, v. § 985. On wty' v. § 1070. On 'šy', 'kty', &c., v. § 948. On the Oblique in -y'y v. §§ 1262. 1266.

1112. (68) -se, from -saka- (?). B. zym's'k Dhu 205, \delta rym's'k SCE 247, Chr. zym' syt Pl., ii 6, 22, 'liar'. [v. Addenda.]

(69) -(')st. Elative suffix, v. § 1309.

1113. (70) -γōne. Adjectives meaning 'in the manner of, similar to, -like', cf. NPers. -yūn, čigūne, Horn, op. cit., 192. Originally -akabahuvrīhis with OIr. gaona- 'colour', cf. Man. zrywnc Fem., M 137 R 12. M 1, 151, B. zrywnch VJ 960, Man. zrywnyyt Pl. M 178 i R 31, 'green', and B. zrywn 'vegetable' SCE 165, from Av. zairi. gaona(ka-), B. wrδywn β'mk 'rose-coloured' Dhy 145 (cf. Benv., Notes ii 226). Cf. also B. γwn γwn 'of all sorts' VJ 988. 1183, Man. 'nywn 'similarly', BBB p. 104 on f 62, from ham-gaona-, pww 'ny(w)[n T ii D 66 c 'incomparable', βγ'n 'nywn 'king-like', § 1189, B. 'nywncyδ § 1109, mywn 'all, altogether' from hama-gaona-, γwnc 'colour' § 1004.

1114. (a) B. 'nywn'k' so, similar' Vajr 25 sq.; B. c'ywn'k 'qualis?', v. § 1542; B. nmywny 'abused', Chr. nmywnqy' 'abuse', v. ST ii s.v., and cf. Pers. namūne, H., BSOS x 102; Chr. pcxwd ywny 'abominable' i 45, 17, cf. BBB p. 76 on 608, Man. pcxwδywnystr comparative, § 1306, from Man. pcxwδ T ii D 167 ii 7 (no context); B. pry"βywn'k 'lovely', v. § 202 fn.; B. pwšywn'kt Pl. 'cat-like', v. BBB p. 100 on e 6; B. rwzywn'y 'suitable, gratifying' Dhy 215, v. Lentz, ST ii 604; B. w'ywn'k 'such, so' § 1584, from *awa-gaona-ka-; B. wyspywn'y 'of all sorts'; B. wzpywn'kw, wyzpywn'k 'terrifying', cf. § 212 fn. 2. [v. Addenda.]

1115. (b) Open compound: B. ykšy ywn'y 'similar to a yaks: 'VJ 1043.

(c) Adverbial: Chr. $\gamma rb'q \gamma wny$ 'wisely' i 43, 15.

(71) -zng'n '-fold', v. § 1034. Cf. B. 'ywznkyô § 1109.

1116. (72) -pār. Adjectives and adverbs, from adverbs of place, cf. Av. dūraēpāra. Man. xww 'wrδp'r['ἐκεῖνος' Τ ii D 116, 11,

z'rcn'wky'kh 'mercy' T M 389 a R. 1. This spelling is also found in γωβty'kh 'praise' T M 389 a V 2. 28 (cf. § 948), and even in kr'ysy'kh 'Ecclesia' ib. 37, Cf. the S. spellings pr'kh beside pr'' (Khot. palā), v. § 1269, wyn'kh, k',νδ'kh, v. § 971. Genuine -yāk is represented by pwty'k(h) 'Buddhaship' (KJ396'), &c., myδβy'kh 'ministership' VJ 981. 1173. 1483, šmny'k 'monkship' 10. 123, from the light stems pwt-, myδβ- (cf. § 509), šmn-.

adverbial S. 'wrôp'r 'par delà' T ii D ii 169 (a) i V 8, from Man. 'wrô 'there', cf. B. 'wrts'r § 461; B. 'wôp'r \delta kyh Dhy 399 'in the world beyond' (Weller), from B. 'wô 'there'; S. mrôp'r adv. 'here, en deçà' T ii D ii 169 (a) i V 9, cf. mrts'r § 461; cyndrp'r Man. Lett. ii 8, B. cntr p'r Dhu 49, 'internal, being inside'; Chr. byqp'r 'out' i 21, 9, adv.; c'ôrp'r adv. 'below' M 133, 23.

With further extensions cf. B. βykp'rcyk, cntrp'r'cyk, § 1013, and, perhaps, i p'ryq 'altogether' Man. Lett. ii 17, B. 'yw p'r'yk DN 10. Intox. Sūtra 13.

1117. (73) B. -8n'k, from -dānaka- (v. § 122) '-container', in S. cšm8n'kw 'eye-socket' (H.) T ii T, and z'k8n'k SCE 14, z'k8n"k Dhu 266 'womb', cf. MPers. pwsy'n, BBB p. 73, NPers. zihdān. [v. Addenda.]

1118. (74) -stan, -stane, from *-stāna(ka)- 'place of', v. § 122, where also on $\beta\gamma yst^n$. Man. (β) $w\delta s(t)n$ 'garden' M 840 b ii 8, B. $\beta w\delta stn$ Vim 78, $\beta w\delta stnyh$ Loc., SCE 2; S. cynstn 'China' Anc. Lett. ii 18. 30; $\delta ywst(n)$ 'demon-land' M 247, 19 (H.); B. $n^2k^2stn^2k$ Vim 80 sq., n^2kstn^2k P 3, 126, 'Nāga-place'; B. $pr^2y\beta^2k$ stny kyr^2n (thus to be read instead of st^2y (H.)) Chin. 'cloud-place-region' Padm 47; B. ryz^2kh 'stny 'in a *rice-field' P 2, 1017 (H.).

1119. (75) -(y)'wr (?). In the case of Man. $\delta rjy'wr$, Chr. zy'wr, 'heart', v. § 287, the y certainly belongs to the stem. This is not so clear in the case of Man. krjy'wr 'wonderful', from krj 'wonder'.

1120. (76) -kr, -kry. Connected by Benv., Notes iii 224, with kry' 'time, turn, sequence', cf. B. kry' Dhu 56. 165 'in succession (Weller)', pr kry' pcβ'nty Dhy 30 'in succession, one after the other (Weller)', Man. qry' M 134 ii V 13, n' kry'cyq 'untimely' § 1014. H. compares OPers. čiyah-kara-, Skt. kāla, sakrt, krtvas, Pers. dīgar and (for myδkryy) rūzgār. The Sogdian examples are myδkryy 'day', v. BBB p. 84 on 714, and nwkr' now, then' (H.). [Cf. Oss. kar "age".]

1121. (77) -kar 'making, doing', from -kara-, cf. NPers. -gar, Horn, op. cit. 190. xw'qr 'merchant', v. § 392. Cf. the abstracts Chr. 'zd'qry' 'revelation, announcement' ii 3, 42, S. rzk(r)y'kh 'rectitude' Sogd. 2, 5, B. kšt'yckry', § 969.

1122. (78) -kare, *-aka- extension of the preceding. (')'x'sqryy[t] Pl. 'soldiers' Sogd. 27, 25; "zrmkryy 'hurting'; γw'nkryy 'sinful, sinner'; zyrnkryy[M 662, 7 'goldsmith'; 'zprtqryyt Pl. 'purifiers' Sogd. 48 bottom; &c.

On -kare: -kāre v. § 1125.

1117¹ Cf. also Chr. γwdy , B. $\gamma w\delta'k$, v. H., $BSOS \times 99$, a measure of capacity, connected by H. with Av. $gao\delta i$, $gao\delta ana$, cf. JRAS, 1944, 143, fn. 3.

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- 1123. (79) -karene, although not a proper suffix, may be mentioned here. It is used in open compounds with the meaning 'who makes, causes'. ynd'ky grynyy 'evildoer' M 107 ii 24 sq.; S. ywyck kryny 'deliverer' T ii D 169 (Stellung Jesu, 95, 8) V 16; Chr. pc'w' qrynyt Pl. 'brawler' ii 6, 23 (v. BBB p. 68 on 544).1
- 1124. (80) -kar. S. "ztk"r Frg iia 25, Pl. "ztk"rty T M 389 a V 3, 'nobleman', cf. Pers. آزاد (H.); Man. xwok'r 'alone', cf. §§ 269 fn. 1336 fn. [v. Addenda.]
- 1125. (81) -kare from *-karaka- 'making, doing'. cf. NPers. -gar, Horn, loc. cit. 189. 'wyjtq'ryyh 'evildoer', v. § 219; mstk'ryy 'intoxicating', v. BBB p. 74 on 591; pstq'ryy 'assistant', v. § 99; &c. Alternating with -kare (§ 1122), in Man. 'qt'ny k'ryty Pl., M 129 R 2 sq., S. 'krt'nyk'rch Fem., BBB p. 101 on e 22, against Chr. qt'ny qr' Voc., i 68, 21, 'sinner'.
- 1126. (82) -angare, from *-ham-kāraka-. Qualifying moral behaviour. 'βjng'ryy 'evildoer, sinful', v. BBB p. 63 on 520, cf. Khot. baśdamggāra (E), H., BSOS x 102 fn. 2; B. δryw'nk'r'k 'lying, deceitful' VJ 703; Man. š[yr]ng'ryy § 73 fn., Chr. šyrng'ry ii 1, 66, B. šyrnk'r'y VJ 412, šyr'nk'r'kw VJ 9c, Pl. šyr'nk'r'tt SCE 563, šyr'nk'r'yty Dhu 32, 'pious', cf. Khot. śärangāra. [v. Add.]
- 1127. (83) -tāč. S. 'yw t'c 'the only one' ST i 86, 4, 'ywt'ch yw'r'k 'eating alone' SCE 125. Cf. MPers. 'yw t'g, NPers. yaktā, Soad. 24, 9.
- 1128. (84) -tāk, from \sqrt{tak} , cf. MPers. Parth. -dāg, Bailey, BSOS vii 80 sqq., H., BSOS viii 587. For Sogdian H. quotes S. mwzt'k 'gospel-bearer' T M 351 (Stellung Jesu, Plate ii) R 3, < mwžt-t'k (cf. § 1128 a), and Man. r'88½'k, adj., 'setting on the way' M 135 ii 9.
- 1128 a. (84 a) *-tāč(a)k in Chr. mždwc'q ii 1, 96 'gospel', acc. to $H. < *mwžd \cdot cq < *mwžd \cdot t'c \cdot q = MPers. myzdg \cdot t'c \cdot y\underline{h}$ 'gospel' (Parth. $mwjdgd^{\prime}g/c$, &c.).
- 1129. (85) -bar, from *- $p\bar{a}ra$ -. Man. tmb'r and tmp'r (BBB 487), B. tnp'r, cf. § 449, Chr. tm'r § 453.
- 1130. (86) -vare, from -bara-(ka-). Man. s(w)γβ'ryy 'sad' M 337, 6. possibly loanword, cf. Parth. swgb'r, NPers. sōgvār. 1

11231 šyr'krty'krynyy in the passage quoted BBB p. 74 bottom is possibly to be read okrwnyy (cf. § 1101).

11301 Different is B. 'sp'δβ'ry Vim 136 'army-equipment' (Weller), for which H. compares MPers. b'rg 'apparel'. Unclear are the derivatives from 8st- 'hand': B. $\delta st\beta'r$ "s- 'to seize' SCE 375, cnn $\delta rm'yk$ $\delta st\beta'ry$ 'by means of, with the help

1131. (87) -var, from -bara-. Nomina agentis, especially for professions. Chr. bwžbrt Pl. 'publicans', cf. § 120; B. γznβrt Pl. 'treasurers' VJ 106; Chr. d'tbr 'judge'; Man. $\delta y \delta y m \beta r t$ adj. Pl. 'crown-wearing, crowned' M 133, 93; *kty8r 'householder', v. § 994; B. $kyn\beta r$ 'hater, enemy' Padm 25.

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- 1132. (88) -vare, from -baraka-. S. $\beta z \beta r k$ 'destitute, needy', v. BBB p. 78 on 634, cf. B. 'βyzβ'rcyh § 1008; frnβryy 'happy' M 286 i 4, S. prnβrch Fem., T ii D 93 h V 5; β'rβry M 136 V 12, B. β'rβr'k SCE 342, 'carrying a load'; $yp'k\beta ryy$ 'angry' M 118 ii R 3. 5; &c. On the substantivized $z'ty\beta rc$ v. § 1005.
- 1133. (89) -varān, cf. § 1033. 'Feeling'. Man. B. $\delta yr\beta r'n$ 'happy' $T \ ii \ D \ 117, 31. \ SCE \ 11. \ 19$; Man. $\beta yyjy\beta r'n$ loc. cit. 20, B. ' $\beta yzy\beta r'n$ SCE 11, ' $\beta yz\beta r$ 'n ib. 18, 'unhappy'.
- 1134. (90) - \bar{a} var(e). Man. $\delta y n^3 \beta r$ 'electus'; B. "p" βr 'y 'dropsical' SCE 415.
- 1135. (91) - $\delta \bar{a}r$, from - $d\bar{a}ra$ -, 'holder, keeper'. Man. ' $x\delta$ ' $wn\delta$ 'r'ruler'; δynδ'r 'electus'; Chr. frm'nd'rty Pl. 'tutors' i 83 sq., S. prm'nδ'r 'administrator', cf. H., Orientalia, viii 89 fn. 1; B. n'βδ"r 'governor' T iii \r 23, 6; w' $t\delta$ 'r 'living being'; B. $w\beta r\delta$ 'r 'Himalaya' Dhy 209.
- 1136. (92) $-\delta \bar{a}re$, from $-d\bar{a}raka$. *'nwt\delta'ryy in Man. 'nwt\delta'rky' M 133, 98 sq., occurring in a series between $\gamma r \beta^{3} k y^{3}$ and δy^{3} , from 'nwt 'refuge, protection'; Chr. $b'\gamma d'ryt$ Pl. 'farm-labourers' i 19, 17, 21, 7. 13; Man. δynδ'ryy 'electus', v. § 969; B. kty'kδ'r'y 'grhapati' (Weller) Vim 126 sq., kty kô'r' Voc., ib. 60. [v. Addenda.]
- 1137. (93) -p'k, -p', 'protecting'. B. pyδp'k 'elephant-guardian' VJ 48b. 61b. 203; Man. (w)mndp' Voc., T ii D 66, 1, 10 'frontierguard' (?).
- 1138. (94) -wāč from \sqrt{wak} . B. zntw'ch 'mry' 'singing bird' SCE179, cf. H., BSOS x 105 [now also Trans. Phil. Soc. 1945, 161].

PREFIXES

1139. Conspectus.

"w-, 1140.	δ(y)š-, 1146
c-, 1146.	fry-, 1 45.
cš-, 1146.	j-, 1146.
cw, 1144 ^a .	jyš t -, 1147 .

of the dharma' Dhu 33, Man. SstBry nyy's- M 129 R 8 sq. (obscure context), B. δstwβry 'handwriting' ST ii 8, 11 (Acc.), δst'wβry 'manuscript, handwriting' Intox. Sūtra 33 (Obl. acc. to Lentz, ST ii 546 fn. 3). [Cf. $\delta st(w)$ βr - Kaw. C 5.] mnd-, 1150-4. pr(w)-, 1142. $p\tilde{s}$ -, 1143. $p\tilde{s}$ -, 1143. pt-, 1148. pt-, 1149. pt-, 1144. pt-, 1163. pt-, 1141.

1140. (1) "w- 'co-', from $h\bar{a}m\bar{o}$ -, v. § 351.

(2) pt-'in', v. BBB p. 81 on 674. Man. ptmyδyy 'daily'; S. ptzmnw 'in time'; B. ptptyn 'opposed, separate'; ptnwyy δβtyk 'again, de nouveau' M 591, 3 sq.

1141. (3) pr-'into'. Chr. pr dst wn-'locare', lit. 'to make handed over' i 19, 17.1

1142. (4) pr(w)- 'after', from aparam,¹ v. H., JRAS, 1942, 242 fn. prw frwxšpδ, acc. to H. 'the latter part of frwxšpδ' (lunar mansion); pršnxy½ Pl. 'small branches', lit. 'sub-branches', cf. § 342 fn. 2; cf. also pr½xyz Sogd. 25, 26, adverbial, 'after the setting' (?).

1143. (5) pš'- from pasča, cf. § 373, 'after', cf. BBB p. 98. pš'x'ryy 'after-meal'; pš'yryw and pš'yrywy (Nom.) T i D (Par. 23) 'after-self, deputy'; S. pš'sry 'occiput' (H.) T ii T; B. pyšmwrδw 'after death', v. § 138 fn.; pš'bwtyt M 599, 14, pš'pwtyt T ii D 66, 2, 12, Pl. 'after-Buddhas' or 'those who come after Buddha' (?). [v. Addenda.]

1144. (6) tr- from Av. tara-, 'against, beyond'. B. trβγtw 'untimely, against fate' P 2, 32 (H.); B. trnγ'my 'untimely' P 3, 72 (H.); S. trzmnw T ii D 213 (A 5) i 14, trzmnyh DN 82, cnn trzmncyk' DN 55 (cf. § 1013 fn.), adv. 'untimely'.

Forming a kind of superlative, B. trw'rc 'ultra-miraculous' or 'very strong' Dhu 291.

1144 a. (7) cw, opposite to the preceding, in B. (')cw zmny(h) 'at the right time' P 2, 1133. 1189 (H.).

1145. (8) fry-.

(a) 'hu-'. Man. fryrw'n, v. BBB p. 77 fn. 3.

(b) 'φιλο-'. B. only, common in the SCE, perhaps as a Chinese calque. 1 pry 'sprym'k 'one who likes flowers' 138; pry βrz'y

 xx_4x^1 pr here is not used as a preposition, since it is not followed by the Acc. *dstw. The parallel passage 21, 12, has the unclear spelling dwstw.

1142¹ Also used independently as an adverb: B. 'prw' then' SCE 44. 283. Vim 21. 104. Dhu 67. 192, 'pr'w Dhu 197, kôry 'prw' from now on' DN 74, S. cnn 'prw myô 'in future' T M 393 ii R 3.

11451 Where the noun has the *-aka- ending, one might consider the whole

to be a bahuvrihi, 'one to whom flowers, &c., are dear'.

ny'wδn'y 139 sq., pry rnk''n ny'wδnw 142, 'who likes long (coloured) garments'; pry w'r'yn'y 't pry δrwnp'δ'y 'who likes huntinghawks, who likes bow and arrows' 134 sq.

(c) 'fain'. B. pry 'nyr'mn'y (Pres. Partc.) 'who likes to slander' SCE 145.

1146. (9) OIr. duš-, duž-. $\delta(y)$ št(')wc 'poverty', B. δ štw'n, cštw'n 'poor', ckšt- 'ugly', v. § 286. jkryy 'sinful', v. § 287.

1147. (10) jyšt- 'duš-', in jyštrw'ndy', jyštm'nky'h, 'bad-intentioned attitude', v. BBB p. 75 on 606, cf. § 451.

1148. (11) ny- '(with)out'. Man. Chr. B. nyz'wr 'weak', cf. Parth. nyz'wr, Mir. Man. iii, s.v.; B. nykr'n 'apart from (cnn), except, beside' Dhy 122. 158, Man. nykyr'n M 840 c ii 1 (no context), from kyr'n 'side, direction' (v. § 111), cf. the following.

1149. (12) nyš-. Same function as the preceding, cf. MPers. $nyjd^3d$ 'unjust'. Chr. $ny\check{s}qr^3n$ 'out' i 4, 8, B. $cym^3y\delta$ $ny\check{s}kyr^3n$ 'apart from that' T M 422, 6.

1150. (13) mnd-. Privative. Adjectives (often attested only through the -y' abstract), with the exception of B. mntw'ry 'absence of rain' Padm 42.

1151. (i) From nouns.

(a) mnd 'n8yqy' 'lack of function' M 130 i R 3; Chr. mntz'wry' 'weakness' ii 3, 6.

1152. (b) With -aka- enlargement. mndm'nky' 'carelessness', v. BBB p. 67 on 541; mndfrnqy' 'unhappiness' M 343 V hl.

1153. (ii) From adjectives.

(a) mndγrβ'k 'ignorant'; mndzprt, mnzprt (v. § 454), 'impure'.

1154. (b) Enlarged by -aka- (?). mndxwpyy 'improper', Acc., BBB b 11. 28 sq., Obl. ib. 661.

1155. (14) n'-. Cf. NPers. $n\bar{a}$ -, Horn, loc. cit. 193, Khwār. n'n'm, n' n'mk, n' $n'my\delta'r$, 'fulān' (H.). General privative prefix.

(a) With substantives: B. n' mrtym'yt 'not-men' DN 6; n' ny'myh 'untimely' M 765 k 4.

1156. (b) With adjectives (including bahuvrīhis): n' "\gamma_t frn 'unlucky' M 765 k 5; B. L' 'spt sr\delta" k' whose years are not complete' SCE 14; n"sptsrw\deltayy 'whose obedience is not perfect'; n'\delta_rt_pcxwny\delta' who does not tolerate reproaches'; n' jwq' unsound, unwell' T ii D 79 b 1; n' kry'cyq 'untimely', v. \delta 1014; *n'kt'rk 'inactive' Sogd. 29, 7. 9; n' p\delta kcyq 'unlawful', v. \delta 1014; n' wyn'ncyk 'invisible' T ii D 12, 8; n' xwp 'not good' M 697, 5. T ii D 79, 3, 6.

- 1157. (c) With a Present Participle: $n' \gamma r \beta(yyny)yt$ Pl. 'ignorant' T ii D 62, 23.
- 1159. (e) With a Present stem, n' is found in Man. $zmb \ n' \ \gamma r\beta$ (or $\gamma r\beta y$) 'knowing no limits, immeasurable' T ii T 22, 22, negative of * $zmb\gamma r\beta$. Cf. also B. L' $\beta' r$ 'not riding' § 902 fn.
- 1160. (f) n' forms a bahuvrihi with a following substantive in S. L' $ywstw'ny\beta t$ 'one who does not practise confession' X1 i R 6.
- 1161. (15) nw-. Privative, cf. Khot. anau (Reichelt and H., v. BBB p. 78 top), and NPers. نوسپاس, JRAS, 1894, 490. Mostly -aka-stems.
 - (a) Adjectives: nwβznyy 'shameless', nws'cy 'unsuitable', *nwwrnyy in nwwrn'ky' 'lack of belief', B. nw'šcy'n'k 'unworthy'.
 - 1162. (b) Substantives: nwptfrwncykt Pl. 'oubliettes', cf. § 1015; B. $pr nw \gamma r\beta w VJ$ 381, $cnn nw \gamma r\beta y$ ib. 393, 'in ignorance'; Man. nwryjyy 'dislike' ('ndwxc 'tyy n^o 'sorrow and d.' M 378, 11 = M 410, 36, $pw n^o$ 'without d.' T ii D 66, 2, 20). [B. nwryzy P9, 122.]
- 1163. (16) (')p(')-, from apa-. Privative. Chr. pd'ty adj. 'unrighteous, unlawful' i 43, 18 (Obl.). 44, 3 (Acc.), B. (') $p\delta'ty$ adv., VJ 946. SCE 102. 146, Chr. *pd't 'injustice' in pd'tqry 'unjust' i 43, 14. 44, 3. ii 6, 9, cf. Pers. $bal\bar{a}d$, H., $BSOS \times 102$; B. p'krtyh 'non-action', or 'undone', VJ 192, from apa-+aktya.
- 1164. (17) (')pw- 'without'. Prefixed to substantives, verbal nouns, and adjectives, the whole word acting as
- (a) Adjective: pw 'mb'r 'insatiable', v. BBB p. 98 top; pw 'rγ M 135 ii 33, B. 'pw 'rγ Vim 38, 'priceless, invaluable'; pww s'k pww ptśm'r 'countless' M 378, 12; B. 'pw kws 'pw kyr'n 'infinite, unlimited' P 3, 48 sq., Man. (p)w kws kyr'n, Sogd. 27, 6. 10; pw [z]('r)cnwq 'pitiless' M 133, 26 sq., S. pwz'rcn'wkw BBB p. 92 on b 15; &c.
- 1165. (b) Substantive (rare): pw'nwt 'lack of protection' BBB b 77; pw ptcxšy 'unseizability' Sogd. 29, 5.
- 1166. (c) Adverb, viz. pw is treated as a preposition: prw fry'wyyh pww jyšt'wc '(they live) in love, without hatred 'JRAS, 1944, 140 fn. 2; pw'nc'n 'continuously, without interruption' M 140 R 10. Construed with * $hač\bar{a}$ in S. $pw c'\beta$ ' 'without thee' T ii D ii 169 (a) i V 10.
- (18) w'-, wt-, Elatives, v. § 1309.

NOUN INFLEXION

Cf. Tedesco, ZII iv 94 sqq. See conspectus, § 1270

1167. The light-stem endings developed from the OIr. - α - stem inflexion.

Heavy stems had at first one ending only, viz. -t for the Plural. Later, the light-stem Gen.-Dat. ending -y was extended to heavy stems as a general Oblique ending, which was sometimes used also for the Accusative.

By analogy -y could then sporadically replace the older Accusative and Ablative endings of light stems (cf. § 1174. 1197. 1200).

LIGHT STEMS

Substantives

A. Singular

1168. (1) Nominative.

(i) -y, Masc., from *-ah, v. § 402. Man. $\beta\gamma yy$ 'god'; B. cšmy 'eye' VJ 878; S. γzny 'treasure' JRAS, 1944, 138, 9; $jwx \dot{s}qyy$ 'disciple' M 655, 2. 25; Chr. ptry 'father'; S. smwtry 'ocean' T ii D 77 (A 1) 29; tmy 'hell' M 110 ii R 7.1

1169. (ii) -w.

- (a) Neuter, from -am, v. § 349. B. δtw 'wild animal' VJ 313. 949. 968.
 - (b) Masc., v. § 1190.
 - (c) Fem., Man. wow 'wife', v. § 506.
- 1170. (iii) -', Fem., from -ā. 'xšp' 'night'; δwyt' 'daughter'.

 M 760, 7; wjp' 'terror', § 510; wn' 'tree' M 904 i 13.

1171. (2) Accusative.

(i) -w.

N

(a) Masc. (with * possibly Neuter or Fem., since no Nom. occurs), from -am, § 349. S. 'zr'wšcw 'Zarathuštra' JRAS, 1944, 138, 26; βznww (*) 'shame'; cšmw 'eye' BBB 657; cxrw 'wheel' M 178 ii V 32; δβrw 'door' ib. R 30; δstww 'hand' M 370, 5; S. γznw

an old Neuter (H.). Vacillation (Masculine: Neuter) is shown by wrn- 'faith' (Nom. *ww M 133, 59, but *yy M 14 V 1, *y M 664, 15), from Av. varna., Masc. The gender of the word for 'blood', too, is not settled: Nom. Chr. ywxny i 81, 14, B. ywrnw VJ 278. 783, Acc. xwrnyy Man. Lett. i 21. 29. ii 13, yxwny BBB f 59, Man. ww yxwrnw T ii D 139 i 8, B. ZKwh wyrnwh P 2, 476. It is possible that the ending *y, here, represents *\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}m, of the stem Av. vohun\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}m, \text{while the forms with *w go back to a Neuter Av. vohuna- (in compounds; cf. Man. ywxn' 'p\delta y\delta k' blood-spilling' JRAS, 1944, 143, 18).

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'treasure' T ii D 4; mow 'wine' M 130 i R 1; S. srw 'head'; wysww 'joy' M 178 i R 7; wqrww (*) 'kind, species' M 778, 12; &c.

1172. (b) Neuter. δtw 'wild animal' BBB 512.

1173. (c) Fem. (cf. § 350). wnw 'tree' BBB a 7.

1174. (ii) -y, Masc. cxryy 'wheel' M 178 ii V 16; mryyy 'bird' T ii D 79 c 4; ptryyh 'father' M 143, 4; smwtryy 'ocean' M 137 R 3; wysyy 'joy' JRAS, 1944, 140 fn. 2; xwstryyh 'camel' § 517; &c.

1175. (iii) -', Fem. B. ' βyz ' 'evil' VJ 318. 1328 (but ' βyzy VJ 311); Chr. $dx\underline{s}\underline{t}$ ' 'plain, desert'; Man. rwr' 'medicine'; wfr' 'snow' (for its being Fem., cf. H., BBB pp. 57. 72 bottom, Morgenstierne, IIFL ii 262, and S. $w\beta rh$ P 13, 22); B. wnh 'tree' Frg ii^a 23.

1176. (3) Vocative. -'. Man. $\beta \gamma$ ' 'god'.

1177. (4) Genitive-Dative.

(i) -y. Masc., from -ahya. 'spyy 'horse' JRAS, 1944, 143, 19; βγγyy 'god'; γryy 'mountain' Kaw. G 22; jwxšqyy 'disciple' M 655, 11; mrγyy 'bird' T ii D 79 c 5; tmyh 'hell' M 372, 3; xwštryy 'camel', § 517; &c.

1178. (ii) -y', Fem. 'βjy' 'evil' M 107 ii 23 (not certain); Man. cγny' 'silk' BBB 527; B. wδwyh 'wife' § 506; B. wnyh 'tree' Frg ii 11. 12.

1179. (5) Ablative.

(i) -3.

(a) Masc. (from $-\bar{a}t$, cf. § 280). $\beta\gamma$ 'god'; 'bwt' h' 'Buddha' M 370, ... f. DN 68; $\delta\beta r$ ' h' door' T ii D 117, 21; $\delta s\underline{t}$ ' 'hand' M 672 ii 13; $my\underline{s}$ ' h' 'sun' T ii D 66, 2, 4; $p\underline{t}r$ ' 'father' T ii D 79, 1, 11; $\underline{t}m$ ' 'hell' M 135 ii 7; &c.

1180. (b) Fem. B. ' βyz ' 'evil' VJ 102. 40°. 60°. SCE 548; B. $\delta \gamma \delta th$ 'plain, desert' VJ 315.

1181. (ii) -y', Fem. Chr. byžy' 'evil' ii 5, 21; tmy' 'hell' M 118 i V 2, tmy' h M 549 i 22, cf. § 1168 fn.; B. wδyh 'wife', § 506; wjpy'h 'terror', § 510; wny' 'tree' M 904 i 3. 4. 6.

1182. (6) Predicative Instrumental, -' from -ā. With light stems noticed, so far, only in B. (leaving aside the Past Participle in the Potentialis construction, § 881 fn. 1); for adjectives v. § 1201; for heavy stems v. § 1223.

It is used for the nominal predicate in sentences like 'to become a...', 'to be born as a...', &c., cf. the identical use of the Russian¹

rr79¹ Exceptional negligence cn fryšty βγγ M 135 ii 34 with Gen. Dat. ending; cf. also § 1200.
rr82¹ [and Ossetic, cf. Bailey, Trans. Phil. Soc. 1946, 204 sq.]

Instrumental. Examples from the SCE: 'sp' 'horse' 371, $\gamma r'$ 'donkey' ib. and 161, 'mry' 'bird' 179, mry" 155, kp' 'fish' 156. 353, kyrm' 'snake' 145, wyrk' 'wolf' 137.

1183. (7) Locative, -y'. Masc. and Fem. 'xšpy' 'night' (Fem.) M 147. M 148 passim; βγny' 'temple'; δβry' 'entrance' Man. Lett. i 29; δsty'ħ 'hand'; Chr. dxšty', B. δγštyħ (Fem.) 'plain, desert' i 32, 16. 58, 10. VJ 800; ptny'ħ 'town' BBB 698; sry' 'head' M 802, 11; smwtry' and swmtry' 'ocean', v. §§ 505. 512; tmy' 'hell' M 118 i V 3; wfry' 'snow' (Fem., cf. § 1175) BBB 496; ywy' *'barley' (H.) M 746 c 13; &c.

B. Plural

1184. (1) Nominative-Accusative.

(a) -t', cf. § 1069. Chr. B. $c\check{s}mt'$ 'eyes'; $\delta\beta r\underline{t}'$ 'gates', passim; $\delta s\underline{t}'$ 'hands', from * δast - $t\bar{a}$; ' $t\underline{m}\underline{t}'$ 'hells' M 128 V 7; Chr. $p\underline{t}r\underline{t}'$ 'fathers'; B. $yk\check{s}t'$ 'yaksas', v. § 511; &c. Fem. wnd' 'trees' M 178 i R 30.

1185. (b) -', from -ā. B. 'stk' 'bones' SCE 83. 271; S. βγ' 'gods' Anc. Lett. iii 23; B. cšm' 'eyes' SCE 253. 508; δβr' 'gates', § 1676. 1186. (c) -yšt. Masc., Fem., and Neuter, but only of animate beings.¹ Connected by Gauthiot, MSL xx 75, with Wakhi -išt, cf. IIFL ii 487. For the sake of convenience, the examples where -yšt acts for the Oblique, and those where the Oblique ending -y is added, are included in the following list. Man. 'qwtyšt 'dogs' T ii D 62, 22, 'yštyy Obl. ib. 19; βγyšt(t), Obl. βγyštyy, 'gods'; δξyšt 'wild animals' T ii T 22 R 10; B. γδ'yšt 'thieves' SCE 312; kpyšt 'fishes' Nom. M 127 R 9, 'yštyy Acc. ib. 13;² Chr. qrmyšt 'snakes' i 6, 9; Man. kwyšt 'giants' Kaw. G 12; mryyšt BBB 511, &c., mryyštyy Obl. T ii D 62, 18, B. mry'yšt Nom.-Acc. and Obl. SCE 105. 262, 'birds'; S. pwttyšt 'prophets' T M 389 a V 23, 'Buddhas'

1182 Although some of the light-stem -' endings of the SCE (so far unaccounted for) can be recognized as Predicative Instrumentals, there still remain a few which presumably merely display misuse of -' (-h) by wrong extension from the cases to which it belongs. Cf. e.g. 'ps' 'sheep', 'spšh 'louse', ' β s'h 'flea', $mw\gamma \delta k$ ' 'fly' Gen., 364 sq.; kp' 'fish' Acc., 240 (but kpw 85); wyr' 'husband' Nom., 174.

11841 Or belonging to § 1185; thus Tedesco, loc. cit. 153.

r186¹ Chr. $qwpwdy[\delta]t$ 'pigeons' i 6, 9, is, of course, the ordinary Plural of qwpwtyc i 61, 13, B. kp^*wt^*ych SCE 163. 175. 351. Similarly $w(r)^*\gamma(y)y(\delta)[ty$ 'crows' M 399, 8, identified by H., presupposes a Singular * $wr^*\gamma yc$. The Singular of Chr. $bzy\delta t$ may have been bz- or bzyc, v. Tedesco, loc. cit. 152 sq. Otherwise Tedesco was wrong in contesting Bartholomae's assertion of a Plural suffix $y\delta t$ for animals.

11862 From this Plural, a freak Singular kpys was made ibid. 9, but the same

text also has kpyy.

VJ 104. &c., Obl. Man. pwtyšty BBB d 1; S. wô'yšth 'wives' § 506; Chr. wyrqyšty 'wolves' Obl., i 6, 8; Man. ykšyšt 'yakṣas' § 511.

1187. (d) B. -y', -yh, in 'spyh 'horses', 'γwštryh 'camels', v. Tedesco, loc. cit. 153, cf. also 'spy' VJ 164, γh 'spyh Nom. Vim 64, perhaps 'kwtyh 'dogs' SCE 226.

(e) On the Plural of $\delta w \gamma t$ - 'daughter' v. § 1231.

1188. (2) Oblique.

(a) -ty'. $\delta \beta r t y' h$ 'doors' BBB 648; $\delta s t y' h$ 'hands' M 133, 32; $\gamma r t y$ ' mountains' Kaw. G 21, &c.; $j w x \delta q t y' h$ 'disciples' T ii D 62, 17; B. $y k \delta t y'$ ' $y a k \delta s s'$ § 511.

Fem.: wndy' 'trees' T ii B R 4.

(b) -yšt(yy), v. § 1186.

1189. (c) -'n, from -ānām, Gen. Cf. also §§ 1207. 1230. 1261. $\beta \gamma' n$, in formulae like $\beta \gamma' n$ $\beta x t m$ 'devātideva', v. § 1295, $\beta \gamma' n$ 'x $\delta y y \delta$ 'lord of the gods' T ii D 66 c 9 sq., $\beta \gamma' n$ 'n $\gamma w n$ 'king-like' (H.) used in addressing ecclesiastics, T ii D 207, 23. T ii T 31 (on $\beta \gamma' n$ (°y, °w) in the Anc. Lett. cf. H., ZDMG 90, 198); B. γr ''n $\gamma w t' w$ 'king of the mountains' P 6, 47.

Fem. B. 'rwr'n mwck' ''pkyn'y 'rδ'yp'k γwt'w 'Bhaisajya-guru-vaidūrya-prabha-rāja' P 6, 2 and passim.

C. Old u- stems

1190. Old u- stems that have not adopted the -a- stem inflexion, remain uninflected: šmnw 'Ahriman'; rtw '10 seconds'; xtw 'judge' Nom. M 135 i 34 (B. 'yt'w SCE 374), Acc. ib. 4. 16, cf. the abstract xty'k § 1110.

On the inflexion of the -ū- stem OIr. wadū-, v. § 506 fn.

(Light-stem) Adjectives

A. Singular

1191. (1) Nominative.

(a) -y, Masc. B. 'ks'y, ks'y, 'thin' VJ 39^d. 544; S. 'ny 'other' T M 393 ii R 21. Anc. Lett. ii 35; B. δβty 'second', pry 'dear', v. Tedesco, loc. cit. 105 adn. d; B. mrγy 'straight' SCE 65; B. mwrzky 'short' § 522; Man. Chr. rwxšny(y) 'luminous' M 14 V 6. ST ii 2, 11; Chr. yγrty 'wide' § 518.

1192. (b) -w, Neuter. 'sptww 'complete' M 776, 12; šyrw 'good things' M 617 i 4; B. 'nyw 'other' VJ 948.

1193. (c) -, Fem., cf. Tedesco, loc. cit. 148. B. mwrzk' 'short' § 522; B. pwrnh 'full' VJ 877; rwxšn' 'luminous' M 178 i R 19; B. $\check{s}yr$ ' 'good' VJ 1054; B. $w\gamma\check{s}$ ' 'joyful' VJ 1238. 1403; xwc' $\beta w[\delta\delta$ 'nice smell' M 521 b 31 (but Chr. xwcy bwd ii 3, 66). [v. Add.]

1194. (2) Accusative.

(i) -W.

(a) Masc. B. 'βyzw 'bad' SCE 272; Man. Chr. B. (')nyw 'other'; 'spwrnw 'complete' BBB f 53 (possibly Neuter); B. γwcw 'nice' VJ 61. 1294. 1440; B. mrγw 'straight' VJ 1497; Man. šyrw BBB f 88. T i D (Par. 27), B. šyr'w SCE 189. 346, 'good'; Chr. wyspw 'all' i 47, 2.

1195. (b) Neuter. B. kβnw 'little' VJ 958; šyrw 'good' M 178 i R 27; wyspww 'all' BBB 482.

1196. (c) Fem. (cf. § 350). Chr. ('n)yw 'other' i 8, 7 (v. § 1194 fn.); wyspw 'rk 'every work' M 135 i 24 sq. (quoted § 695; possibly Nom.; another copy, in Sogdian writing, T M 418 R 7, has wysph 'rkh). 27.

1197. (ii) -y, Masc. mrxyy kwn- 'to straighten' M 118 i R 12 sq.; rwxšnyy 'luminous' M 672 ii 14; Man. šyryy 'good' Kaw. V 5, Chr. šyry i 12, 5. 38, 5 (but cf. § 1210); šxy(y) 'hard' Kaw. G 36; xwcyy 'nice' M 117, 14 = M 765 k 12.

1198. (3) Genitive-Dative, -y. B. 'ny 'other' (cf. § 1199 fn.) SCE 39. ST ii 7, 27; syry 'good' BBB 627 (Fem.).

1199. (4) Ablative.

(a) -'. B. 'ny'' 'other' SCE 4. Frg iii 47; $\delta \beta ty$ ' 'second, other', v. § 1336; $k\beta n$ ', in $k\beta n$ ' $k\beta nw$ 'little by little' M 134 ii R 12 sq.; rwxšn' (Fem.) T ii D 66, 2, 11.

1200. (b) -y (cf. § 1179 fn.). rwxšnyy (Masc.) BBB f 80.

1201. (5) Predicative Instrumental, cf. § 1182. B. 'ks' 'thin' SCE 76; B. wys' 'joyful' VJ 41. 945.

1202. (6) Locative, -y'. Man. Chr. wyspy' 'every' M 178 ii V 5. ST ii.

1203. (7) Vocative, -'. rwxšn' BBB b, passim; fry' 'dear' ib., fry'h M 674, 14, B. pryh VJ 309 (but pry ib. 24a).

B. Plural

1204. (1) Nominative-Accusative.

(a) -t'. B. 'ksth 'thin' VJ 1264 (v. JRAS, 1942, 100); Man. 'xšnkt', S. 'γšnkt', 'splendid', v. § 511; γsnd' 'smelling', v. § 516; nmrt' 'meek, soft', § 512; rwxšnd'h 'luminous' M 178 i R 5; šxt'h 'hard' Sogd. 17, 21.

1194¹ (')nyw is used for the Nom. Masc. Sg. in ST i 47, 12. VJ 957. 1011. Rolling Fig. iii 47, for the Acc. Pl. in M 135 i 47.
1199¹ B. 'ny' is used for the Genitive in SCE 129. 274, for the Dative in VJ

1011.

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1205. (b) -. B. 'ny' 'other' ST ii 10, 31 (on the normal Plural of 'ny- (and of fry-), v. § 494); Man. cn' 'thirsty' (?), v. § 386; mrx' r'y' 'flat plains' M 715 c 8; B. wy' 'happy' VJ 4.

1206. (2) Ablative, -t'. cn ii rwxšnd' [BBB f 46, [cn] rwxšnd' wrindiy T ii D 66 c 14, 'luminous chariots'. Cf. also Chr. qširi', § 1300.

1207. (3) Old Genitive in -ān, cf. §§ 1189. 1230. 1261. fry'n frytr M 172 R 3, S. pry'n(h) prytm(h) T ii T 10 sq. VJ 251 sq. 300. 1149, 'dearest of the dear', cf. § 1297.

No other forms have been noticed for the Oblique.

C. Remarks on some light-stem adjectives

1208. (1) syr- 'good'. The following forms should be distinguished:

- (a) The light-stem inflexion given above, to which the adverbial use of B. šyr'w VJ 302,¹ and the abstract šyr'k, v. § 198, belong. 1209. (b) šyr without ending, not to be confused with the adverb šyr 'very'. Frequent in B. as a Neuter, cf. VJ 11^a. 28^b (not clear). 878. SCE 20. 554. Dhu 43. 56.
- 1210. (c) With *-aka- suffix. šyryyh M 143, 30, Chr. šyry ii 6, 20, Acc. Neuter; Man. Chr. šyryh M 915, 11. ST i 63, 12. Here possibly also the Acc. Sg. Masc., above, § 1197.
 - (d) With suffix -ak, v. § 982.
 - (e) With suffix -īk, v. § 994.
- 1211. (2) k β n- 'little', also occurs without ending, both as an adjective (BBB d 7) and as an adverb (ib. c 16). On $k\beta nk$ v. § 982. The adverbial B. $k\beta ny$ (cf. Benv., Notes iv 515), possibly also Man. $q\beta nyy$ BB d 10, may represent an -aka- stem. The comparative is kmbyy, v. § 1302.
- 1212. (3) wyš-'joyful'. The same light stem also serves as a substantive 'joy' (cf. § 517), and as a Present stem 'to rejoice' (M 834 ii 2. M 617 ii 28. VJ 36. SCE 53. Cf. also Chr. $\gamma w \check{s}$ -, B. ' $\gamma w \check{s}$ -, Man. * $w \gamma w \check{s}$ -, § 213 fn. 1). The base is, acc. to H., $ga \check{s}$ (cf. Ghilain, 58, H., $BSOS \times 509$).
- 1213. (4) The stem of β yj- 'bad' (cf. § 179) also occurs as a Fem. substantive 'evil', cf. §§ 1175. 1178. 1180 sq.
- 1214. (5) wysp- 'all' has partly a pronominal inflexion (cf. *JRAS*, 1942, 98 sq., 1 to which add some of the following references. Cf. also § 1568):

1208¹ rty šn šyr'w prm'y dryty 'please look after them well' (wrong Gauthiot).
1214¹ I am not so sure, now, that the B. examples of wysp without ending,

Abl. Chr. wyspn'.

Gen.-Dat. Man. S. wyspny² M 137 R 13 (unclear passage). T ii

D 93 e R 3 (Sogd. script). VJ 396 SCE. Locative: P 3, 94. B57 f 814³ v
Pl. Nom. Man. B. wyspy Kaw. K 3. SCE 490. 543. Padm 1. 9. 38.

Pl. Obl. B. wyspyšnw.

However, in Man. and Chr., wyspw is used not only in the Acc. Sg. (v. §§ 1194-6), but also in the Nom. Sg. Masc. (BBB f 77. ST i 10, 11), the Gen. Sg. (M 172 R 4), the Abl. Sg. (M 107 ii 7), the Nom. Pl. (M 776, 9), the Gen. Pl. (M 118 i V 9), the Abl. Pl. (M 178 ii V 25 (quoted § 1657). T ii D 66 d ii 3). Cf. the extended use of (')nyw § 1194 fn., B. 'ny' § 1199 fn.

1215. (6) The stem (')sk-'high, loud' (cf. the forms collected § 99),

is used in the following way:

- (a) The adverb Man. 'sk' JRAS, 1944, 143, 22, from Av. uskāt (v. Tedesco, BSL, 1925, 151), is loosely employed as an adjective in Chr. (sq') and B. (Nom., SCE 71. 294; Acc., ST i 16, 6. ST ii 4, 13. VJ 15. 95). Its comparative and superlative are the adverbs 'sk'tr (§ 1285) and *'sk'tm, adjectivized respectively by the addition of -yk (v. § 1287) and -cyk (v. § 1296).¹ On its Elative v. § 1315.
- 1216. (b) The *-aka- stem Man. B. 'sky(y) is used as an adjective in Kaw. K 8 (Abl.). T ii D 116, 14 (case not clear), and more or less adverbially in VJ 861. SCE 166, and in the expressions Man. pr 'skyy, (pr) 'skyy s'r, 'upwards', passim. From it the adjective (')skycyq was derived, v. § 1017.1

HEAVY STEMS

1217. Their normal inflexion consists of the Plural ending t (cf. § 1069), and the ending y (cf. § 1167) which can, but need not, be added to the Singular or Plural in the Oblique and the Accusative.

In the few Vocatives attested, the ending -' seems to be the rule. Of two other examples with -', one may be interpreted as a Predicative Instrumental (§ 1223), the other as an Ablative (§ 1224).

quoted there, are not as justified as δyr and $k\beta n$ are. Cf. also Anc. Lett. iii 6 ' βyz misfortune'.

1214² Used for the Nom. Pl. in VJ 112. 128 (?).

1214³ Hence the Oblique B. wyspwy Vim 124, as if the stem were wyspw.
1215¹ In the passage there quoted, however, B. 'sk'tmcyk is also possibly an adverb.

r2161 Cf. also the place-name اسكيفتن 'the high temple' (H.), Barthold,

Turkestan, 135 sq.

HEAVY STEMS 1226. (2) Accusative in -ty. nywš'ktyy 'auditores' M 894 i 10.

§§ 1226-38

The endings y and -' have been borrowed from the light-stem inflexion.1

There is no difference between Masculines and Feminines in Man. and Chr., but in Sogdian writing Feminines are usually marked by a final -h (${}^{\circ}yh$, ${}^{\circ}th$, ${}^{\circ}tyh$).

Heavy-stem adjectives showing no ending in the Plural, can be considered as virtually having the old Plural ending $-\bar{a}$.

Substantives

1218. (i) Singular.

- Nominative-Accusative. mrtyy 'man'; rwxšn'γrδmn 'paradise' (Fem.) M 178 i V 3. 8; sm'n 'sky' M 134 i V 10. M 674, 28. M 178 ii V 13; wrtn 'chariot' T ii D 66 d ii 6; z'wr 'strength' JRAS, 1944, 142, 5; z'yy 'earth' Fem.; &c.
- 1219. (2) Accusative in -y. δ'myy 'creation' (Fem.) BBB b 83; γ'δwkyy 'throne' M 358, 2; sm'nyy 'sky' M 178 ii R 16. 19. 21.
- 1220. (3) Oblique without ending. w'crn 'street' M 135 i 19 (w'rcn'y in another copy of this text, in Sogdian writing, T M 418 R 3); w'xš 'word' Man. Lett. ii 17; z'\deltamvr\deltaw 'sams\alphara', quoted § 138 fn.
- 1221. (4) Oblique in -yy. 'njmnyy 'assembly', 'wnglywny 'Evangelium', δynyy 'religion', BBB; rwxšn'γrδmn'y 'paradise' (Fem.) M 178 i R 11; rwxšny'kyy 'light' M 674, 22; sm'nyyh 'sky' M 178 ii V 11; wrtnyy 'chariot' M 129 V 6; z'wryy 'strength' M 134 ii R 9; &c.
- 1222. (5) Vocative. mrty' 'man' T ii D 117, 26; B. pr'mn' 'Brahmin' VJ 34c. 66d; fry' rw'n' 'dear soul' BBB b 97 (but fry' rw'n ib. 66. 81; fry βr't 'dear brother' BBB f 3); Chr. ryncg' 'child' i 31, 6; Chr. xyp0'wnt' i 37, 21. 47, 4, xwdw', B. ywt'w', ST ii, 'lord'; B. ywyštr' 'chief' DN 74.
- 1223. (6) Predicative Instrumental (cf. § 1182). 'ynyy βγγ'k $\delta y n' \beta r' \dots p c \gamma t \delta' r m$ 'as an electus I have received this divinity' BBB b 43 sqq.
- 1224. (7) Ablative (?). $\delta \beta^{2}m b^{2}n^{2}$ $n\beta nd$ M 712, 8 (restoration certain) 'with his wife'.

1225. (ii) Plural.

(1) Nominative-Accusative, -t. 'wt'kt 'places' M 178 i V 32; δyn'βrt 'electi' Man. Lett. i 6; srongt 'chiefs' Man. Lett. ii 16; wrtnd 'chariots' *M 129* V 4; &c.

12171 The light-stem ending -yšt (§ 1186) has been erroneously applied to a heavy stem in B., v. § 1230 a.

- 1227. (3) Oblique in -t. tmb'rt 'bodies' M 810, 12; B. pr''m'nt 'Brahmins' VJ 202; S. sm'nt 'skies' ST i 86, 11.
- 1228. (4) Oblique in -ty. "ptyy 'waters' (Fem.) BBB 495;
- srongty 'chiefs', § 1669; &c. Cf. also -yštyy § 1186.
- 1229. (5) Vocative. Chr. xwt wty 'my lords' ii 4, 42; B. pr' mnty 'oh Brahmins!' VJ 151. 8b.
- 1230. (6) Old Genitive in -an, cf. §§ 1189. 1207. 1261. B. βyc 'n $\gamma wt'w P 9$, 77 sq. 92. 95 'a Harley-Street man' (H.); Man. $\delta yn'n'x\check{s}y\delta$ 'Lord of religions (Jesus)' T ii D 66, 2, 10; $\delta yw'n$ 'sp['\delta' army of demons' M 500 m i R 6; B. y'wzn'n ywt'w 'king of gazelles' Dhy 36: B. $py\delta$ 'n (°h, °w) γwt 'w 'king of elephants' VJ 68. 170. 175. 227. 422; S. swybyk'nw 'Sogdians' Anc. Lett. (cf. H., ZDMG 90, 198).
- 1230 a. (7) -yšt, erroneously extended from the light-stem inflexion (cf. § 1186), in B. w'r'yšth 'sisters', Nom. P 2, 927.
- 1231. (8) Plural of βr 't 'brother' and $\delta w_{\gamma}t$ (light stem) 'daughter' (cf. § 944): βr'trt Nom. M 617 ii 25; βr'trty BBB f 41, βr'trtyy M 778, 2, Obl.; S. Swytrth, Sywtrt, Obl. Swytrty, T ii D passim.

(Heavy-stem) Adjectives

A. Singular

1232. (1) Nominative.

- (a) Masc. 'yin 'worthy' BBB f 78; škwrð 'difficult' ib. 5; &c.
- 1233. (b) Fem. $xns \delta yz$ ' 'a strong fortress' BBB p. 104 on f 57.

1234. (2) Accusative.

- (a) Masc. 'yjn 'worthy' BBB b 42; pyrnmcyk 'original' BBB 755; mzyx 'great, big' BBB passim; &c.
- 1235. (b) Fem. m'ncyq šm'r' 'intentional thought' T ii B V 16 sq.
- 1236. (c) Ending -yy. sytm'nyy δβn' ptyy'p 'a doubt took every one' (H.) Man. Lett. i 27.

1237. (3) Oblique.

- (a) No ending. wny mzyx 'xšywnyy zrw'βγyy pyrnms'r 'in front of the great god Zurvān' M 178 i R l sq.; wnyy $\gamma r \beta$ 'k' ty fryyrw'n "by by any wise and soul-loving person' M 135 ii 44 sq.; wy c'orcyq sm'nyh 'in the lower sky' M 178 ii V 28; S. 'yw cnn δβtyk 'from each other' T ii D 2; &c.
- 1238. (b) Ending -y. No Man. or Chr. examples are at hand.

For S., cf. 'yw cnn δβtyky 'from each other' T ii D 77 (A I) 37; cnn tnp'rmycy š't'wγy'kh pyδ'r 'because of the happiness of the body' JRAS, 1944, 137, 3; cywyδ mnt (39) 'zp'rty r'βyh 'from this impure disease' T M 389 a R; 'myn š'wy ZK š'w ptwry 'the black reward for the black (action)' ST ii 10, 7.

1239. (c) Ablative Fem., -'. Quite exceptionally, at the end of a line, in $cn [pt](r)y\delta\delta c'$ (6) wny' M 904 i, 'from the mixed tree', Fem. from S. $ptry\delta y T ii D ii 169 (a) i V 4$, cf. § 965. The line preceding $ptry\delta\delta c'$ has cn t'rc w[ny](') 'from the dark tree'.

B. Plural

1240. The following examples include the Plural of *-aka- stem adjectives and participles, as well as of fry- 'dear' and 'ny- 'other' (cf. § 493 sq.).

- (1) Nominative.
- (i) No ending (cf. § 1217).
- (a) Attributive. zβnd pc'w'kryy w''xštt 'words causing the comrades to quarrel' BBB 543 sq.;¹ wyn'ndyy mrγyštt 'tyh 'qwtyšt 'actual birds and dogs' T ii D 62, 21 sq.
- 1241. (b) Predicative. kyy 'tyh . . . nwšyy 'skwnd 'which are immortal' M 178 i V 6; myδcyk jmnd' mzyx xnd 'ty 'xšpyk jmnd' rynck 'the hours of the day are long and the hours of the night short' M 136 V 4 sqq.; 'ty jmnd' rystr 'ty msy'tr βndskwn 'the hours become shorter and longer' M 14 R 6 sq.; frnxwndyy šm'x kyy 'tyšy (p)'rynyy 'ty yβ'ryny wm['t](s)δ 'oh happy you who have been nourishing and *taking care of him!' M 617 i 23 sq.

1242. (ii) -t.

- (a) Attributive. wcytyt 'rt'wtt 'ty wrnkynd nγwš'kt 'chosen electi and believing auditores' BBB f 81; δyδymβrt ''jwnd 'crowned sons' M 133, 93; Chr. γrft 'dyt 'many people' i 29, 8; S. 'nytt γw'krytt 'other merchants' T ii D 77 (A I) 19; &c.
- 1243. (b) Predicative. βnd š'twxt 'they will be happy' BBB f 84; t'wndyt xnd 'are powerful' M 178 i V 25; pršt'tyt qršn'wt 'ty pystyt xnd 'are decorated, beautiful, and adorned' ib. 26 sq.; nyz'wrs(tr)t 'tyh prytrt'ym' we are weaker and wearier (cf. § 1285)' M 635 i 3 sq.; š'nwxt zprt ptsynd'rmykt xnd 'are happy, pure, and pleasant' M 617 ii 9 sq.; s't wysprtnynyt xnd 'are covered with all kinds of jewels', v. H., BSOS viii 584; βwδ'ndyt wβym '(if only) we were nicesmelling' T ii D 139 i 13.

1240¹ [On zβnd v. now H., BSOAS xi 715.]

1244. (2) Accusative.

- (i) No ending.
- (a) Attributive. šmnwq'ny nyzβ'nyt, v. § 1245; S. pr mywn βr'wm'y'n 'wt'kt ZY knδt 'in all Byzantine provinces and towns' T M 389 a R 35. [βr'wm'y'n, conceivably with Plur. ending (H.).]
- 1245. (b) Predicative. šmnwq'ny nyzβ'nyt . . . ptwystyy ny jytwδ'rm 'I have not kept the devilish passions turned away' BBB 639 sqq.; m'yδ c'nw 'tyfn xwty prwyrtt š'twx 'ty šyrm'nyy 'so that it may make you happy' BBB f 60 sq.

1246. (ii) -t.

- (a) Attributive. ptynyt tmb'rt 'fleshly bodies' BBB 564; 'ww rw\delta nyt \beta \chi \geq t' \text{copper gods'} BSOS viii 584; 'nyt . . . \delta \beta r' \text{ other doors', v. } 1676; Chr. nyt bntyty 'other servants' i 20, 3; \beta wyt'r-mykt rw'nd 'patient souls' M 378, 13; S. $\gamma r\beta t$ $\gamma wt'wt$ ZY . . . $\gamma r m w t' t'$ $\gamma w t' y t' t'$ 'many kings and queens' T M 389 a V 35 sq.; Chr. $\gamma r f t y t'$ 'many things' i 37, 4; &c.
- 1247. (b) Predicative. qr'nd kwn' 'make them clean' M 178 ii R 1.

1248. (3) Oblique.

- (a) No ending. 'skwncyk xwyštrty 'the present superiors' Man. Lett. ii 11; iv mzyx yrty' 'four big mountains' Kaw. G 21; c'wn tmyg yrty' 'from the hellish mountains' M 118 i R 17 sq.
- 1249. (b) -t. 'skwncykt xwyštrty 'the present superiors' Man. Lett. ii 10; cn w'ndt tmykt $\delta ywtyy$ 'from those hellish demons' M 178 ii V 17; wnyy ptynyyt tmb'rty 'flesh-bodies' M 140 V 5; t'wndyy mzyxt $\gamma rty'h$, v. § 1641; nyjynyt $\beta \gamma y \delta ty$ 'emanated gods' M 118 i V 9; &c.
- 1250. (c) -ty (rare). S. $rm \gamma y p \delta ty$ [sic] mr["zt] 'with his assistants' T M 389 a R 23; substantivized, zprtyy 'nwt 'ty zyrtyy "p'y 'protection for the pure ones, meditation for the wise' M 172 R 5.
- 1251. (4) Vocative. Chr. fryt br'trty 'dear brethren' ii 6, 18; S. prytty 'dear ones' T ii D 77 (A I) 34.

*-aka- Stems

1252. Normally the Singular has -yy throughout, except for -' in the Vocative, and occasionally in the Ablative. The Plural has -yt(y). B. texts sometimes have an Oblique ending -'y, and Plurals in -'t and -'n. On the -aka- stem Plural of Singulars without suffix, v. § 970; on the Oblique in -kyy and the Plural in -kt, v. §§ 986 sq.

lah VJ.56

1253. (i) Singular (apart from the ordinary -yy).

(1) Vocative. Man. 'xšywn' 'lord' M 410, 5. M 891, 7, Chr. xšywn' ii 5, 5; Man. nfryt' 'accursed' T i D; Chr. 'y syr'qt' bnt' 'oh good servant! 'i 47, 6; Chr. B. z't' 'son' ii 5, 1. 3. VJ 24* (but z't VJ 1095).

1254. (2) B. Oblique in -"y. $ptr\beta$ "y 'stick' DN 11 ($ptr\beta$ 'k ib. 72); 'nôm"y 'limb' DN 28; perhaps 'wš"y kyr'n 'East' Dhy 113, which, however, could also be the Oblique of an *- $\bar{a}k\bar{a}$ - stem (cf. § 1266). Cf. also § 905 fn.

1255. (3) Ablative in -'. cn "δ'h, v. § 1562; spyn'w' 'sin', v. \S 1082; B. δrzm " 'anger' SCE 326, cf. \S 1097.

1256. (ii) Plural.

(1) Nominative-Accusative.

(a) -yt. mrtxmyt 'men', cytyt 'ghosts', &c., -yty i TM 393

1257. (b) B. -'t = -it (H.). mrtym'tt SCE 526. 531; 'sp's'tt 'servants' Dhy 90.

1258. (2) Oblique. mrtxmytyy, cytytyy, &c.

1259. (3) Vocative.

(a) -yty. Chr. nfrytyty 'accursed ones' i 26, 6; B. z't'yty 'children' VJ 1103.

1260. (b) B. -'tty (possibly Voc. Sg.+Pl. ending). z't'tty 'children' VJ 1098. 1106; šyr'nk'r'tty 'pious ones' Dhu 81.

1261. (4) Old Genitive in -an (cf. §§ 1189. 1207. 1230). B. mrtym'n ywt'w 'king of men' VJ 1048 (cf. § 969, end).

*-ākā- Stems, and heavy stems in -' of different origin (cf. § 971)

1262. Nom. and Abl. ., other Oblique cases -y, Acc. - or -y (rare), Pl. yt or t (rare). The Oblique of t stems (v. § 1111), usually not expressed, can be marked by the addition of the ordinary Oblique ending -y to the final -', when its omission would lead to syntactical confusion. This procedure is also sporadically used with the -y' nouns described in § 948, and with other nouns in -.

1263. (i) Singular.

(1) Nominative-Accusative. All the examples quoted § 973.

(2) Accusative in -y. x[']nyy M 110 ii V 7, Chr. x'ny i 31, 16, 'house'.

1264. (3) Ablative. q'γδ' 'paper' BBB p. 65 on 527; jn' 'knowledge' M 133, 57; šm'r' 'thought' M 133, 82; γrδ' 'neck' T ii D 62, 7.

1265. (4) Oblique.

(a) -y. Man. (')'ms(y)y 'obedience' T ii D 66, 1, 26; Chr. x'ny 'house' i 36, 16; Chr. ptq'ry 'appearance, face' i 31, 8; Chr. qwcy 'mouth' i 48, 18; B. &'m'y 'net' P2, 273.

1266. (b) -'+-y. $\beta wrt'rmyky'y$ 'patience', $\gamma r\beta'ky''y$ 'wisdom', BBB 636 sq.; S. ptk'r"y 'appearance' T ii D 93 h V 6; Chr. wr''y 'profit' i 49, 2; Man. šyry 'kty'y BBB 627, S. šyr'krty'y T M 389 a V 12, 'good deed, merit' (Nom. \S{yr} 'k(r)ty').

1267. (c) The Gen. $q'\gamma\delta y'$ 'paper' in BBB 527, may have been Dough gindle newty StE prompted by the preceding cyny'.

1268. (ii) Plural.

(1) -yt. 8ndyt 'teeth' M 142 V 5, B. 8nt'yt VJ 546; Chr. x'nyt 'houses' i 42, 6. ii 3, 27 ; S. β 'z[']yt 'arms' T M 389 a R 14 ; B. p'štyt Frg iii 51. 56 (Sg. Man. p'št', § 973), meaning not clear [cf. H., $BSOAS \times 728$].

1269. (2) -'t-. 'ms'tyy ptβystyy 'bound in obedience(s)' M 116 R 8; B. pr'tt' (with wrong -') 'banners' Dhy 98 (Nom. Sg. pr", cf. Benv., Notes ii 224).

1270. Conspectus.

A Light-stem substantines and adjectives

			Fem.		
		Masc.	Subst.	Adj.	Neuter
	Nom.	-y 1168. 1191	-' 1170 -w 1169	. 1193	-w 1169. 1192
	Acc.	-w 1171, 1194 -y 1174, 1197	-w 117:	3. 1196	-w 1172. 1195
Singular	Voc. Gen. Dat.	-' 1176. 1203 -y 1177. 1198	-y' 1178	-v 1198	<u> </u>
Sin	Abl.	-' 1179. 1199 - <i>y</i> 1179 fn. 1200	-y 1180		
	P.I.	- 1182. 1201			
	Loc.	-y' 1183. 1202 Substantives A		djectives	

		Substantives		Adjectives
Plural	NomAcc.	-yšt 1186 -yžty By' 1187	-t' 1184 -' 1185	
Ph	Obl.	-ty' 1188	-'n 118	-t' (Abl.) 1206 9. 1207

B. The other stems

		Heavy	-aka-	-ākā-
Singular	NomAcc. Acc. Voc. General Obl. Abl. P.I.	- 1218. 1232-5 -y 1219. 1236 -' 1222 - 1220. 1237 -y 1221. 1238 -' (Fem.) 1224. 1239 -' 1223	-y 960 -y 960 -> 1253 -y 960 B"y 1254 -> 1255	-y 1263 -y 1265 -y 1266 -'vy 1266 -' 1264
	NomAcc.	- (Adj.) 1240 sq. 1244 sq. -t 1225, 1242 sq. 1246 sq. (Byšt 1230 a)	-yt 1256 B'tt 1257	-yt 1268 -'t- 1269
Plural	Voc.	-ty 1226 -t(y) 1229. 1251	-yty 1259 B'tty 1260	
ď	Obl.	- (Adj.) 1248 -t 1227. 1249 -ty 1228. 1250 -'n 1230	-yt 1249 -yty 1258 -'n 1261	-'ty 1269

Feminine of *-aka- stem adjectives

(On *-aka- adjectives not changing in the Feminine, v. § 1643)

1271. The ending -yy of the Sg. Masc. is replaced by -c' with light stems, -c with heavy stems, v. H., BSOS viii 586, BBB p. 56 fn. 1, and, on the origin of this ending, above, § 247 fn. 4.

A final -t of the stem need not be spelled before c. A final -n of the stem is sometimes dropped before c, cf. § 334.

1272. (i) Light stems. 'ktc' 'done' BBB e 14, Masc. 'ktyy; 'stβtc' 'cruel', Masc. 'stβtyyħ, v. § 157; prwsc' 'turned' T i D 51, Masc. prwstyy; ptrysc' 'mixed' M 178 ii V 22, Masc. ptrystyy; ptsyc' 'arranged' M 178 i V 7, B. pts'γtch, Masc. ptsγtyy; šwkc' nβtc'[ħ] 'dry and moist' BBB 486, Masc. šqwyy 'ty nβtyy BBB f 59.

1273. (ii) Heavy stems. 'nγttc 'whole, all' M 178 i V 2, S. 'γtc, Chr. 'γc, cf. § 335; 'wswγc 'pure' M 178 i R 10, 'wswxtc M 429, 2 (cf. § 56), Masc. 'wswγtyy; Chr. brync 'having'; v. § 891; δ'rwkync and [δ'r]wqyc 'vegetable', v. § 334, Masc. *δ'rwkynyy; frnxwndc 'happy', Masc. frnxwndyy; B. γwδ'ynch 'faecal', v. § 1053; -krc, Fem. of -kryy, in ryjqrc, NPr., M 1, 143, wrcwnkrc 'miraculous' M 178 ii R 13, &c.; mrcync 'deadly', Masc. mrcyny; n'ktync 'of silver' M 137 V 15, Masc. n'ktynyy; nwšc 'immortal', Masc. nwšyy; ptw'c 'dry' BBB 491, Masc. ptw'tyy; t'rc 'dark' v. § 967; wtshir' old, word out' M 521 a 2, Masc. wtśnyy; wyδwc 'ync 'widow', § 931, Masc. *wyδwyy;

Chr. xšwnc 'queen' ii 1, 16. 28, Masc. Chr. xšwny 'king' ST ii; zrywnc 'green', Masc. zrywnyy, v. § 1113; zyrnync 'golden' M 137 V 14, Masc. B. zyrnyn'y; &c. On ptryδδc'' v. § 1239. Cf. also the Feminines in -'nc mentioned in §§ 1040. 1043–1048.

Special Feminine endings

1274. (1) The names of the months occurring in Sogdian texts appear to be Feminine adjectives referring to the substantive m'x 'month',¹ usually implied, while the forms quoted by al-Beruni are substantives² (v. H.'s comparative list in *Orientalia*, viii 94).

1275. Hence, the following can be recognized as Feminine adjective endings:

(a) -c, in $\beta \gamma k$ 'nc No. 7, "b'nc No. 8.

(b) -yc, in n'wsrδyc No. 1, nysnyc No. 3, Uyghur ps'kyc No. 4, šn'xntyc No. 5, S. mz'yγγntych No. 6, S. tγmych No. 10, Man. jymtyc No. 11, (')xšwmyc No. 12.

(c) -c alternating with -yc, in [xwrj]ncm²x Sogd. 27, 20: xwrjnyc No. 2; βwyc: βwyyc No. 9; myšβwyc: myšβwyyc No. 10.

(d) -'nc, in xz'n'nc, $\gamma z'n'nc$, No. 6, possibly connected, acc. to H., with Pers. $xaz\bar{a}n$ 'autumn'.

While (d) should be the Feminine of a suffix *- $\bar{a}naka$ -, the other three are not clear. (c) representing $-i\check{c}$, may be considered an early form of the Feminine suffix $-\check{c} < *-ik\bar{a}$ - for Masculines in *-aka- (cf. § 247 fn. 4). (b) may be the same as (c), or else represent $-i/\bar{c}\check{c}$ (cf. §§ 1276 sq.?). (a) could be the same as (c), or, perhaps more likely, as (d), by haplology from * $\beta\gamma$ 'k'n'nc, *"b'n'nc.

1276. (2) βγρωτικ 'divine virgin', Pl. βγρωτικέ (§ 260), S. *pwryc 'virgin', Fem. of βγρωτ and *pūr or *pūre respectively, v. BBB p. 73.

1274¹ While m^2x 'moon' appears to be masculine (B. ZK $r\gamma w\delta ny$ $m^2\gamma$ Dhu 268), there is no further clear evidence to indicate the gender of m^2x 'month'. In Sogdian writing it sometimes has a final -h, but more often not. Examples noted are:

m'yh Dhu 229. 231. 269.

m'yyh Intox. Sūtra 35.

m'y Dhu 231. 248bis. 254. 255. 264bis. VJ 38.

m'yy Dhu 239.

m'yw Dhu 229 (Anc. Lett. m'xw).

OIr. māh- 'month' is masculine, but Khot. māstə 'month' is Feminine (E 25,

201), and so is Pasto miyast (Morgenstierne, EVP 49).

1274 With the exception of 'b'nc No. 8 = Man. "b'nc, and, perhaps, of 'bn'xnd' No. 5, mzyxnd' No. 6, and zymd' No. 11, which may have a Feminine ending d. Al-Beruni knew also the adjective forms in -c, cf. Salemann, Izv., 1913, 1133 fn. 10.

- 1277. (3) δyw'štyyc(y) δ'myy, Loc., § 1439, δyw'štyc δ'm M 664, 27, 'demoniac creation, world of demons'. To be separated from the NPr. S. δyw'štyc, cf. H., Orientalia, viii 88.
- 1278. (4) w' $m\gamma wn$ xwrmztyc $\delta'm$, Acc., 'the whole creation of xwrmzt'' JRAS, 1944, 142, 4 sq.; not necessarily Fem. in x[wr]mztyc kwtr 'family, descendants of Kh.' M 358, 4.
- 1279. (5) Contamination of the normal Masculine and Feminine endings of the Pres. Partc. -əne and -ənč, has produced the Fem. Partc. Chr. $wy\theta rbnync$ ($wi\theta ar\beta nnnč$) i 37, 4, from * $wy\theta rb$ 'to worry'. Such a formation may have been encouraged by Feminines like - kr^3nc from -kryy, § 1044.

Comparative and Superlative

1280. Apart from a few special old forms, the suffixes are: -tr, added to light and heavy stems, but not to -aka- stems. Comparative and (rarely) superlative.

1281. -str, added to heavy stems (including *-aka- stems) only (on Chr. fry str v. § 1297). Comparative and superlative. This suffix derives, acc. to H., from the OIr. comparative of adjectives in -ah-, cf. Av. parō.arəjastara- and others. For other Iranian languages cf. Khwār. sn'dk-'str (snādakistar) 'cleaner (more washed)' (H.), and Parth. 'sk'drystr T ii D 129.

1282. -'tr, -ătar. Cf. MPers. thm'tr BBB, Parth. qs'dr, ms'dr, Mir. Man. iii. In Sogdian this suffix is only used after y, v. §§ 1291 sqq., which at least in three of the examples concerned is the y of the OIr. comparative suffix -yah-.

-tm. Superlative.

1283. The inflexional elements added to the comparative (superlative) in -tr- of light stems, are, as far as attested, -y for the Nom.-Acc. Singular (v. § 1284), and -t for the Plural (v. § 1286). In the other comparatives and superlatives the only inflexional mark is the Plural ending -t.

A final t of the stem is not spelled before the t of the suffix, cf. § 81, 3.

1284. (1) -tr, comparative.

(a) Light stems. pisyiryy 'more adorned, better equipped' T ii K (So. 64), belonging to the Past Partc. ptsytyy; rwxsndryy

1280¹ On msyôr v. § 1298. *-aka- Past Participles, when used as adjectives, often have a comparative made directly from the OIr. Past Participle, v. § 531 fn., and cf. e.g. ptrštr (§ 1285) with skrtystr (§ 1288).

M 264 A 25, from rwxšn- 'luminous'; $\frac{1}{2}tr\gamma tryh$ 'more depressed' Sogd. 17, 20, belonging to the Past Partc. $tr\gamma tyy$ (cf. the abstract $tr\gamma ty'q$, § 1110); S. $\frac{2}{2}tr\gamma try$ 'swifter' T M 389 a R 2. 5, acc. to H. from a light-stem adjective $\frac{*tra\chi}{<} \frac{*ta\chi ra}{(\sqrt{tak})}$; B. $\frac{y\gamma rtry}{y\gamma'rtry}$, 'wider', from $\frac{y\gamma rt}{>}$, v. § 518.

1285. (b) Heavy stems. 'sk'tr, adv., 'more, further', lit. 'higher', from 'sk', v. § 1215; Man. 'ywtr, Chr. ywtr, from 'yw 'one', v. § 1318; B. β'δ... β'δ... β'δtr 'tantôt ... tantôt ... tantôt' Vim 128-30; δwrtr M 857, 3, B. δwrtr Dhy 108. 119, 'more distant', from δwr; γyrtr 'later', adv., BBB, from γyyr 'late', adv., M 127 V 6. M 579, 7; n'mrtr 'sweeter', § 1306, from n'mryh, v. BBB p. 97 top; B. pntr 'nearer' VJ 924, from B. pnt; prytrt, Pl., 'wearier' (H.) v. § 1243; 'pršt'tr 'better prepared' T ii K (So. 64), belonging to the Past Partc. pršt'tyy; ptrštr 'more exalted', § 1306, belonging to the Past Partc. pršt'tyy 'erected' Sogd. 52, 6, cf. Chr. ptrzty 'high' i 45, 16 (on the rhythmic value of ptršt- v. § 176); škwrδtrt Pl., T ii D 117, 43, from škwrδ 'difficult'; B. twytr 'quicker' VJ 799. 1072, from twy, v. § 254; Chr. xw'tr, § 1306, from Man. xw't 'weak'; Man. zprtr[T ii K (So. 64), from zprt 'pure'. [v. Addenda.]

1286. (2) -tr, superlative. $\beta yjtrt$ 'ty $st\beta trt$ ' 'most wicked and cruel', v. § 1641, from βyj - (light stem) and ' $st\beta tyyh$ (*-aka- stem, cf. § 1280 fn.); cf. also $k\delta trt$, § 1300. [v. Addenda.]

1287. (3) -tr+suffix. 'sk'tryq M 617 i 26, sk'tryk T ii D 167 iii 7, 'higher, more', adj., cf. § 1215.

1288. (4) -str.

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(a) Comparative. B. 'βz'γkwstr 'more wretchedly', v. § 423; Man. βystr, Chr. bystr 'further away', from βyk, v. § 463; c'δrsir, c'str 'lower, under', from c'δr 'below, under', v. § 459; Chr. γrb'q str 'more reasonable', § 1306; ny'zngstr 'different' M 264 A 6; nyz'wrstrt Pl., 'weaker', v. § 1243; Chr. pc'yy str 'more salutary', v. § 199; pcxwδγwnystr 'more revolting', v. § 1306; Man. Chr. B. pyrnmstr 'before, formerly' Man. Lett. ii 17. ST ii 1, 92. 10, 21, cf. also § 1305; rystr 'smaller'; skrtyst(r) 'more triumphant' Sogd. 35, 13, from skrtyy T ii D 207, 27. [v. Addenda.]

1289. (b) Superlative. "γrtystr 'most fertile' Sogd. 29, 6; βjng'rystrt Pl., 'most sinful' M 178 ii V 18; γw'nkryystr jkrystr,

1285 The positive is pryt 'weary' BBB 713 (differently H: 3 Sg. Pass. Pret.). Cf. § 529, 5.

1288¹ From *ryt, or *rytyy? Cf. Pahl. rētak 'young', Bailey, BSOS vii 70 sq. H. (who regards rystr as shortened from *rynckstr, v. BBB p. 134¹) also points out the abstract B. rytry' P 6, 192, rytryh P 12, 33, opposite to prtry'kh.

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id., BBB 554 sq.; B. knpy'strh 'particularly short' P 2, 433, < knpy, § 1302; S. wrcy'str 'most soothing' X 1 i V 21, from wrcy' 'appeased'.

1290. (c) Comparative or superlative. frtrstr M 894 i 4, from frtr, v. § 437, cf. Parth. 'frdrystr 'prior', H., BSOS ix 80; mndyr- β 'kstr M 655, I, from mndyr β 'k 'unwise'; B. γ wy'rstr, v. § 1303, from B. γ wy'r Dhu 90, cf. S. γ wy'r γ wy'r 'in detail' X 1 i R 3 sq. P 3, 29. 97; B. 'yw pyrnmstr, v. § 1305; Man. $\delta \beta$ nstr T i a (Par. 51), from * $\delta \beta$ nz 'wide, thick', cf. B. w' $\delta \beta$ 'nz § 1310, Man. $\delta \beta$ 'nzq'wyy § 999.

1291. (5) -'tr, cf. § 1282. On 'sk'tr v. § 1215.

(a) fry'tr M 116 R 9, context not clear. Either from fry- 'dear', or side-form' of

(b) fy'tr 'more'. Cf. § 321.

1292. (c) Man. msy'tr 'longer', quoted § 1241, B. msy'tr 'greater' VJ 234. Dhy 86, cf. Av. masyah-. On msy\delta v. § 1298.

1293. (d) Chr. mzy'trt 'yšty Pl., 'greater things' B 49, 24, cf. Av. mazyah.

1294. (e) šy'tr' 'sweeter' M 137 R 11 (on the ending v. § 974), B. šy'tr 'delightful' DN 50. 70. Origin not clear, the -'- may belong to the stem of the positive. [v. Addenda.]

1295. (6) -tm. Man. $\beta \gamma' n \beta x \underline{t} m$ (Abl.) § 254, B. $\beta \gamma' n \beta \gamma t m$, 'godliest of the gods', used to translate Skt. $dev\bar{a}tideva$ (on the rhythmic value of $\beta x \underline{t} m$, v. § 528); B. nyytm 'deepest', cf. BBB p. 104 on f 56. On S. prytm v. § 1297. [v. Addenda.]

1296. (7) -tm+suffix. B. 'sk'tmcyk' highest' or 'most' P 3, 104, cf. § 1215. Cf. also ftmcyk and 'ftmyk' first', § 1331.

1297. (8) Special forms.

(i) The comparative and superlative of the light stem fry- 'dear', are the heavy frytr from *friyatara-, S. prytm from *friyatama-, quoted § 1207, cf. § 493 sq. The superlative Chr. (fr)y str i 79, 7 (contrary to § 1281) is a late analogical form. On fry'tr v. § 1291.

1298. (ii) Chr. msydrd Pl., ii 3, 33, Man. msyor M 337, 3, 'presbyter' (cf. § 269 sq.), from the *-aka- stem B. m's'y VJ 1132, m's'k VJ 50. SCE 31, m's'kw VJ 837, 'old', seemingly contrary to § 1280, can be explained as due to dissimilation from *msystr [or as LW?(H.)].

1291 In T is D 207, 23, where one expects the usual hendiadys, f'' f'' f'' f'' more', the MS. has 'sk'fr f[..]' fr, with a gap requiring two letters, surmounted by a dot. To be restored f[ry]' fr?

1299. (iii) Three old superlatives have been extended by the suffix -tara-.

(a) B. βr'yštr 'more' or 'most' Dhu 279, from Av. fraēšta-.1

1300. (b) Man. $k \underline{s} \underline{t} \underline{r} \underline{t}$ Pl. Nom. or Acc., M 116 R 10, Chr. $\underline{q} \underline{s} \underline{t} \underline{r} \underline{t}$ Pl. Abl., i 26, 3, superlative of B. (')ks- 'small, thin', from Av. $kasi\underline{s}ta$ -.

1301. (c) Man. xwyštr, B. ywyštr, Man. Chr. xwštr, 'superior, presbyter', from Av. hvõišta-, v. § 230.

1302. (iv) Man. kmbyy 'imperfect, mean, less, short of one's duty' M 116 R 4, Pl. kmbyt Man. Lett. ii 15, ii qmbyy xxx '28', v. H., JRAS, 1942, 243, B. 'yw knpy L '49' P 6, 106. 111. 133. 134. 138. 140. &c. (ref. by H.), B. knpy βw - 'to be scarce, short', explained by H. as from OIr. *kambiyah- (v. § 493 fn.), comparative of kamna- (Sogdian $k\beta n$ -, v. § 1211), cf. Hübschmann, Pers. Stud., 88 (Differently Benv., Notes iv 516). On the abstract qmbwnyh v. § 1087 fn. On the superlative B. knpy'strh v. § 1289.

1303. (9) Superlative other than by means of a suffix.

(i) With the prefix tr-, v. § 1144.

(ii) By prefixing to an adjective, or a comparative (superlative), cw, "\delta prm (\s 1567), or 'yw. This construction is not found in Man. or Chr.

(a) cw, cf. H., BBB p. 81 on 674. S. cw γrβw (p'zy) w'γš 'quam plurimis (paucissimis) verbis'; B. cw γwy'rstr 'très exactement' (Benv., Notes ii 238), cf. § 1290. Cf. also the employment of cw in § 1144°.

1304. (b) "δprmh c'δrcyk' 'tout à fait inférieur' SCE 209; "δprm prtr, v. § 437 fn. 1.

1305. (c) 'yw pyrnmstr VJ 60°. 383. P 2, 80, 'as soon as possible, first of all', v. Benv., Notes iv 510.

(iii) The Elative i, v. § 1310.

1306. (10) The second term of a comparison is introduced by cn or Chr. ad', if it is a noun or a pronoun, by c'nw, if it is a clause.

(a) cn. cn s't βγ[yšty...] ptrštr 'more exalted than all (other) gods' M 264 A 13 sq.; cn škr' n'mrtr 'sweeter than sugar', v. BBB p. 80 on 662; cywyδ pcxwδγωνystr 'more revolting than this' M 140 V 11 sq.; Chr. xw'tr...cn ptry 'weaker than his father' ii 5, 11;

1299¹ Cf. Man. fryštwrz NPr., M 1, 82, 'the most miraculous one'? But fryšt could also be the Past stem of 'to send'.

1300¹ Misquoted in ST ii, 587º top. In Freiman, Sbornik, 38, No. 19. B 16, read kštr instead of kstr 'inferior' (H.).

13021 Personal construction, cf. Benv., loc. cit., 515 sq., v. §§ 1549 sq.

Chr. γrb ' $q str \ldots cn \ldots$ 'žwnt' more reasonable than the children' i 43, 16.

1307. (b) Chr. qd'. $sdwm' \underline{t} \dots \gamma mwr' z'y pc'yy \underline{str} bw\underline{tq'} \dots qd'$ $xyd k\theta$ 'it shall be more tolerable for the land of Sodom and Gomorrha, than for that city' i 5, 2 sq., cf. § 199.

1308. (c) c'nw. frtr c'nw... xwcy xwrt xwryy 'better than eating nice food' M 117, 12-14; B. prtr...c'n'kw 'rather than', v. § 1692 (cf. also § 822, 2).

Elative

- 1309. (1) This formation, to which a cursory reference was made by Benveniste, *Notes* iv 517 sq., is used for placing a deictic emphasis on the meaning of an adjective or adverb. Three types can be distinguished:
 - i. The adjective (adverb) is preceded by w, from the demonstrative stem awa.
 - ii. -(')st is added to the adjective (adverb) prefixed by w'-, or by its correlative c'-, cf. § 1582.
 - iii. The suffix is -t, the prefix is as in ii, except before s, where it appears as wt-, from Av. avat, Neuter of avant-.2
- 1310. (2) Elative i. Prefix w^{\cdot} . S. w^{\cdot} z^{\cdot} ry $\gamma n^{\cdot}\beta y^{\cdot}$ the lamented so pitifully 'T ii T 10; B. w^{\cdot} $\delta \beta^{\cdot}$ nz 'so wide' P 2, 1018, cf. § 1290; S. w^{\cdot} wyspw 'so complete' T iii 263 i 13, w^{\cdot} wspyw Anc. Lett. (v. BBB p. 73; on the following $wysp\delta r$ v. § 440 fn.).

1311. (3) Elative ii. Suffix -(')st.

- (a) Prefix w. B. w' z'ry'st γn ' β 'y 'she lamented so p.' VJ 1111; B. w' ' βyz 'nk'r'k' 'st 'so very sinful' P 7, 119 sq.; B. w' βyz ' $\gamma wksth$ 'so unhappy' VJ 822 (v. JRAS, 1942, 99); B. w'] z'wrkynst 'so strong' T iii S 23 (2) ii 2.
- 1312. (b) Prefix c²-. B. c² z'ry 'st 'how pitiful' VJ 1100; B. c² 'Byz'ywksth 'how unhappy' VJ 825.

1308¹ Cf. Pers. agar pādišā dīde xwāhad zi-man...ma-rā xwārtar čun si farzand-i xwēš na-bīnam 'if the king should ask my eyes from me, it would be of less account to me than if I should not see my three daughters' ŠN 6 (Vullers i 69), 136 sq. (zān ki variant of čun si).

1309¹ As there are no adjectives beginning with s- amongst the examples for the Elatives i and ii, one cannot say whether the replacement of w'- by wt- takes place also in these two types. It is unfortunate that the end of the gloss MPers. cyyrtum • • (w)¹[Sogd. 36, 18, is missing, since the adjective used was most probably skrtyy.

 1309^2 From which derives Sogdian *wntn*, which is used like the Elative particle w'- in S. wntn z'ry $\gamma n' \beta(y)$ T ii T 4 = w' z'ry, § 1310. Cf. § 1609.

1313. (4) Elative iii. Suffix -t.

(a) Prefix w'-. B. w'\(\text{pr'} kt'\) so early' VJ 1088; B. w'\(\text{pryt} VJ 1378, \) w'\(\text{pryt} VJ 1455'\) so dear'; B. w'\(\text{p'r'} \text{yzt} Dhu 292. Tiii S 313, 10, \) w'\(\text{pry'} \text{zt} [\text{sic}] Vim 42, '\text{so excellent'; Man. w' \text{ptzm'ndt'} so fed up' Tii D 62, 3 sq.; B. w'\text{sw\(\text{pt} t'\) so close, narrow' (H.) P 2, 1016; B. w'\text{t'w'ntt'} so \text{strong'} Dhy 216; B. w'\text{tw\(\text{yt'} t'\) so \quick' Tiii S 313, 9, cf. \(\xi 254. [w'\text{pryt}, v. Addenda.] \)

1314. (b) Prefix c'-. B. c' (827) $\beta yzt \ VJ$ 'how bad' [sic], cf. Man. w'] $\beta yjt \ \gamma rm$ 'how badly hot' M 674, 6; c'twxt 'how fast' M 635 i 9, from twy, cf. § 254.

1315. (c) Prefix wt. B. wtsp'ytt 'so white' Dhy 209. 221. 258, from B. 'sp'yt, cf. § 969; B. wtsk'tt 'so high' P 2, 1020, from 'sk', cf. § 1215.

NUMERALS

Cardinals

1316. (i)

I Man. 'yw, Chr. yw, B. 'yw, v. §§ 1317-19.

2 Man. B. 'δw BBB c 7. VJ 374. SCE 189; Man. B. 'δw' BBB 673. M 684, 15. O¹ 4. 14; Man. B. δw' M 127 R 12. VJ 96, Chr. dw' i 9, 6. 45, 7; Man. B. δyβnw, B. δβnw 'both'; compound form B. δyβ-; v. § 1320.

3 Man. 'Sry M 137 V 12, 'Sryy M 502 17, B. Sry, Chr. Sy.

- 4 Man. Chr. ctf'r, B. ctβ'r, v. § 295; compound form B. čərθ-, v. § 440. Στι ΒςτΙ
- 5 pnc; on pnž v. § 65.
- 6 Chr. xwśw i 15, 3, B. wywśw VJ 33, v. § 417 fn. 1. [v. Add.]
- 7 B. 'βt VJ 7, and on top of folio 7 R (ed. p. 178¹); otherwise Man. B. 'βt or 'βt', but only before myδ 'day' (for 'week'), and in compounds, where the -'- of 'βt'- could be a compound vowel, and 'βt- could stand for avda. Cf. Man. B. 'βtkyδp-, § 147, B. 'βtrtn'ynch 'having seven jewels' VJ 18ʰ, B. 'yw 'βt myδ 'one week' Dhy 33, against Man. k]ww 'βt' myδ pr[m 'for one week' T ii D 66 b 5, B. 'βt' myδ VJ 874, S. 'βt' 1LPW '7000' T ii D 79 (2) R 6.
- 8 B. only. 'št VJ folio 8R top (ed. p. 1821), C 'št '108' Padm 45. 47; otherwise cf. 'št wkry 'consisting of eight types' Dhu 255. 256, 'št 1LPW '8000' T iii S 313, 2, against 'št' RYPW '80.000' ST ii 9, 14. 15. [C 'št also P 8, 62.]
- 9 B. nw' VJ ed. p. 186. Cf. also B. nw' 100 VJ 717, nw' nw't '99' P 7, 14. [nw 1LPW nw RYPW '99 000' P 8, 2 4.]
- , 10 Man. δs' M 796 i 16, Chr. ds' i 47, 5. 8, S. δs T ii D 79 (2) V 4. 5.

13161 [Benv.'s ed. pp. 9. 12. 16 respectively.]

- II Chr. [ywt]snw Acc. i 53, 3.
- 12 Man. 8w'ts Nom., M 14 V 17. Chr. dw'tsnw Abl., i 78, 14, cf. § 1318.
- 15 Man. pnctswh T ii D 66, 1, 16. 16 xwints BSTI
- 18 Chr. šts i 41, 3.
- 30 Man. šys M 548, 1. 40 Stins BSTI
- 50 Chr. pnc's i 43, 10, B. *pnc'snw.2 60 xwssty Bsfj
- 70 Man. 'βt't M 178 i V 29.
- 80 Chr. š<u>t</u>'t i 43, 13.
- 90 B. nw't P 7, 14.
- 100 Chr. stw Nom.-Acc. i 43, 9. 12; Abl. Man. st (quoted § 1667), B. rm st' 'with 100' Tia(2)3; compound B. stp' δ ' k 'centiped' P 6, 9.

200 Chr. dwyst ii 1, 82; B. 'Swy 100 VJ 5c, 'Sw 100 VJ 62e.3

300 Chr. šyst ii 1, 82.

1000 z'r.

10.000 $\beta rywr$, v. § 362.

100.000 Man. C z'r T ii D 139 ii 5.

1317. (ii) 'yw.

- (a) 'yw is used in several compounds and idioms: B. 'yw "yh 'always' DN 76. P 2, 165; B. prw 'yw 'pc't 'at once', v. § 179; B. 'yw'r\(\delta k\) 'sincere', v. \(\xi \) 423; 'yw c'f 'several', v. \(\xi \) 1586; B. 'yw ywncyδ 'just so, just as', v. § 1109; 'yw q½'m 'any', v. § 1554; 'yw mywn 'altogether'; i p'ryq 'altogether', v. § 1116; I p't, v. § 1327; 'ywp'zky', Man. Lett. ii 16, not clear; B. 'yw pyrnmstr 'as soon as possible', v. § 1305; B. 'yw st"y sr'k, v. § 1108; S. 'yw t'c 'alone', v. § 1127; 'yw wsyy 'alone', v. § 299; B. oznk' 'such', v. § 1109.
 - (b) On 'yw in enumerations, v. § 1332.
 - (c) On 'yw $\delta\beta t$ 'each other', v. §§ 1334-6.
- 1318. (d) The comparative of 'yw is used in $k\delta$ (')m 'ywt[r 'which (of several) 'Sogd. 54, 10, Chr. yw ywtr 'one by one, singly' i 42, 6. ii 6, 17, ywtr cn wyšnt 'one of them' ii 1, 64, ywtr cn dw'tsnw 'one of the Twelve' i 78, 14.

1316 B. 1LPW 'dwy C 50nw, Obl., DN (= P 5) 3, viz. *z'r 'dwyst pnc'snw, '1250', where -nw had been overlooked by Gauthiot.

13163 Thus to be read instead of &w, which I regret to have overlooked in JRAS, 1942, 99, where the following misprints in Gauthiot's edition of the VJshould be added: line 171 read ywt instead of ywt'; line 56b read t' \beta kh instead of t'm'kht; line 204 read 'yw instead of 'yw; line 255 read 'wyn instead of wyn; line 47c read 'wswytp'zn instead of wswytp'zn. [Cf. now also Benv., TSP, 166 sqq.] 医 等

† [m corrected prima manu into β]

- 1319. (e) The Accusative of 'yw has the nominal ending -y in Chr. ywy i 45, 8.9; the Oblique possibly occurs with the pronominal ending in B. 'ywn, v. § 179 fn.
- 1320. (iii) While δw , (') δw ' represent OIr. duw- (on the loss of the endings cf. § 501; v. also § 161), the compound form B. $\delta y\beta_{-,1}$ and $\delta(y)\beta nw$, go back to OIr. dwi- (cf. §§ 239. 430). The ending -nw connects the latter with Lat. bīnī, &c. (cf. Gauthiot, Gramm. 120).
- 1321. (iv) δuwātas- '12', from *duwādasa-, with t through dissimilation, or perhaps under the influence of štas '18' (§ 478); pančtas '15', by analogy.
- 1322. (v) -nw in Chr. [ywt]snw '11', dw'tsnw '12', B. *pnc'snw '50', may be the old Gen. Pl. ending $-(a)n\bar{a}m$ from $-\bar{a}n\bar{a}m$, cf. § 350.
- 1323. (vi) šys '30', pnc's '50', from the Nom. Av. θrisąs, *pančāsąs.
- 1324. (vii) Of compound numerals not entirely expressed in symbols, there are very few examples. Cf. B. nw' nw't '99', the example quoted § 1316 fn. 2, B. C'st '108', Man. ii qmbyy xxx '28'. B. 'yw knpy L '49', v. § 1302, B. 30 wywśw '36', v. § 1327.
- 1325. (viii) A numeral indicator (like NPers. nafar, &c.) is possibly Chr. xwštyq i 36, 8 (H.), but the passage is not clear.
- 1326. (ix) Cardinals, not ordinals, usually followed by Man. syty', B. sytyh, Anc. Lett. syth, are used in dates for the days of the month, cf. BBB s.v. syty',1 and, without this addition, B. cnn 'prtmy m'yh xv k'w 't δrty m' γw xv prm Dhu 229.
- 1327. (x) 'Time', French 'fois', is rendered by prwrtyy (recognized by H.), cf. § 962 (i^o 'once' S 40 i R 2; tym i^o 'once more' Man. Lett. i 29; iio 'twice' ib. and M 640, 1 (direction in a MPers. hymn)), B. y'wr (cf. VJ 793. 1298. 1427, and wywśw y'wr wywśw 30 wywśw βwt ' $6\times6=36$ ' Dhu 18 sq.), and exceptionally by B. znk'n (z'yh wywśw znk'n šn' 'the earth trembled six times' VJ 999); cf. also i p't 'once (only)', BBB p. 102 on f 6.
- 1328. (xi) Apart from the use mentioned in § 1327, -zng'n (on which v. also § 1034) preceded by cardinals is used with the meaning of '-fold', v. BBB s.v.

13201 Not clear is the spelling Chr. db'm'nqy' ii 3, 21, 'doubt', against S. $\delta\beta m^2nky^2$ pr $wr(n)[w\ T\ ii\ D\ 91,\ 6\ (=\ Parth.\ bym^2ngyft\ (H.)).$

1320² Used for natural pairs, such as eyes (VJ 277. 1372), breasts (VJ 1028), feet (Dhy 35), or if a couple of things has just been referred to, as in the Man. passage quoted by H., BSOS viii 584 bottom [= Tales 473, 48].

13261 Similar to syty', but not attested in connexion with dates, is Man. xrty

'passed', v. H., apud Rachmati, T.T. vii 61.

§§ 1333-38

1329. (xii) A relation between numerals is expressed by pr in Man. 'yw pr z''r 'ty 'yw prw βrywr M 635 i 1 sq. (cf. Parth. 'yw 'c hz'r'n \ddot{w} [dw']c bywr'n T ii D 129) 'in the relation of one to a thousand', cf. H., Kaw. 60 fn. 1, and B. 'yw pr \delta w' 'doubly' Dhy 41.

1330. (xiii) Distributives are formed by repeating the cardinal. For examples v. § 1676 sq.; cf. the distributive repetition of nouns, § 1633. [On -ky, distributive suffix, v. § 998.]

(xiv) On the use of the Singular and the Plural after cardinals, v. §§ 1662-74.

(xv) On the forms of the symbols, v. F. W. K. Müller, SPAW, 1926, 8.

1331. Ordinals.

	Directly from OIr. as attested in the Avesta	Sogd. suffix	Sogd. suffix -(m)yk	Otherwise	
lst	Man. 'ftm-, Chr. ftm-, B. (') prtm-, S. 'βtm-		Man. 'ftmyk ¹ B. 'prtmyk ²		
2nd	Man. $\delta \beta ty$ -, B. $\delta \beta ty$ - and, more often, $\delta y \beta ty$ -	••	Man. δβtyk, ⁵ δβtykw ⁵	Chr. dbtyq, S.	
3rd	B. 'šty-, 'tôrty-, cšty-	••	Man. štyk, 'štyk, Chr. štyq, B. 'tδrtyk,' cštyk', 8 'cštyk'		
4th	••	B. ctβ'rm ¹⁰	Man. ctf'rmyk, B. ctβ'rmyk, B. cβt'rmyk ¹¹		
5th		B. pncm ¹⁰	Man. B. pncmy	k , Man. $pnjmyk^{12}$	
6th		B. wyšmy ^{13,23}	B. wyšmyk, 14 S. wywśwmykw 15		
7th	••	B. 'βtmy ¹³	Man. 'βtmyk, 'βtmyk ¹⁶	Chr. 'btmyq, B.	
8th	B. 'štmy13		B. 'stmyk17		
9th	B. nwm'y13		Man. nwmyq,1	B. n'wmyk ¹⁹	
10th	B. δsmy ¹³		Man. δsmyk,20	B. δsm^3yk^{21}	
19th			Chr. nwismyq2	2	

1332. (i) Other ordinals are attested only as symbols followed by -myk. On this suffix cf. § 1104.

² ST ii 7, 11. ¹ M 107 ii 5. ³ BBB f 68. M 110 i R 10. M 549 i 12. Cf. Khwar. ftamītsk, § 1013. ⁵ Cf. §§ 430. 977. 6 T ii T 17. 4 JRAS, 1944, 138, 16. 8 Frg v 4. ⁷ VJ 244. On the spelling v. Lentz, ST ii 577a-b. ⁹ P 3, 31. On the spelling cf. § 286 fn. 10 V. § 1095. 12 V. § 67. 13 V. § 1096. ¹¹ V. § 442. 16 P 3, 89. 14 P 2, 329. 15 T M 393 ii V 22. ¹⁷ P 3, 99. 18 T ii T 22, 14. 19 P 3, 110. 21 P 2, 333. ²² V. Sogd. p. 46. 20 T ii T 22, 16. 23 [Add B. 'ywšmy T ii T m 6].

- (ii) In enumerations, the ordinal 'first(ly)' (cf. $ftmc[yk] \dots \delta \beta tyk$, M 110 i R 10-V 2, B. ' $\beta tmw \dots \delta \beta tyw \dots$ ' t $\delta rtyw VJ$ 375 sqq.) can be expressed by the symbol i (i . . . $\delta \beta tyk$. . . δtyq , M 127 R 9 sq., $i \dots \delta \beta tyk$, M 655, 11. T ii D 117, 45), presumably standing for 'yw. For B. cf. ST ii 10, 7, 49. P 2, 323; cf. also B. srcy § 1006.
- 1333. (iii) The inflexional forms of ftam- (cf. §§ 178. 318) have been collected by H., BBB p. 77 on 626. To B. 'prtmy add Man. 'ftmyy 'at first' M 178 ii R 9.
 - 1334. (iv) For the inflexion of $\delta ivdy$ (v. § 430) cf.
 - (a) Ending -y. Only B.: $\delta y \beta t y$ 'second' Nom. (cf. § 1191) VJ 1340 $(v. \S 1618)$. $O^1 17$, $\delta \beta ty O^1 15$; 'secondly' ST ii 10, 8. 26. 50; $\delta \beta ty$ 'again' Tiii S 313, 8, 'w δyβty 'again' DN 83; 'yw δyβty pryw 'dear to each other' SCE 56; 'yw 'yw ZKn dybty nm'cyw br'ynt 'they paid homage to each other' VJ 896 sq.; 'wyn $\delta y\beta ty$ my δ ' on the following day' VJ 90. 867. 1442.
 - 1335. (b) Ending -w. Man. B. δβtyw 'again' M 117, 4. M 136 R 11. VJ 290. 1068 ($\delta y\beta tyw$); 'secondly' VJ 376; Man. ['yw] kww $\delta \beta tyw \ s'r'$ to each other' $T \ i \ D \ (Par. 28. 37)$.
 - 1336. (c) Ending -'. Man.] cn $\delta \beta \underline{t} y$, M 857, 3; i $\delta \beta \underline{t} y$, pryw with each other' T ii B R 17 sq.; 'yw wnyy $\delta \beta ty$ ' 'to, against each other' M 178 ii V 23 sq.; B. 'yw c'wn $\delta\beta ty$ ' 'from e.o.' Frg iii 46.1
 - 1337. (v) For the inflexion of štiy- cf.
 - (a) Ending -y. B. cšty DN 83, 'tδrty VJ 1070, 'for the third time'.
 - (b) Ending -w. B. 'styw 'third' Nom., P 2, 325, 'tortyw 'thirdly' *VJ* 377.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

1338. (i) 1st Singular.

- (1) Man. B. 'zw, Chr. (')zw, Nom., cf. § 85.
- (2) B. 'zwty VJ 389, 'zwZY SCE 545, from 'zw+OIr. uta.

13321 The cardinal is ordinarily used for 'first' in enumerations also in MPers., Parthian, and Persian (H.).

1335 Also Man. $\delta \beta tyk$ is used for 'again', Man. Lett. ii 17. M 136 V 9. M 591, 4. 6.

13361 In Chr., where the light stem Sivd- does not occur, the reciprocal pronoun is formed with dbtyq: yw cn dbtyq i 22, 21, [yw] qw dbtyq s' i 52, 15. This also happens in Man., cf. BBB 735. Of special interest is Chr. xwdbtyg 'with each other' ii 5, 15, which is hardly to be divided into xw and dbfyq (Lentz, s.v.), but rather into xwd-dbtyq, the first element, 'one' or 'each', being the same as in Chr. xwd xwdq'r 'alone', v. § 269 fn. Acc. to H., xwd- is in both cases the compound form of xwtyy 'self'. In B. we also find 'ny. 'other' for the reciprocal pronoun: ZK 'nyw 'wyn 'ny' VJ 1011, yw 'nyw c'wn 'ny' Frg iii 46 sq. Cf. B. γδηγω SCE 55, where γδ. is, acc. to H., an ideogram for 'yw (Aram. haδ).

§§ 1352-69

- 1339. (3) mn'.
 - (a) Acc. M 127 V 8.
 - (b) Obl. M 776, 2. V. also § 1392.
- 1340. (4) Chr. $m\pi'yy$ i 71, 1, viz. mn'+Acc. ending, cf. &m'xy, Acc., ib. 4. 5.

MORPHOLOGY

- 1341. (5) tāmā (Preposition 't' (§ 1632) ?), Acc. Man. t'm'h T' ii D 117, 34, t'm' M 135 i 19, Chr. t'm' ii 2, 23, B. t'm' VJ 50b. 306. 328, and t'm'kh, VJ 1456 (cf. Reichelt, ZII iv 242); defining the enclitic pronoun, Chr. 't my . . . t'm' ii 3, 19, B. ZY my t'm'kh VJ 1137.
- 1342. (6) parāmā (Preposition pr). S. pr'm'k 'to me' T ii D 93 c V 5.
- 1343. (7) čāmā (Preposition *hačā). Man. B. c'm' BBB f 88. VJ 1076, B. c'm'kh VJ 190, S. c'mk Anc. Lett. ii 39, 'from, by, me'; reinforced by cn, Man. Chr. cn c'm' BBB 538. 644. ST ii 3, 17. c'm' k Hus.

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- 1344. (8) Enclitic.
- (a) -my. Acc., 'tmyy M 127 V 13; Obl., 'rtmy BBB 642, B. p'rZY my VJ 434.
- 1345. (b) B. -'my, Obl., 'PZY 'my VJ 18. 173 sq.
- 1346. (c) Anc. Lett. -m, cf. § 500. Acc., 'PZYm iii 9. 12, kδZYm ib. 11; Obl., 'XRZYm i 3. 5. iii 19.
- 1347. (d) B. -mc (with *hačā). rty mc 'from me, by me' VJ 177. 5^{b} .
- 1348. (e) B. -mδ (with *hada). rty mδ βγ 'yw pr''mn "γt 'and to me, Madam, a Brahmin came' VJ 1075 sq. (differently Gauthiot and Benv., Grammaire, 153).
 - (f) S. $-m\beta c$, $-m\beta t$, v. § 1359 sq.
- 1349. (ii) 2nd Singular.
- (1) Man. Chr. B. tyw, Nom.; with OIr. uta, B. tywty VJ 1268, tywtn O^1 13.
- (2) In poetic texts, tw is attested. tw 'ys' thou art' T ii D 66, 1, 11, (tw) 'yš M 137 R 1; with OIr. uta, twwt . . . 'yš'h ibid. V 8 sq. (not quite certain).
 - 1350. (3) tw'.
 - (a) Acc. M 137 V 2 (v. § 807). M 776, 12 ([pr t]w' cwpr 'on top of you'), possibly also VJ 301.
 - 1351. (b) Obl. <u>t</u>w' δ'βrw 'I gave to you' M 130 ii R 4; δn <u>t</u>w' pryw 'with you' M 776, 2; VJ 425. V. also § 1393. となる
 - 1342 parā- (against prywyð &c., § 1404) by analogy to \tilde{ca} (§ 1343).

- 1352. (4) tāfā (Preposition 't' (§ 1632) ?), Acc. Man. t'f' Kaw. C 12; S. t^{β} BBB p. 62 on 5173. T ii D ii 169 V 2; B. $t^{\beta}kh$ VJ 56b (v. § 1316 fn. 3). 60^b. 304. 1145. 1451; S. t'\beta k T ii D 79 (1) R 2; t'\beta k Anc. Lett. 1+223 82641
- 1353. (5) parāfă (Preposition pr., cf. § 1342 fn.). Man. pr'f'h M 617 i 32, Chr. pr'f' ii 4, 10. 6, 40, S. pr'β'k T M 389 a V 8.
- 1354. (6) čāfā (Preposition *hačā). S. pw c'β' 'without you', v. § 1166; S. c'β'k(h) T M 389 a R 2. V 9. VJ 1406. c'ξ' 5264 1355. (7) Enclitic.
 - (a) Man. -f, S. - β (cf. §§ 297. 500). Acc. 'rtf BBB b 91; ZKZY β Anc. Lett. iii 2. V 2; Obl. (Dativus ethicus) B. rtyß VJ 711.
- 1356. (b) Man. -fy(y), S. $-\beta y$. Acc. rtfyy BBB b 86, tfyh ib. 98, S. $rt\beta y$ and $ZY \beta y T ii D ii 169 (a) i R 9; Obl. <math>ktfy M 117$, 9, qtfyyM 591, 20, B. rty βy (Dat. eth.) VJ 603.
- 1357. (c) Anc. Lett. -t. 'PZYt, Dat., iii 5.
- 1358. (d) Anc. Lett. -βc (with *hačā). 'XRZYβc 'from you' iii 5.
- 1359. (e) Anc. Lett. -m\u00b3c. 'XRZYm\u00b3c 'to me from you' iv 3.
- 1360. (f) Anc. Lett. -m βt (with 't' (§ 1632)?). 'XRZYm βt 'I (by me) to you' (?) ii 52.
- 1361. (iii) 3rd Singular.
- (1) xw(w) (cf. § 1398) 'he', BBB f 35. M 144 R 1. T ii D 62, 3; Chr. x' 'she' ii 3, 2.
 - 1362. (2) hwnx 'he' M 118 i R 13.
- 1363. (3) wny (v. § 1399. 1444), Obl. wny 'pryw 'with him' BBB f 34 sq.; cn wny py δ 'r 'because of him' M 659, 2 sq.; v. also § 1394.
- 1364. (4) Chr. wy' 'her', Acc. i 4, 6, 37, 1, 3, ii 1, 62, Gen. i 73, 7. 8, Dat. i 36, 16. 72, 6, Abl. i 38, 6.
 - 1365. (5) šw, B. also 'šw (VJ 1a). Dky. 182
 - (a) Acc.
 - (a) Not enclitic. BBB f 53. M 133, 12.
 - 1366. (β) Enclitic. BBB f passim.
 - 1367. (b) Obl. (enclitic). M 178 ii R 9. M 135 i 34.
 - 1368. (c) -swpr. 'tyswpr 'yjn' worthy of it' BBB f 78; VJ 1009. 1369. (6) $\dot{s}y(y)$.
 - (a) Normally Obl.
 - (a) Not enclitic. BBB p. 64 on 5252; syy cwpr 'over it' (possibly Acc.?) M 133, 57 sq. 96.
 - (β) Enclitic. Very common.

- 1370. (b) Acc. (enclitic). Man. M 760, 20. T ii D 62, 8; B. Vim 109.
- 1371. (c) -šypr. B. ZKZY šy pr Vim 81.
- 1372. (7) -š (cf. § 500). Not Man. Chr. ½š Acc. Fem. ii 3, 1; Obl. Chr. ibid. 11 (Fem.), S. 'PZYš Anc. Lett. iii 2, &c.
- , 1373. (8) B. -šc (with *hačā). VJ 14c. 51d. 491. &c.
- 1374. (9) -š\delta (with *hada). Man. 'rt\delta T i D (Par. 35); B. ZKZY \delta\delta SCE 49.

1375. (iv) 1st Plural.

- (1) Man. Chr. m'x, B. m'γw. Nom.-Acc., v. ST ii s.v. (cf. also Chr. 'ym'x, § 778); Obl., v. ibid., and cf. VJ 323.ST i 86, 10, and m'x 'pryw 'with us' Man. Lett. ii 9. Not clear m'xnc Anc. Lett. [v. Addenda].
 - 1376. (2) mn, S. 'mn.
 - (a) Not enclitic (only Chr.). ST ii 1, 41 (Obl.). 45 (Acc.).
 - 1377. (b) Enclitic. Acc. 'tymn M 134 i R 2. 7; Obl. ']r(ty)mn M 635 i 11, S. ZY 'mn T i α (6) V 4.
- 1378. (c) S. -mnc (with *hačā). Anc. Lett. ii 32. [v. Addenda to \S 1375.]
- 1379. (3) B. -n', Acc., p'rwty n' VJ 1285, v. JRAS, 1942, 100.
 - 1380. (v) 2nd Plural.
 - (1) Man. Chr. šm'x, Man. 'šm'x, B. šm'γw, S. 'šm'γ, v. § 157, for all cases. Chr. šm'xy Acc., cf. § 1340.
 - 1381. (2) Man. fn, B. $-\beta n$, enclitic. Acc. $tyfn\ BBB\ f\ 60$, B. $rty\ \beta n\ VJ\ 1093$; Obl. $VJ\ 1098$. 1103; $ttfn\ M\ 399$, 7 (unclear context).
 - 1382. (3) B. $-\beta y$, enclitic. Obl. VJ 1100; with pr, $rty\beta y$ pr ib. 1094.
 - 1383. (4) Anc. Lett. -tn, Dat. (Plural of politeness), i 11. iv 6.
 - 1384. (vi) 3rd Plural.
 - (1) Not enclitic.
 - (a) wěšand (cf. § 1399 fn.).
 - (a) Manichean. Nom. wyš'nd M 617 ii 6. Man. Lett. i 22; Obl. wyšndyh pyô'r 'because of them' ib. 25; Abl. cn wyšndyyh 'from them' Kaw. G 17. Cf. also § 1396.
 - 1385. (β) Christian. wyšnt, Nom. i 27, 16. 30, 7. 36, 14. 43, 16. &c.; Acc. ib. 11, 2. 20, 4. 5. 41, 3. &c.; Abl. ib. 9, 2. 47, 2; wyšnty Gen.-Dat.-Abl.; Acc. ii 6, 6.
 - (b) wĕšan, Obl., v. § 1396.
 - (c) měšand(e), v. §§ 1396. 1480.
 - 1386. (d) šand. Chr. šnt Acc., ii 2, 19, cf. B. š'ntt Nom.. 'these' VJ 23b.
 - (e) $\chi \bar{a}$. B. ZKh Nom., VJ 129. 356. 783. &c.

- 1387. (2) Enclitic.
- (a) -\$\frac{\dec}{s}n\$. Acc. M 178 ii R 2. V 19. T ii D 62, 16; &c.; Obl. M 178 i R 3. V 27, &c.; B. -\$n pr, v. \(\) 1628, b.
- 1388. (b) B. -(')šw. Acc. VJ 60. 42°.
- 1389. (c) -šy. Obl. 'tšyy M 118 i R 15. V7.62 ntažy 'žw bo.
- 1390. (vii) Personal pronouns in the Nominative can be replaced (or reinforced) by xvtyy 'self'.
 - 1 Sg. BBB 502. VJ 569. 628. 939; (')zw xwtyy Kaw. C 14.
 - 2 Sg. BBB b 63. M 127 V 8. M 137 R 2.
 - 3 Sg. BBB 559. f 60. VJ 39c. 955.
 - 2 Pl. VJ 1376.
 - 3 Pl. M 118 i R 2. Man. Lett. i 23.
- 1391. (viii) A possessive relation is expressed by means of the Genitive of the personal (demonstrative) pronoun, sometimes reinforced by $xyp\delta$ 'own' (cf. § 231), or by means of $xyp\delta$ alone, when referring to the subject.¹
- 1393. 2 Sg. tw' $rw\beta$ 'your mouth' M 137 R 6 sq.; tw' xw'r 'your sister' M 760, 16; pr tw' γryw cwpr 'on your person' M 776, 10; $i \dots tw'$ $xyp\delta\delta$ wm't 'one was your own' M 130 ii R 4 sq.; $xyp\delta$ $\beta r't$ 'your brother', v. § 285 fn. 1; ST ii 4, 8. 9. 6, 46; VJ 1136.
- 1394. 3 Sg. cn wny rw'nyy 'from his soul' BBB f 39; wnyy "jwnd 'his sons' M 264 A 21; wnyy xyp $\delta\delta$ jwx δ qty't 'to his disciples' T ii D 62, 17; cn xyp δ frnyy 'from his own No \hat{v} s' M 133, 46 sq.; δ n xyp $\delta\delta$ "jwndt 'with his sons', v. \S 1659.
 - 1395. 1 Pl. v. ST ii s.v. m'x.
- 2 Pl. wny xyp $\delta\delta$ γ rywyy prš<u>i</u>'<u>i</u> δ 'r $\delta\delta$ 'you have prepared for yourself' M 134 i V 2 sq.; S. ZK γ yp δ δ stw 'your hand' v. § 1557.
- 1396. 3 Pl. wyšn 'xš[y]wnyy 'their master' M 635 i 6 sq.; wyš'ndy δyn'βr'nc 'their nun' Man. Lett. i 20; myš'ndyy xypδ rw'n 'their soul' Man. Lett. ii 6; myšndy xypδ i 'sp'skr'nc 'a girl-servant of theirs' Man. Lett. i 29 sq.; w' xypδ 'rk 'their own tasks' Kaw. K 3; cn xypδδ pty'ry' 'because of their negligence' T ii D 115, 2 sq.
- 1391 yypô has a Plural in S., v. § 1250.
- 1393¹ A proper possessive pronoun 2nd Sg. has been recognized by H. in S. tw²xky Anc. Lett. iii 21. 23. 24 (Reichelt's swxnky), v. § 822, 2.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

§§ 1403-6

ya. iii

1397. In Man. the enclitic personal pronouns are less frequently used for the possessive than in B., but there are a few examples, cf. 'rtšn xw . . . ptmwk 'and their dress' M 178 i V 29, 'rtšy xw nr[t 'and its trunk' M 664, 25.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

(Cf. Tedesco, ZII iv 95 sqq., H., BBB p. 70)

Introduction

(See conspectus, § 1501)

1398. (a) Most demonstrative pronouns have their place among two suppletive systems and extensions derived from them.

(b) First suppletive system.

Stem x-. xw from hau for the Nom. Masc.; x' from ha for the Nom. Fem. (also used for the Nom. Pl.).

1399. Stem (-)w-. 'ww or ww, contracted B. 'w, from awam for the Acc. Masc.; w' for the Acc. Fem. (also used for the Acc. Pl.); wy and wy' for the Loc.; wnyy from *awana for the Gen.-Dat.; wyšn(d) from awaišām¹ for the Plural.

1400. (c) Second suppletive system.

Stem y-. yw from *ayam, for the Nom.

1401. Stem (-)m-. (')mw from imam for the Acc.; 'my, 'my', 'myn, for the Obl.; myšn(d) from *imaišām, for the Plural (cf. § 1399 fn.).

1402. (d) Extensions.

- (1) -ne from *-naka-, added to xw and yw.
- (2) -na from * $-n\bar{a}k\bar{a}$ -, added to x', w', *m', *y', for the Feminine Singular.
 - (3) -nd, added to x', w', *m', *y', for the Plural.
 - (4) -nu, added to w and mw.
 - (5) $-na_X$, added to xw.
 - (6) -and (cf. Khot. ttanda-), found with the stems w and m when

13991 With the ending adapted to the enclitic pronoun -šn, v. H., ZDMG 90, 198, cf. also § 350. The addition of the Sogdian Plural ending -t (-d) to the Obl. wyšn (§§ 1396. 1447) and myšn (§ 1479), made it possible to use wyšnd, myšnd, in the Nom.-Acc., cf. also the Nom.-Acc. Chr. B. šand, § 1386. From wyšnd, myšnd, a new Obl. (and Acc.) wyšndy, myšndy, was formed in the usual way.

1402 The origin of this extension, which also appears in wind this and c'nw 'as', is not clear.

prefixed by a preposition ('prepositioned') or by a simple pronoun belonging to the same stem (§§ 1459. 1487). (7) - $i\theta$ (cf. § 1109), found with the stems w and m, when preposi-

- tioned.
- 1403. (e) The demonstratives $xy\delta$ (§ 1420) and $wy\delta$ (§ 1452) may be combinations of the stems x and w with the demonstrative $v\delta$ (§ 1500). As, however, the nature of their final - δ (Chr. -d in ST iiand B 49) is not known, $wy\delta$ is treated in the following description as being the form underlying the prepositioned pronouns $pariwi\theta$, &c.
- (f) The demonstrative 'ynyy (§ 1499) occupies a place by itself.
- 1404. (g) The -y- connecting the various prepositions with the pronominal stems -wyo (§§ 1453 sqq.), -wnd (§§ 1460 sqq.), and the Pl. wyśn (§§ 1449 sqq.), is, acc. to H., an analogical extension from the prepositioned forms of the corresponding stems $-my\delta$ (§§ 1482 sqq.). -mnd (§§ 1487 sqq.), from -ima-; cf. especially the forms with the preposition pr (prym- from *upari-ima-).

1405. (i) Stem x-.

(a) Simple, 1405–9. (b) $+-na\chi$, 1410. (c) +-ne, 1411-14.

Description

(2)
$$x$$
,
$$\begin{cases} (a) \text{ Simple, } 1415-17. \\ (b) + na, 1418. \\ (c) + -nd, 1419. \end{cases}$$

(3) $xy\delta$, 1420–2.

(1) Man. Chr. xw, B. (')yw.

- (a) Simple form. Widely used for the Nom. Sg. Masc. of the article, also as personal pronoun (cf. § 1361). The following are special or exceptional cases.
- (a) Acc. Sg. xw βrtpδy'h ptyz'nww 'I recognized the knowledge' (?) M 280 R 1 sq. (poetic text); xww prxyy . . . δβrtyy ywtk'm 'it will be necessary to give the salary' M 135 i 43 sq.; xww wyn' jnyy 'to strike the lute' (Fem.) ib. 41; B. rty yw " $\gamma \delta kw \beta yr$ obtain thy wish VJ 52° sq. Not clear is the function of xw in xii xii xw \delta brt' ptys'c'nd, quoted \delta 1676. [v. Addenda.]
- (β) Nom. Fem. xw qnygrwšn kwndyskwn 'the Virgin of Light makes' M 140 R 9 sq.
- 1406. (y) Nom. Pl. xww $\delta yn'\beta rt$ 'the electi' M 110 ii V 4; xw qyšykį 'the false teachers' M 140 V 8 sq.; Chr. xw n'ft 'the people' ii 4, 35 sq.; B. ' $\gamma w m \gamma \delta \beta t$ ' 'the ministers' VJ 1423; B. 'γw 'they' VJ 1264, v. also Tedesco, loc. cit. 98.

1407. (δ) Preceding other demonstratives. xww wyš'nd s't 'they all' M 264 A 20 sq.; Chr. xw xwny myn'bry 'that strong one' ii 5, 16; B. γw 'yδ w'β w'tδ'r 'these so many animals' Frg iii 45.1

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- 1408. (ϵ) Vocative. VJ 1140.
- 1409. (ζ) In B. texts, γw, placed at the end of a sentence, has the value of 'is', 'are', v. Salemann, Izv., 1913, 1137, Benv., Grammaire, 67 sq. Cf. VJ 1504 sqq., where the subject is successively in the Masculine, the Feminine, and the Plural, and γw is preceded by γyδ. H. compares the identical use of ol in Turkish (e.g. T.M. iii 9 No. 4, 13. 18). In Chr. xw is not used with this predicative function. For Man., one might compare ky 'ty xw 'fšnyh n'mryh j'r 'who is *spreading sweet poison' BBB b 84 sq., and 'ynyy myšyy βγ[y] bwnmrg xww 'styy 'this is the basic number of the sun' (H.) M 767 i 9.
- 1410. (b) Enlarged by -nax. Man. xwnx, hwnx (v. § 63), B. $\gamma wn(')\gamma$, 'that, that one, he (v. § 1362)', Nom. Sg. Masc., B. also Nom. Pl. (VJ 1509).
- 1411. (c) Enlarged by -ne. Man. Chr. xwny(y), B. γwn'kw 'that'.
 (a) Usually, Nom. Sg. Masc. Cf. BBB e 2. 9. M 655, 23.
 VJ 1232, &c.
- 1412. (β) Nom. Sg. Fem. Man. Lett. i 27.
- 1413. (γ) Acc. Sg. and Pl. 'tyy xwnyy δw'... kpyštyy ny'tδ'rt.'ty xwnyy... kpyy nyy ny't δ'rt 'and he caught those two... fishes, but that... fish he did not catch' M 127 R 12 sqq.
- 1414. (8) Ablative. cn xwnyy 'nxryy 'zodiacal sign' M 767 i 2 sq.
- 1415. (2) Man. Chr. x3, B. yh.
 - (a) Simple form. Article, personal pronoun (cf. § 1361).
 - (a) Nom. Sg. Fem. x'' rwxšn'γrδmn 'the paradise' M 178 i V 7 sq.; 'tx' wr' 'and the profit' M 280 R 8; x' pysws NPr., T ii B V 14; &c.
- 1416. (β) Nom. Pl. Masc. x' δywt 'the demons' M 178 ii R 17; x' γrβ'kt 'the wise' M 135 i 60; x' γrt' 'the mountains' T ii D 116, 15; &c.
- 1417. (γ) Nom. Pl. Fem. x' wnd' 'the trees' T ii D 267, 20.
- 1418. (b) Enlarged by -na. Man. x'n' Nom. Sg. Fem., M 178 i R 19. M 760, 8.
- 1407¹ Not clear in its context is B. ywn'k γw δβ'r p'r'm'yt 'that dāna-pāramitā' (H.) VJ 1462, hardly Genitive, as suggested by Reichelt, ZII iv 244 fn. 2.

- 1419. (c) Enlarged by -nd. Man. x'nd, Chr. x'nt, Pl., 'those'. Nom. M 178 i R 2; Acc. ST i 21, 11; Acc. or Obl. ST ii 6, 19.
- 1420. (3) Man. xyδ, Chr. xyd, B. γyδ, 'that (same), is, idem' (cf. § 1403), often in connexion with a relative clause.
 - (a) $pr xy\delta \gamma nd^3k \beta jyq$ 'šm'r' 'through these (just mentioned) evil thoughts' BBB b 18 sq.; $xy\delta$ 'xšywnyy $\beta \gamma yy$ 'that same god' M 264 A 21. 24; $xy\delta n\gamma'myy$ 'at that time' Man. Lett. ii 14; Chr. $xyd n\gamma'm$ 'at that time, then' ii 2, 15. 3, 21; Man. $xy\delta ywny\delta zwnyy$ 'at that very moment' T ii D 66 b 26; Man. $xy\delta ywn$, v. § 1109.
 - 1421. (b) Connected with a relative. $\delta \beta \underline{t} yw xy\delta$ " $\delta yy s$ " ' $zwr\underline{t}$ cn qy" $rw\beta yy ny\underline{t} y$ 'goes back again to that very person from whose mouth it has come out 'M 117, 4 sqq.; $xy\delta$ $yk\delta yy$... ky 'that yak a who' BBB 555 sq.; Chr. xyd $q\underline{t}$ 'is cui' i 33, 14; Chr. xyd 'yc $[q\underline{t}]$ 'id quod' i 49, 9; &c.
 - 1422. (c) Preceding other demonstratives. yyšw' pr xy $\delta\delta$ 8 xwnyy βwt 'the moon is in that one' M 767 i 6 sq.; B. $\gamma y\delta$ wy'wnt zmnw my δ 'ny 'at that time' ST ii 9, 14; v. also B. $\gamma y\delta$ ' γw , \S 1409.

1423. (ii) Stem (-)w-.

(a, b, c) Simple, 1423–30.

(1) (')w(w)

- (d) Enlarged by -nu, 1431.
- (e) Prepositioned by pr, 1432.

(a) Simple, 1433-6.

 $(2) w^{\flat}$

- (b) Enlarged by -na, 1437.
- (c) Enlarged by -nd, 1438.
- (3) wy.1439 sq.
- (4) wy' 1441-3.
- (5) w(y)ny, 'wyn, 1444-6.
- (6) wy šn(d) 1447-51.
- (7) $wy\delta$ 1452–8.
- (8) -w(y)nd 1459-65.
- (l) OIr. awam.
 - (a) Man. 'ww (awu).
 - (a) Acc. Sg. Masc. of the article. Very common.
- 1424. (β) Acc. Pl. 'ww ps'kt 'the garlands' Kaw. V 15; 'ww . . . $\beta \gamma y \delta t$ 'the gods' BSOS viii 584.
- 1425. (v) Ablative. cn 'ww &(yrk)ty 'from that pious' Kaw. V 21.

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- 1426. (b) Man. ww (wu).
 - (a) Acc. Sg. Masc., passim.

1427. (B) Acc. Sg. Fem. ww δ 'm 'the creation' T ii D 267, 19; ww qnck 'the child' BBB e 22 (v. comm. ib. p. 101).

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- 1428. (γ) Fem. Sg. Acc. or Dat. prδβn ptys'cnd ww rw'nsp'syy 'they damaged the religious duties' JRAS, 1944, 142, 8 sq. (the text goes on: 'rty c'nw x' rw['ns]p'syy ptsxsyy 'and when the rel. duties (Fem. Sg.) are performed').
- 1429. (δ) Nom. Sg. Masc. T ii B V 12.
- 1430. (c) B. 'w (ō). Acc. Sg. VJ 31b. 794. &c.; Acc. Pl. VJ 56.
- 1431. (d) Enlarged by -nu. Man. B. 'wnw, B. 'wn'w, 'wn'kw (cf. § 960 fn.1). Nom.-Acc., mostly Neuter, 'id'. Man. 'wnw cw T ii D 115, 1. T ii D 116, 6, B. 'wn'kw 'cwty VJ 247, 'id quod'; 'wnw s't 'id omne' M 399, 13; B. 'wn'kw ST ii 7, 6. 10, 38, 'wnw ib. 9, 12 'id', 'wn'w 'sβr'ck 'eas res' ib. 7, 1; Man. 'wnw xcy 'is this' M 108 R 5 (unclear); B. 'wn'kw w'yš, Acc., 'ea verba' VJ 818. 1372; B. 'wn'kw r'\delta wh 'along that road' VJ 103 (parallel passages $w'n'kh r'\delta(w)h$, v. § 1437); S. ' $wn'kw \beta'r'ycyk$, Nom., v. § 1536.
- 1432. (e) Prepositioned by pr. Man. S. prw, S. 'prw, v. § 1625. prw is generally used as a prepositioned article (like Italian del, &c.); the demonstrative value of its second element is still alive in B. 'ywywncy' prw' PZY ... 'similar in this respect that ... 'T iii 263 i 20 sq. 29.

1433. (2) w³.

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- (a) Simple form. Only Man. Mainly Acc. Sg. Fem. and Acc. Pl. of the article.
 - (a) Acc. Sg. Fem. $w' \dots rk'$ the task' $Kaw. K 3; w' \dots \delta m$ 'the creation', v. § 1278; w'' ' $n_{\gamma}ttc rwx sn' \gamma r \delta mn$ 'the whole paradise' M 178 i V 2 sq.; &c.
- 1434. (β) Acc. Pl. w' mrtxmy[y](t)[yy] 'the men' Kaw. G 8 sq.; w' $\delta y \delta [ym'ty] ps'k$ 'the diadem and the crown' T ii D 167 iii 13.
- 1435. (y) Nom. Sg. Fem. w' rwc prwstyy w β yy 'the day may have turned' Man. Lett. ii 6.
- 1436. (8) Preceding other demonstratives. w' m'n' 'fcmb88, Acc., BBB p. 70 (quoted § 719).
- 1437. (b) Enlarged by -na. Only B., cf. VJ w'n' 538, w'n'kh 450. 43°. 50°, w'n'kw 654, throughout with r'δ-, Acc. Sg. Fem., 'along that road'; w'n'kh z'yh 900 sq.; w'n'kh šm'r'kh 1025 sq.
- 14301 Cf. the ideogram ZKw (= 'w, article), used for the particle 'oh' (= Man. ' $w\underline{h}$ BBB Frg b) in VJ 1040.

- 1438. (c) Enlarged by -nd. Man. w'ndt Pl. Obl., BBB p. 70; 'rtxw w'n(t)t [(?) Kaw. V 16.
- 1439. (3) Man. wy(y), B. 'wy. Man. B. Locative of the article, B; NA p 2 B. also Gen.-Dat.

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- (a) Locative. wyy rytyy 'on the face', Fem., T ii D 167 iii 3; wyy $\delta y w t y y(h)$ 'x's my δ 'nyy 'during the fight against the demons' M 247, 2 sq.; wyyh mywn $\delta yw' \check{s}_{tyyc}(y) \delta' myy$ 'in the whole world of demons', Fem., JRAS, 1944, 142, 6; wyy ytqwy' tyys'nd 'they walk on to the bridge 'JRAS, 1944, 143, 21. For B. v. Tedesco, loc. cit. 97, also SCE 131.
- 1440. (b) Gen.-Dat. Sg. (Fem. acc. to Tedesco) VJ 221. 309, and Tedesco, loc. cit., 96; Pl. VJ 202. 220, and Tedesco, loc. cit. 97.
- 1441. (4) Man. Chr. wy', B. 'wyh. Man. B. Locative of the Kilomaia article, B. sometimes Gen.-Dat., Chr. general Oblique of the Feminine and the second of the Feminine and the second of the secon personal pronoun.
- (a) Locative. Man. wy' rytyy 'in front' Fem., T iii 282, 14; wy'h 'nw'zkyy 'in the assembly', v. § 986; wy' tmy' cyndr 'in hell' M 110 i V 3; wy dynyy endr 'in the Church' Fem., BBB f 90; wy' srby 'in a year' M 140 R 4; Pl. wy' sm'nyty 'in the skies' M 178 ii R 29; &c.
- 1442. (b) Dat. Pl. VJ 51b. 64d. 676.
 - (c) Chr., Fem. personal pronoun, Obl., v. § 1364.
- 1443. (d) Enlarged by -wnt (v. § 1459). B. γyδ wy'wnt, Loc., v. § 1422; wy'wnty', Loc., SCE 90 (cf. H., BSOS viii 585 fn. 3); wy'w'nt "zwnyh 'in that birth' P 2, 477.
- 1444. (5) OIr. *awana.
- (a) Man. wnyy, wynyy, Gen.-Dat. Sg. (Masc. Fem.) Pl.(Masc.) of the article. Also Gen.-Dat. Sg. of the personal pronoun, v. § 1363. Chr. w(y)ny Obl. and Acc. of the personal pronoun Masc.
- 1445. (b) B. wyn. Gen.-Dat. Sg. Masc. of the article. Non-Pi. Residue
- 1446. (c) Enlarged by -wnt (cf. § 1459). B. wnyw'nty prnp'r Vim 100 'illius causā' (Weller); B. wn'ywnty pwδysβty L' ywrt wnty ZKZY 'he cannot eat that Bodhisattva who' T iii 263 i 22.
 - (d) Prepositioned by *hačā, čon, v. § 1610, 2.
 - (e) Prepositioned by *hada, δon, v. § 1622.
- 1447. (6) S. wyšn(wh), Man. wyšn (v. § 1396) and wyšnd, Chr. wyšnt, cf. § 1399 fn., article and personal pronoun, Plural.
- (a) B. wyšn(wh), v. Tedesco, loc. cit. 97, Anc. Lett. wyšnw, 1446 Cf. VJ 167 sq. prnp'r "yt'ym ...'PZY 'ea causa venimus, ut ...'.

- ZKyšnw, ZKyXMw (v. H., ZDMG 90, 198), used for the Gen.-Dat.-Abl. of the article.
- $^{-}$ (b) The Chr. examples are personal pronouns throughout, v. § 1385.
- 1448. (c) The Man. examples are used as personal pronouns (v. § 1384) and for the article, cf. wyšnd fryštyt 'the angels' Nom., Kaw. G 3, wyšnd fryštytyy Acc., ib. 4 sq.; wyšnd ii z'tyt 'the two sons' M 794 c 2. Man. wyšn is exceptionally Nom. in Kaw. E 15.
- 1449. (d) Prepositioned by pr. prywyśn tmb'r 'in their bodies' M 178 i V 28, where another Man. copy of the same text has pr wyśn tmb'r (T ii D 139, 20).
- 1450. (e) Prepositioned by hačā. Man. cywyšn ky' 'ty 'from those, whose' T ii D 139 i 6; B. cywyšnw 'propterea' VJ 812 sq.; cywyšnw $mrt\gamma m'tt$ 'from men' SCE 520; S. cywyšn p'r'ykt bywty 'from the other demons' Kaw. H 15 sq.
- 1451. (f) Prepositioned by hada. B. $\delta y w \delta n [T i i i \delta 23 (3) i i 7.$
- 1452. (7) Man. B. wyδ, Chr. wyd (cf. § 1403) v. Lentz, ST ii, s.v. (a) Simple form. Used for complements of time and for the Acc., 'that, this'. $wy\delta p't(y)$ 'this time', v. BBB p. 102 on f 7, $wy\delta p'ty(y)$ 'then' M 135 ii 28. Kaw. G 8. T ii B R 7, pts'r $wy\delta p't$ 'then' M 178 ii R 4; Chr. wyd $n\gamma$ 'm, Chr. wyd žw[mny]' ii 4, 32 (v. H., BBB p. 58 on 505), B. wyb zmnyh, B. wyb zmnw DN 62. 86 (v. § 512 fn.), 'at that time, alors'; wyo frm' [n 'that order' M 916 b 5 (out of context); B. wyo pts'r'k 'the (that) skull', Acc., Frg iii 88; wyδ ptškw'n 'the (that) message', Acc., VJ 1415 (wrong Lentz, loc. cit.); cf. also Chr. wyd'yty, B. wyδ'yty, 'then', Lentz, loc. cit. 1453. (b) Prepositioned by pr. prywy8 'in it, there, thus' BBB 581. JRAS, 1944, 142, 4. &c.; prywyδ s't 'for all this' BBB 532, &c.; $prywy\delta\delta z$ 'y 'on that Earth' M 178 $i \in \mathbb{R}$ 24; $prywy\delta\delta$ ' δw '... δywt 'into the two demons' T ii B R 8 sq.; $prywy\delta$ w'xs' 'in this speech' Man. Lett. i 23; prywybb mzyx $prb(\beta)[n]$ in this great peril' M 674, 21; Chr. prywy θ fryn' i 81, 11 sq., B. pr'ywy δ prynh VJ 973 'in this manner'; B. pr'yw'yδ yw'nh 'because of this sin' VJ 4d; $pr'yw(')y\delta zmnwh$ 'at that moment' VJ 819. 1015.
- 1454. (c) Prepositioned by hačā. cywyδδ 'after this' M 129 R 7, cywyδy(y) 'afterwards' BBB c 18. d 3. 5. 9. &c., cywyδ $\gamma yrtr$ 'posthac' BBB f 12. 32, Chr. cn cywyθ pyštrw id., i 82, 5; cywyδδy½ 'from it' M 178 i R 27, Chr. cn cywyθ id., i 34, 4, Man. cwn cywyyδδ 'from those' M 118 i V 4; S. cywyδ 'from there' T M 389 a V 32, Man. cywyδδyy $\beta yks[r]$ 'outside it' M 128 V 8, cywyδyy βyks id.,

T ii D 116, 22; Man. cywyd pyd'r p'rty, Chr. cywyd pyd'r qt ST i, cywyd pyd'r m't ii 3, 11, B. cyw'yd pyd'r ('P)ZY, Man. (c)ywyd p'rwtyh M 372, 29, cywyd p'[rwty T ii D 63 a 14, 'propterea quod, for, because'; cywyd pyd'r M 136 R 1, B. cyw(')yd pyd'r VJ 943.1494. SCE 99, 'because of this'; c'wn cywydd γ rty' 'from those mountains', v. \S 1681, cywydd γ rwxšny'ky 'from this light' M 129 V 11, S. cywyd . . . γ 'yh 'from this disease' T M 389 a R 38, B. cyw'yd ''dcw' from such things' VJ 955.

- 1455. (d) Prepositioned by hada. $\delta ywy\delta 'k!nyy$ 'for that sin' BBB f 24; $\delta ywy\delta x^2n[yy]$ 'in that house' M 760, 5; B. $\delta yw'y\delta my\delta$ 'on that day' VJ 1063; $\delta yw'y\delta mrt\gamma myty$ Dat. Pl., VJ 137.
- 1456. (e) Prepositioned by k(w). Man. kw $kywy\delta$ wnx[r 'to that voice' T ii D 117, 32 sq.; kww $qywy\delta$ [M 399, 1; B. pr'' γt kyw' $y\delta$. . . $\delta\gamma\delta th$ 'he arrived in the plain' VJ 830.
- 1457. (f) Prepositioned by OIr. anā or anu. B. nyw'yδ pcβ'nty 'in succession to it' Dhy 80, cf. BBB p. 97 on b 88.
- 1458. (g) Prefixed by zy-. Man. zywyδδ, v. BBB loc. cit. hope of the (5) 1459. (8) -w(y)nd, cf. § 107.
 - (a) B. wy'wnt(y'), v. § 1443; B. wn(')yw(')nty, v. § 1446.
- 1460. (b) Prepositioned by pr. prywynd jmn(w) Kaw. V 7, Chr. prywnt ny'm ii 5, 33, 'at that time'; Chr. prywnt 'w'zy 'in this crowd' ii 4, 8 sq.; Chr. qt prywnt 'by which' i 31, 11.
- 1461. (c) Prepositioned by hačā. cywnd mrts'r BBB b 42 sq., Chr. cywnt mc' ii 1, 82 'from then till now, since then'; Chr. cn cywnty prcy 'postea' ii 5, 30; B. cyw'nty 'pyštrw 'thereafter' SCE 282; Chr. cn cywnt 'from them' ii 3, 66; B. cyw'nt zr'ysty 'he is delivered from them (or it)' SCE 340; B. cyw'nty pystyh "s'nt 'ils prendront de ces éléphants' VJ 3°.
- 1462. (d) Prepositioned by hada. Chr. dywnt 'wt'qy 'in that region' ii 5, 33; B. $\delta yw'nty \ m\gamma\delta\beta y \ ZKw \ ptškw'nh$ 'the suggestion by that minister' VJ 262 (wrong Gauthiot); Chr. pr dywnt wy'q 'in that place' ii 1, 96; Chr. pr dywnt $my\theta \ qryt$ 'in those days' i 33, 9.
- 1463. (e) Prepositioned by k(w). Chr. qw qywnt wy'q s'r 'to that place' ii 2, 12; Chr. qwynt s'r 'to that one' ii 1, 25. Cf. § 411.
- 1464-5. (f) Prepositioned by OIr. anā or anu. B. nyw'nty 'about it, to that one, by that one', v. BBB p. 97 on b 88; cf. also B. nyw'nt mrty...'krt'k' sty 'by that man was made' T iii S 313, 7, nyw'nt mrtym'k' 'to, for that man' ib. 16. P 2, 39.

1466. (iii) Stem (-)m-.

(a) Simple, 1466.

(1) (2) mw (b) Enlarged by -nu, 1467-9. (c) Prepositioned, 1470-2.

(2) m'-, 1473 sq.

(3) my, 1475. [my v. Addenda.]

(4) 'my', 1476 sq.

(5) 'myn, 1478.

(6) myšn(d), 1479-81.

(7) $-my\delta$, 1482-6.

(8) -mnd, 1487-91.

(1) (')mw, prepositioned -('y)m, from imam.

(a) B. 'mw, Acc. Sg. of the article, SCE 560. 563. ST ii; B. mw ST ii; Acc. Pl. B. 'mw γrβ RYPW RYPW pwt'yšt 'many myriads of Buddhas' Vim 102 sq.

1467. (b) Enlarged by -nu (cf. § 960 fn. 1) 'this'.

- (a) Acc. Sg. Followed by Masc. nouns, Man. mwnw BBB 665. c 39. d 11. &c., B. mwn'kw VJ 21^b. SCE 344, B. mwn'w ST ii 8, 5, Chr. mwnw ib. 4, 27. 5, 24; followed by Fem. nouns, BBB e 10. VJ 318; alone (Neuter), ST ii 4, 18.
- 1468. (β) Nominative. Chr. mwnw "γdy 'this prayer' ii 4, 11 sq.; in Man., only before quotations or enumerations, cf. iii p'šyk mwnw βwt (xcy) BBB c 43 sq. d 13, 'the three hymns (to be sung) are the following', δw'ts nδmyyt mwnw xnd 'the 12 limbs are as follows' M 14 V 17 sq. Cf. myš'nd, § 1481.
- 1469. (γ) Oblique (?). Chr mwnw y'twq xypt fn's 'this sorcerer's deceitfulness' ii 4, 11.

1470. (c) Prepositioned by pr.

(a) B. $pr^{\gamma}ym$ wyspr δ $n^{\gamma}\beta cy^{\gamma}$ my δ 'ny Vim 141 sq., $pr^{\gamma}ym$ wyspr δ $n^{\gamma}\beta c^{\gamma}kh$ ib. 144, 'in every country'.

1471. (β) prm tre βndktye 'in this dark prison' BBB b 75; prm 'femβδ [sic] M 498 c 4, B. prm βwmh VJ 226, prm δ'mh Vim 126 'in the world'; B. prm kršn 'on the (= his) beauty' Vim 87; prm CWRH 'towards the body' SCE 182 (Cf. BBB p. 54 on 490²).

1472. (d) Prepositioned by Av. pasča. B. (')pyšm 'according to', v. § 373.

1473. (2) m'-.

(a) Enlarged by -na. Acc. Fem. Man. m'n', v. § 1436; Abl. cn m'n')[...] py8'r M 428, 9 sq. (not certain). Em'n'kh Vim. 26 1474. (b) Enlarged by -nd. Acc. Pl. Chr. m'n' yegy these things' ii 6, 18; B. m'nt t'yw''kt 'these children' VJ 1268.

1475. (3) B. 'my, Gen.-Dat. of the article. m'γw'my wγwšw RYPW κετω 'ynch'nyw z'th nyst 'for us, the 60.000 women, there is no other son' V ζ. / ζ VJ 361 sq.; 'my n'βy γwyštry 'leader of the people' SCE 486.

1476. (4) S. 'my', Locative of the article.

(a) Simple form. 'my' δ'my 'in the world' T ii D ii 169 (a) iV 10.

1477. (b) Enlarged by -mnt (v. § 1487), Loc. and Dat. 'my'mnty 'zwny 'in this life' Dhy 142; 'my'm'nty 'with regard to this' ST ii 10, 24; 'my'mnty 'krtyh 'for such deeds' ib. 41 sq.; 'my'm'nty mrtym'k 'for, to, such a man', Dat. eth., SCE 549 sq.

1478. (5) B. 'myn, Gen.-Dat. of the article. *SCE* 110. 128. *ST ii* passim.¹ *Dhu* 37. 39. 54.

1479. (6) B. myšn(w), Man. myš(')nd, Chr. m(y)šnt. Article and personal pronoun, Plural, cf. § 1399 fn.

(a) B. myšn Vim 118, myšnw Vim 52. 107. SCE 103. 115. &c., Gen.-Dat.; myšn Dhu 47. SCE 106, myšnw Dhu 42, Acc.; always article.

1480. (b) Chr. myšnį i 13, 3, myšnį ii 1, 34. 2, 18, 'those, they', Nom.; mšnį ii 3, 39, Acc.; myšnį ii 2, 17, Gen.

1481. (c) Man. $my\check{s}$ 'nd xnd 'are the following' BBB b 7 sq. (cf. mwnw, § 1468); $my\check{s}$ 'nd pnc $pr\beta\gamma nd$ 'these five gifts' Nom., BBB p. 76 on 621; $my\check{s}$ (')ndy(y), Gen. of the personal pronoun, v. § 1396. 1482. (7) - $my\delta$.

(a) Prepositioned by pr. prymyδ 'for, because of, this' BBB 552; Chr. prymyθ wrnymsqn 'in this we believe' i 75, 15; Man. prymyδ...δynyy frn 'on the Glory of the Religion' BBB 533 sqq.; Chr. prymyt γnt qryt 'to these sinners' ii 6, 29; Chr. prymyθ fryn' ST i passim, Man. pr 'ymyδδ fryn' M 430, 4 'in this manner'; S. prymyδ pc't 'this time', v. § 179.

1483. (b) Prepositioned by hačā. cymyδyy 'of it' BBB d 2, cymyδδyy 'out of that, daraus' M 118 i R 7; B. cnn cym'yδ'y 'thereby' Vim 127; Chr. xwrθ' cn cymyty [sic] 'eat of it' i 81, 9, cymyθ 'from it' ib. 13; Chr. cymyθy pyd'r 'therefore' i 21, 18. 80, 6, B. cym'yδh pyδ'r Vim 73 sq., cnn cym'yδ pyδ'r Vim 36. ST ii 10, 40; Man. cymyδδ 'fcmbδδy' from this world' M 617 i 6; Man. cymyδδ tmb'ryyh 'of, from, this body' T ii D 62, 3; B. cym'yδ r'βty 'of such diseases' P 2, 41.

1484. (c) Prepositioned by hada. Chiefly Dative. δymyδ w'xš 1478¹ Gen. Dat. in all passages (against Lentz, s.v.).

'in, to, this speech' Man. Lett. ii 17; $\delta ymy\delta\delta mr\gamma y\delta tyy$ 'to the birds' T ii D 62, 18; $\delta [y]my\delta \ldots s'r\beta\gamma yy$ cyndr 'in this tower' M 133, 13 sq.; S. $\delta ym'y\delta z'k'ncyh$ 'to this *girl' T M 389 a R 31.

- 1485. (d) Prepositioned by k(w). S. $kw kymy\delta [s']r X 1 ii R 8.1$
- 1486. (e) Prepositioned by OIr. anā or anu. nymyð tmb'ry 'in this body', v. BBB p. 97 on b 88.
- 1487. (8) -mnd.
 - (a) B. 'my'm(')nty, ∇ . § 1477.
- (b) Prepositioned by pr. prymynd 'in these (the following)' BBB b 74; S. prym'nt z'y 'on this earth (Fem.)' T ii D ii 169 (a) i V 7.
- 1488. (c) Prepositioned by hačā. Chr. cymnt šyry 'from this bliss' ii 6, 34; B. cym'nt "bcw 'of these things' VJ 1364. With Plural ending, B. cym'ntšnw 'from them' Vim 68.
- 1489. (d) Prepositioned by hada. $pr \delta ymnd ii \ my\delta yt(y)$ 'on these two days' M 136 V 7 sq.; Chr. $pr s't \ dymnt$ 'wt'qt 'in all these regions' ii 3, 44 sq.; B. $\delta ym'nty \ \gamma ryh$ 'on this mountain' VJ 948.
- 1490-1. (e) Prepositioned by k(w). B. kym'nt γrw s'r 'to this mountain' VJ 947.
- 1492. (iv) Stem y-.
- (1) yw, from ayam. [Differently Bailey, TPS 1945, 19]
 - (a) Simple form. Article.
 - (a) Nom. Pl. yw pystyy 'xšnkt' γrt' 'the adorned splendid mountains' M 178 i R 28 sq.; B. yw r'oct mrtγm'tt 'the men on the way' SCE 528 sq.; B. yw šw'm'k 't L' šw'm'y pokh . . . 'nt 'the dharmas of change and not-change are' ST ii 7, 26 sq.
- 1493. (β) Nom. Sg. B. $yw \gamma w'r'nt$ 'the right-hand one' O^1 5. 7.
- 1494. (y) Acc. Sg. S. $prwh y(w) \gamma y p \delta h \ mnt \gamma r \beta' k y' k h'$ in (your) own foolishness ' $X \ 1 \ ii \ R \ 21 \ sq.$
- 1495. (b) Enlarged by -ne. Man. $ywnyy f \ddot{s} y \dot{w} s$ 'this gentleman', Nom., M 135 i 18; $ywny \ pr \beta \dot{r}$ [...] xcy 'this *explanation¹ is ...' T ii D 139 ii 11; $ywny \ xcyy \ xw$... 'this is the ...' ib. 4; B. ywn'k, Nom. Sg. SCE 199, VJ 1475, Loc. SCE 68, cf. also ST ii, s.v.
- 1496. (c) Prepositioned by pr. Chr. pryw 'towards him, on him' ST i passim.
- 1497. (2) y'-.
- (a) Enlarged by -nā. Nom. Sg. Fem. S. y'n'kh 'βc'npδh 'this
 1485¹ Uncertain context.
 1495¹ V. Kaw. 68 fn. 3.

world' X 1 ii V 1, y'n'kh r'zh 'this secret' ib. 22, B. y'n'kh pryšnh 'this sign' VJ 1032.

- 1498. (b) Enlarged by -nd. Pl., 'these'. Chr. y'nt ST i, Nom.-Acc. passim; Abl. 18, 6. 26, 3. 36, 8; y'nt s't 'all this', Acc., 45, 11; Chr. y'nt Nom., ii 6, 23; B. y'nt Nom., ST ii 7, 8. VJ 1245. Sy'at TM3'.
- 1499. (v) Man. 'ynyy, Chr. 'yny, 'this'. H. compares Skt. ena. S yn 'l Nom. Sg. M 767 i 9. M 591, 12. ST i 16, 19. ST ii 5, 5; Nom. Pl ST ii 1, 56. 6, 4, Man. 'ynyy ii 'these two' M 640, 2; Acc. BBB b 43. Kau H ST i 43, 16. 47, 10. ST ii 1, 84, Man. 'ynyy ctf'r βγγ'q 'these four deities' M 670, 6 sq.
- 1500. (vi) Man. B. 'yo, Chr. yd 'this', from *aita-, v. Benv., Grammaire, 131 fn. Nom. Sg. Masc. M 635 i 14; B. 'yo cšmy wyny 'yw 'this is obvious' (H.) VJ 364; B. γw 'yo w' βw ' δ ' γ , v. § 1407; B. 'yo rwrh (Fem.), Acc., 'this medicine' Frg iii 62; Chr. yd 'yšt' these things' B 49, 14. 23.
 - 1501. Conspectus (see overleaf).

RELATIVE PRONOUNS AND ADVERBS

- 1502. (i) ky (beside it Chr. qt in ST i)¹ 1503-7.
 - (ii) ky', Oblique, 1508 sq.
 - (iii) cw, Neuter (beside it Chr. qt in ST i), 1510-13.
 - (iv) B. kt'r 'which' 1514.
 - (v) kw 'where' 1515 sq.
 - (vi) kwrδ 'where' 1517.
 - (vii) ckn'c 'unde' 1518.
 - (viii) $k\delta$, 'when' 1519.

With the exception of Chr. qt, these forms are frequently strengthened by the enclitic 'ty. Some syntactic peculiarities of relative clauses are treated in §§ 1678-83.

1503. (i) ky.

- (1) Nominative. $n\gamma w\check{s}'kt\ ky\ldots ptz'n'nd$ 'auditores who recognize' BBB f 82 sq.; $fry\underline{t}'\underline{t}\ kyy\ldots \check{s}yry$ 'kty'y prwyjnyy xcy 'love, which is the nourisher of good deeds' BBB 626 sq.; cw xcy kyy xwrtyy βwtskwn 'what is that that is being eaten' BBB 759 sq.; Chr. mn' tmb'r qy 'wxsty bwtq'n' my body which will be destroyed' i 81, 10 sq.
- 1504. (2) Accusative. tmp'r...ky ptmwγtyy δ'rmskwn 'the body which I am wearing' BBB 487 sqq.; cw pwrc 'ty zynyy ky pcxśm skwn 'what loan and deposit (are these) which I receive?' BBB 763

15021 Cf. § 1581 fa. 2.

Stem		w	
Simple	$egin{array}{lll} & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$	(')ww 1423-30 w' 1433-6 w(y)ny 1444, B. 'wyn 1445 wyy 1439, wy' 1441 sq. prw 1432 c(w)n 1446 $\delta(w)$ n 1446	2Kw 2Kwh 2Kw 2Kw 2kw
	$egin{aligned} \operatorname{Nom.} & & & & \& \& \& \ \operatorname{Obl.} & & & \& \& \& \ \end{aligned} egin{aligned} \operatorname{Prepositioned} & & & & fr \ & & & & & & fr \ \end{pmatrix} $	wyšnd 1448 '\'\\ w' 1433 sq., wyšnd 1448 w(y)nyy 1444, wyšn(dy) 1396 prywyšn 1449 cywyšn 1450 B. Sywšn 1451	ZKw; Jun
	-ne (Masc.) -na (Fem.) -nu (Neuter and Acc.) -nd (Plur.) -nax	SB. w'n'(kh) 1437 'wnw 1431 5. 'w n'kw w'nd 1438 wy8 (?) 1452	
Enlarged	$-y\delta$ $\left\{egin{array}{l} \operatorname{Prepositioned} & \left\{egin{array}{l} pr \\ hačar{a} \\ hada \\ k(w) \\ anar{a}/u \\ z- \end{array} ight. ight.$	prywy8 1453 cywy8 1454 8ywy8 1455 kywy8 1456 B. nyw'y8 1457 zywy88 1458	
	$-2nd \begin{cases} \text{Reinforcing the simple} \\ \text{pronoun} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} \text{Pr} \\ ha\tilde{c}\tilde{a} \\ hada \\ k(w) \\ an\tilde{a}/u \end{cases}$	B. wy'wnt 1443 B. wn'ywnty 1446 prywynd 1460 cywnd 1461 Chr. dywnt 1462 Chr. qywnt 1463 B. nyw'nt 1464	

¹ This conspectus does not include 'ynyy (\S 1499) and 'y δ (\S 1500). The indications as to gender, number, and case are only general, for details v. the sections referred to.

Demonstrative Pronouns¹

$oldsymbol{x}$. <i>m</i>	\boldsymbol{y}	w
xw 1405 γω-2K		B. yw 1493	
x 1415 ZKh	my my.	٠٠ ٧٧	w ₃
0	B. (')mw 1466	٠. '	ne
	5, 5mh		
	B. 'my 1475, 'myn 1478		
	S. 'my' 1476, (')my 1466 (Add.) myh		
	prm 1471, B. pr'ym 1470	Chr. pryw 1496	
		cyw	
• •	••	l "	
	B. (')pyšm 1472	•.	
		7.00 7.11.6	n V,757
x 1416 sq. 7 % h	1	yw 1492 スドH	n 1, 2,
••	Chr. měnt 1480	• •	
• •	myšndy 1481, B. myšn 1479	••	
• •	••		
••	•••	• •	
••	••	••	
xwny 1411 sqq.		ywny 1495	
x'n' 1418	m'n' 1473	*y'n' 1497	
	mwnw 1467		
x'nd 1419	Chr. B. m'nt 1474	Chr. B. y'nt 1498	
xwnx 1410		1	
xyδ (?) 1420 sqq.			
	prymy8 1482 > parymys	1	
	cymyδ 1483	1	
	δутуδ 1484		
	S. kymy8 1485		
	nymyδ 1486	1	
		••	
	B. 'my'mnty 1477		
	••		
	prymynd 1487	••.	
	Chr. cymnt, B. cym'nt(šnw) 1488	••	
	δymnd 1489	•••	
	B. kym'nt 1490	••	
	[B. nym'nt P passim]	••	

sqq.; $wys\underline{t}$ 'w ky $k\delta$ 'rm 'the oath which I have taken' T ii D 66 b 35.

1505. (3) Oblique. 'qwtyst... kyy'ty... $mnd\gamma r\beta'kt$ t $\delta\beta r'ndskwn$ 'dogs to which the fools give' T ii D 62, 22 sqq.; wstm'x kyy... " δyy ny $\gamma r\beta ty$ ' $z\beta'\beta$ 'the paradise, whose flavour no one knows' T ii T 22, 23 sqq.; B. z't' 'ky 'PZY my ' γw $w'\beta r''kt$ ' $n\gamma z$ wm't rty 'ky wsn $\gamma\beta t'ym$ 'oh children, for whom I used to get up so early, and for whose sake I toiled' VJ 1087 sqq.

1506. (4) + ty.

- (a) Man. ky(y)'ty. Examples in the prec. sect., and §§ 1678. 1680.
- (b) Chr. qyt. qyt c'nw ...twžyntqn 'quippe qui tribuerint' ii 6, 20; γnt'q qyt tw' ... šqrtyq'n 'the wicked one who will lead thee' ii 6, 44 sq.
 - (c) B. 'kyty VJ 124. 236. 337. &c.; kyZY; ZKZY SCE.
- 1507. (5) Used as a relative conjunction. $\gamma rf \operatorname{sr} \delta y \underline{t} w \beta$ kyy xii 'nxrtyh 'xš'wn s'<u>t</u> nyjtyy 'it was many years since the rule of the twelve zodiacal signs had finished completely' M 767 ii 4 sq.
 - 1508. (ii) ky', cf. BBB p. 88 on 758.
- (1) ky' xw qyštyc 'whose cornfield' M 133, 88 sq.; cn qy' rw β yy, v. § 1421; Chr. pr qy' cwpr 'on which' ii 1, 49.

1509. (2) + ty.

- (a) Man. kyy' '[ty]šyy, v. § 1685; cywyšn ky' 'ty, v. § 1450.
- (b) B. 'ky' ZY DN 9.
- (c) S. ky'wt Anc. Lett. ii 49. (Obl. or Acc.)

1510. (iii) cw.

(1) frm'n cw ... ptywstδ'rnd 'the order which they had heard' M 135 ii 33 sqq.; γryw jywndy cw xwrδ'rt 'what of the Living Soul he has eaten' M 107 i 49 sq.; wysp'rδyy tkwst cw wynyy ... ryj 'nxyjt' 'everywhere he looks out for that which excites his desire' BBB 565 sq.; Chr. pr rwt zmb' cw žγyrnt dwnbys 'on the bank of the river which they call the Danube' ii 1, 20; Chr. cw w'xš xnt cw w'bysq tyw 'what words are (these) which you are saying' ii 1, 39; B. (')cw δr'w pt'yywš(w) 'the rumour which I heard' VJ 509. 577.

1511-12. (2) +'ty.

- (a) $cw x cyy cw 'ty xwr\delta' skwn 'what is it that you are eating?' BBB f 76; <math>xw\underline{t}y\underline{h} x cyy x' \delta\beta' r cw '\underline{t}y\underline{h} \dots p\underline{t}cx snd$ 'this is the gift (Fem.?) which they receive' M 144 R 2 sqq.
- 1513. (b) B. 'cwty. p'rZY my tym w' β 'sty 'cwty tw' $\delta\beta$ 'r $\delta\beta$ r'm k'm 'I have still so much that I can give you' VJ 434 sq.; cw ZYmy ...L' w' β 'y 'cwty 'krty 'why don't you tell me what has happened?' VJ 293 sq.

- 1514. (iv) B. kt'r, cf. Russian который. tym "δcw 'sty kt'r ZY 'my $\beta\gamma\delta$ 'y k'm 'there is still something which you might give me' VJ 1131 sq. [Benveniste: 'will you give (it) to me?']
 - 1515. (v) kw 'where'.
- (1) $z^{i}yh$... kww rww δ ptyrw δ 'the ground, where vegetation grew' BBB 578 sqq.; 'ynyy 'fcmb δ ... kww m'x 'skwym' this world where we are' M 107 i 9 sqq.

1516. (2) +'ty.

- (a) 'wrδ kw 'ty x' fryštyt 'skwnd 'there, where the angels are' M 178 ii R 24 sq.; 'ws' šw'm skwn kww 'tmyy β'rycyk škr't 'I am going there, where the mount may be taking me' M 127 V 12 sq.; kw 'ty wδyyδ 'wherein' M 178 i R 4.
 - (b) B. 'kwty VJ 43b. SCE 91; (')kwZY VJ 193. 12b. 17b. 1117.
- 1517. (vi) Man. S. kwrδ. kwrδδ 'where' M 108 V 9; S. kwrδ wy'ky ZY ... βwt k'm 'in the place where ... will be' X 1 i V 20 sqq.
- 1518. (vii) ckn'c, from *hačā+kn'c (v. § 1538), 'unde'. [p]'mpwšt ckn'c..."jwnd "jyynd 'a queen from whom sons are born' M 133, 92 sqq.; xw i [rwxšny'k] ckn'c 'ty xw C z'r cr'γ p[tsw]xsty 'the one light, from which the hundred thousand lamps are lit' T ii D 139 ii 4 sq.; B. 'γw 'wt'k ckn'c 'PZY "γtsδ 'the country whence you have come' VJ 152.
 - 1519. (viii) Man. B. k8' 'when'. BBB d 7. Frg iii 49, &c.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS AND ADVERBS

- 1520. (i) ky, usually Nominative, 1521-3.
 - (ii) ky', Oblique, 1524.
 - (iii) cw, Neuter, 1525-30.
 - (iv) kw, 'where', 1531 sq.
 - (v) $kwr\delta$ 'where' 1533 sq.
 - (vi) Chr. qd' 'when' 1535.
 - (vii) $k\delta$ 'm, kt'm 'which' 1536 sq.
 - (viii) kn'c 'whence' 1538.
 - (ix) ckn'c 'whence' 1539.
 - (x) Chr. c'f 'quot' 1540.
 - (xi) B. c'βr 'quot' 1541.
 - (xii) B. c'γwn'k 'qualis' 1542.
 - (xiii) c'nw 'how' 1543.

Except when used as conjunctions, interrogatives are rarely followed by 'ty, unless the latter is used to support a following enclitic pronoun.

1521. (i) ky.

- (1) Nominative. 'rtf pr ... tmb'r ... kyy p'š'yy 'who has thrown you into the bodies?' BBB b 52 sqq.; B. 'ky γrβty 'who knows?' VJ 303; B. tγw ZY 'ky 'yš 'who are you?' VJ 929.
- 1522. (2) Oblique. kyy w'št prw srwšyft 'whose service has it entered?' BBB f 75.
- 1523. (3) +'ty. kyy'tfyy k[wn]' 'ww tw' ... cšmw kwr 'who has made your eyes blind?' BBB b 57 sq.; kyy'tfyh ptyryš 'who has dragged you out?' BBB b 98.
- 1524. (ii) ky'. pr ky' 'xšnyrk [']skw'm 'in whose sign am I ?' BBB 758 sq.; ky' y'ty xwrnyy xcy 'whose flesh and blood is it?' BBB 762 sq.

1525. (iii) cw.

- (1) 'what'. cw'rq γrβyy 'what work do you know?' M 135 i 22; cw xcyy 'what is it?' v. § 1511; cw pwrc 'what obligation?' v. § 1504; Chr. cw nwqr 'what now?' i 58, 5; B. 'cw"p'y'y 'what do you think?' VJ 1466; B. 'cw n'mt 'γw 'wt"k 'what is the country called?' VJ 151 sq.; B. tw' 'cw βγδ'n 'what shall I give you?' VJ 425; indirect, Chr. 'zy[ndy] qt pr cw fryn' byrty qty 'narrative: in what way was ... found' ii 1, 14 sq.
 - 1526. (2) 'why'. ST i 54, 16. Cf. § 1528.

1527. (3) +'ty.

- (a) 'what'. B. cwty 'krty 'what has happened?' VJ 286; Chr. pr cwty ny 'wstyd'ry 'why (lit. what for) did you not put?' i 48, 22.
- 1528. (b) 'why'. B. $cw ZYmy L'w'\beta'y$, v. § 1513; B. 'cwZYpw (or 'cwtyp) . . . 'prs'y 'why should you ask' = 'how much less', cf. Benv., Notes ii 228.
- 1528 a. (c) Man. cwt (?): qn'c frm'n ... [?] ksnd o o cwtśn ... 'tx' prwy (δyy) 'whence do they *take their orders? what is their [aim] and striving?' (H.) M 280 R 13 sqq. (poetic text, meaning uncertain).
- 1529. (d) Used as a particle introducing a question. Cf. Yaghn. cúte, v. Klimchitsky, Zap., 1937, 23.
 - (a) Chr. cwt 'nonne'. cwt qd'c ptfs'ty ny 'yšt' 'have you never read?' i 21, 15; cwt xwysm nyst tw' 'où $\mu \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \iota$ coi;' i 37, 21; cwt'ly' ...'yš 'are you not Elias?' i 58, 5; cwtny 'isn't it?' i 9, 6. 52, 15.
- 1530. (β) B. cwty, cw ZY. cwty ZKh z'kt tô'yô "γt'nt kt'r ZY L' 'have the children arrived there, or not?' VJ 1398 sq. "Ew.ZY βn γw 'By mwrty 'has your father died?' VJ 1281 sq.

1531. (iv) kw 'where, how'.

- (1) 'rtyy hwnx ''βcr kw syxw'yy kw βyr 'where did he take the materials from, where did he find them?' M 118 i R 13 sqq.; Chr. qw byrt bwtq'n...qw 'šybdy stysq 'where can it be found, where has it been hidden?' ii 1, 79 sq.; B. ZKh t'yw''kt...k'w 'krt'nt 'how did the children fare?' VJ 1067.
- 1532. (2) +'ty. B. 'kwtšy ' γw ptšm'r 'krt' β 'y 'how can his (reward) be counted?' SCE 516.
 - 1533. (v) kwrδ 'where'.
 - (1) Man. $kwr\delta\delta$ is possibly interrogative in M 127 R 3.
- 1534. (2) With the postposition -s'r, B. kwrts'r VJ 774, B. 'kwts'r VJ 407. 4°. 59°, 'quo?', cf. §§ 301. 461 fn.
 - 1535. (vi) Chr. qd' 'when', i 27, 17. 18.
 - 1536. (vii) Man. kô'm, kt'm, B. kt'm, Chr. qd'm (cf. § 269).
- (1) 'quis, qualis'. 'tx'wr''sty kt'm' and the advantage is which?' M 280 R 8 (poetry); $q\delta'm$ δywt xnd kyy xwr'ndskwn 'what demons are these that one is eating?' BBB 761 sq.; S. kt'm ZY $\gamma[c]y$ 'wn'kw $\beta'r'ycyk$ kyZY . . . $tr\gamma try$ γcy 'which is that riding animal that is swifter?' T M 389 α R 1 sq.
- 1537. (2) 'uter'. Chr. $qd^{3}m$ on cymnt dw^{3} 'which of these two?' ii 1, 73; B. $kt^{3}m$ γwrm 's $k^{3}tr^{1}$ $\gamma wn\gamma$ 'kyty... $kt^{3}r$ ZY $\gamma wn^{3}\gamma$ 'kyty... 'which earth is more? The one which... or the one which...?' VJ 1466 sqq.
- 1538. (viii) kn'c, from $kana+ha\check{c}\bar{a}$. Man. qn'c 'unde?' in the passage quoted § 1528 a; B. $cnn\ kn$ ''c 'unde?' VJ 3°.
- 1539. (ix) ckn'c, Chr. cqn', from hačā+kanāč. B. ckn'c 'unde?' VJ 150. 406; Man. cqn'c pyô'r M 135 i 38, B. ckn'c pyô'r T iii (Sth.) 13. 19, Chr. cqn' pyd'r ii 4, 42, 'why?'.
- 1540. (x) Chr. c'f, B. c' β (cf. §§ 1585–7). Chr. c'f $p\underline{t}yqn$ ' $y\underline{s}\underline{t}\gamma w$ 'how much do you owe?' i 42, 7; B. $c'\beta$ ' $\beta s'n\gamma$ ZKh z'yh 'how many parasangs away is the country?' VJ 152 sq.
- 1541. (xi) B. c' β r (cf. § 1589). c' β r w't δ 'rt 'st'nt 'how many living beings are there?' ST ii 7, 30.
- 1542. (xii) B. c'ywn'k (cf. also § 1583). c'ywn'k ZKwm'n'wst'ymn 'how shall we dispose the mind?' v. § 721; c'ywny ZK ywny ZKZY w'tô'r ywynty 'qui animal appellatur, qualis est?' Dhu 43 sq.
- 1543. (xiii) c'n- 'how' (cf. §§ 1595-1602). Man. c'nw M 178 ii R 6 (v. § 719). T ii D 66 b 35; B. c'n'kw VJ 211. 321; Chr. c'ny i 67, 3. 15, c'n ii 1, 83. 85. 3, 10. [v. Add. to § 960 n. 1 (p. 308).]

INDEFINITE (AND RELATIVE-INDEFINITE) PRONOUNS AND ADVERBS

1544. (i) ky, 1545.

- (ii) cw, 1546-52.
- (iii) $k\delta^{2}m$, $kt^{2}m$, 1553 sq.
- (iv) kw, $kw\delta$ -, $kwr\delta$, $k\delta$ 'c, 1555–9.
- (v) $\bar{a}\delta$ -, 1560–9.
- (vi) $\bar{e}\delta$ -, 1570–6.
- (vii) $n\bar{e}\delta$ -, 1577-9.

V. the synopses in §§ 1580 sq.

1545. (i) ky. B. 'kyty γtw '' δprm 'whoever' VJ 124 sq. For Man., cf. § 1683.

1546. (ii) cw, B. also cwty, 'whatever' (cf. also § 1303). The following noun is frequently in the Plural, in which case the verb (often in the Subjunctive) can agree either with the noun, or with cw.

- (1) Noun in the Singular. cw šyr'kty' kwndyy 'whatever good deed he does' BBB f 36; 'tyfn cw t'w 'ty z'wr \(\beta^2 tk'm \) ... 'ndwxs\(\beta^2 \) 'strive with all your strength (lit. whatever strength will be to you, strive)' M 135 ii 12 sqq.; B. cw "\delta cw 'whatever' VJ 503; B. 'cw ZY \) ... \(\delta^2 tk'n ny''zkyn 'skw'ty ZY 'cw m's'k \) ... \(cw kwr \) ... \(rty '\gamma w mrt mrt \) ... \(\delta^2 w'ty 'whatever there be of poor and destitute people, whatever old, whatever blind ones, let each of them go' VJ 49 sqq.
- 1547. (2) Noun and verb in the Plural. $cw \beta \gamma y \delta t t$ 'skwnd 'whatever idols there are' BSOS viii 584; S. $cw m \gamma \delta \beta t h \dots w m$ 't'nt 'whatever ministers there were' T ii T 4.
- 1548. (3) Noun plural, verb singular. B. cw 'wyh $n^3\beta y$ pr'mnt 'skw'z 'whatever Brahmins there were amongst the people' VJ 58; 'cw . . . $\beta\gamma'y$ št 'skw'z 'cw cyt'yt 'cw pr'ykth 'cw' pr''mn 'whatever gods there were, whatever spirits, fairies, Brahmins' VJ 1111 sqq.

1549. (4) No noun.

Verb singular. B. rtyšn cw knpy $\gamma't$ 'whatever is short for them' VJ 80; cwty βn ryz't 'whatever pleases you' VJ 180.

1550. Verb plural. B. rtyšy 'cw knpy γnt 'whatever is short for him' VJ 53; 'cwty $\beta n \gamma w$ 'ncyk' γnt 'whatever is necessary to you' VJ 159.

1551. (5) With B. '' δ prm. 'cw '' δ prm 'w δ rm 'any dharma' SCE 535; 'cw'zp'rt ZY γ wp't '' δ prm ryz 'any pure and kind (?, cf. § 1072) desire' VJ 883.

15481 Cf. JRAS, 1942, 100.

1552. (6) With B. γ tw " δ prm. 'cw γ tw " δ prm wnty 'whatever he does' SCE 439; cwty šn γ tw " δ prm ryz'ty 'whatever may please them' VJ 87; cwty šn γ tw " δ prm γ w'ncyk wm't 'w. was necessary to them' VJ 127; 'cw' PZY γ tw " δ prm γ wyz'nt 'w. they wished' VJ 111.

1553. (iii) Man. kδ'm, kt'm, B. kt'm, cf. § 269.

(1) $pr k\delta'm$ 'nxr' in whichever zodiacal sign' M 767 i 5; $q\underline{t}'m$ '' δyy , BSOS viii 584, qt'm ' $y\delta yy$, BBB p. 68 on 545, 'whoever'; B. prw kt'(')m wy''k ''z'yt' in whichever place he is born' SCE 501. 519; B. kt'm $ZY\beta n$ ryz't 'whichever you like' VJ 25°; Man. $k\delta$](')m ' $yw\underline{t}$ [r, v. § 1318.

1554. (2) $i \ k \delta' m \ w' x \delta'$ any questions' BBB 611; $'yw \ q l'm \ \delta y n \delta' r y y$ 'to any electus' ib. f 29.

1555. (iv) Adverbs.

(1) B. 'kw. kt'm 'z'wn w'tδ'r 'kw 'skw't 'whichever living being, wherever it be' VJ 531.

1556. (2) B. 'kw8'. 'kw8'...' $z\beta'k$ nšk'w'y 'wherever you pull out your tongue' DN 32.

1557. (3) S. kwrð. $kwr\delta$ $ZY šm'\gamma w ZK \gamma yp\delta$ $\delta stw' wst'y\delta rty' wr\delta' zw ... <math>kwn'n$ ZKwh prtry'kh 'wherever you put your hands, there I shall heal' T M 389 a R 16 sq.

1558. (4) B. kwδprm. 'kwδprm ZNh'βc'npδyh'skw't 'as long as deud prodest the world lasts' P 2, 91. [cf. H., BSOAS xi 716 on 91.]

1559. (5) k8'c 'ever', only in the negative. Man. k8'c . . . nyy T ii D 139 ii 7. M 178 i R 32. V 31, Chr. qd'c . . . ny i 21, 15, B. k8'c . . . L' VJ 1115 sq., 'never'.

1560. (v) āδ-.

(1) Man. "Syy, Chr. (')'dy, B. "S'k, '(ali)quis'.

(a) $\gamma r \beta^{i} k$ 'ty fryyrw'n "'byy 'wise and soul-loving ones' M 135 ii 44 sq.; pnd fryy syrxwzyy "'byh 'relatives, dear ones, and friends' ib. 62 sq.; 'nyw "byh 'somebody else' BBB 522. T ii D 63 c 5; $xy\delta$ "byy s'r 'to that one' M 117, 4 sq.; Chr. [xw]ny 'dyy 'that one' i 61, 16; 'dyy 78, 11. 13 (Obl.); wyspw 'dy 'everybody' i 10, 11 sq.

1561. (b) Negative sentences. "δyy ny γrβty 'no one knows' T ii T 22, 25; Chr. ny 'dy 'nobody' i 73, 12; Chr. 't przbrt 't ny yw'dy w'bysq tγw 'you are not telling a single parable' i 75, 12 sq.; Chr. tw' ptrt' . . . "dy xšywnyt ny m'tnt 'none of your fathers was a king' ii 5, 7; B. "δ'k nwš'k nyst 'nobody is immortal' VJ 226.

1562. (2) Man. "δ', Abl. (§ 1255): cn "δ'h, v. § 1620.

1563. (3) " δyt , Pl. γrf " $\delta ytyy$, Acc., 'many people' BBB e 4. 7.

Chr. $\gamma r f \underline{t}$ ' $dy \underline{t}$ i 29, 8;] ' $dy \underline{t}$ q \underline{t} 'eos qui' i 53, 4; ' $y n y z p r \underline{t} \underline{t}$ ' $dy \underline{t}$ 'these saintly ones' ii 6, 4; $z p r \underline{t} \underline{t}$ ' $dy \underline{t} y$ Obl., ii 6, 46 sq.; $p y r n m c y q \underline{t}$ $z p r \underline{t} \underline{t}$ ' $dy \underline{t} y$ Obl., 'earlier saints' ii 6, 19.

- 1564. (4) Man. "c, B. "δcw (not attested in Chr.), '(ali)quid, res'. Cf. Yaghn. iyāč 'anything', from ī 'one'+*āč.
 - (a) pr vii zng'n "c 'in seven sorts of things' M 264 A 4 sq.; B. cw "δcw 'whatever', v. § 1546; wyspw "δcw 'everything' VJ 126. 137; 'nyw "δcw γwyz'yδ 'ask for something else' VJ 177 sq.; 'nyw "δcw wyspw 'everything else' VJ 561; cyw'yδ "δcw cwty γwty γwr'y 'from whatever he was eating himself' VJ 955.
 - 1565. (b) Negative sentences. tw' xw'r "c xw'cn'k nyyst 'your sister is not infirm in any way' M 760, 16 sq.; B. "δcw γw'nh 'krtch nyst 'no offence has been done' VJ 392.
- 1566. (5) B. "8'ycw 'something' SCE 162. 201. Secondary formation, made up as a positive to B. ny8'ycw, § 1579. Lentz's explanation (ST ii, s.v. "yc) is not convincing.

1567. (6) Compounds.

- (a) B. "δprm '-cumque'.
- (a) 'kyty γtw "δprm, v. § 1545.
- (β) 'cw ''δprm, v. § 1551.
- (γ) 'cw γtw '' δprm , § 1552.
- (δ) Used for the superlative, v. § 1304.
- 1568-9. (b) With wysp-, cf. JRAS, 1942, 99. B. wysp "bcw Nom., 'everything'; Man. cn wyspn'c T i D (Par. 42), B. cnn (c'wn) wyspn'c(w) Abl., 'everything' and 'every', cf. B. wyspnycw, § 1576; S. 'bnn wyspn'b mrt'xmk 'with everybody, anybody' Anc. Lett. iii 2 sq., B. b'wn wyspn'b bytty'rtt pr'yw 'with all the Vidhyādharas' Padm. 40, cf. Reichelt, ZII vi 206, who considers -(')b to represent OIr. hada.
- 1570. (vi) ē8-, v. BBB p. 68 on 545.
- (1) Man. 'ysyy, S. 'ys'k (only KB, v. H., loc. cit.), '(ali)quis', 'nyw 'ysyy 'someone else', qt'm 'ysyy 'whoever'.
- 1571. (2) Man. 'y δ yt, 'y δ yt, Pl. $xy\delta$ 'y δ yt 'these people', v. BBB loc. cit., 'y δ yyt s'r 'to some people' T i D; Obl. γ rf 'y δ ytyh 'many people' BBB 545.
- 1572. (3) Man. 'yδc, 'yδc, 'yc; Chr. 'yc; B. "'yc, '(ali)quid, res'.

- (a) Man. i w'nw 'yôc 'such a thing' T ii B V 2; 'òw' 'yôc 'two things' M 372, 30; pnc 'yôdc '5 things' M 134 ii V 13; γrf 'yc 'many things' T i D 20 (Par. 43); 'yôc $\delta \beta y \delta$ 'some temptation' BBB f 13; xw wyspw δyrw 'yôc 'every good thing' M 178 i R 27; 'fcmb δyyh 'yyôc 'mundi res', v. § 1680; 'yôc $mr\gamma'rt$ 'any pearls', v. § 1018.
- 1573. (b) Chr. 'yc 'something' i 48, 21; xyd 'yc 'id' i 49, 9; w'nc'nw 'yc qt, v. § 1595; sq'tr cn wyspn' 'yc 'more than anything' B 49, 27; wyspw mntzprty' 'yc 'all sorts of rubbish' ii 4, 33.
- 1574. (c) Negative sentences. Man. 'yôc mry'rt nyy swmbt 'he does not bore any pearls' M 135 i 12 sq.; 'yôc n' ps' 'don't ask anything' M 880, 11; Chr. symwn 'yc ny qt' qt'rt 'Simon could not do anything' ii 4, 3 sq.; B. "yc wrcy'w'k L' βyr'nt 'they do not obtain any appeasement' ST ii 9, 5.
- 1575. (4) Chr. 'yct, 'yšt (cf. § 260), Pl. of the preceding. y' $n\underline{t}$ 'yš $\underline{t}(y)$ 'those things' i 30, 6. 76, 6; m' \underline{t} 'yc \underline{t} 'such things' i 6, 42; pr γ rf \underline{t} y \underline{t} ' π e ρ l π o λ là' i 37, 4; &c.
- 1576. (5) Compound. B. cnn wyspnycw 'of every(thing)' VJ 877. 882, cf. wyspn'c § 1568.
- 1577. (vii) nēδ-. Negation+ēδ-. Not attested in Man. or Chr. (1) nēδe 'nemo'. nyδ"k Vim 97; nyδk Anc. Lett. ii 8; rty šy nyδ'y L' pyrt 'and nobody believes him' SCE 455.
 - 1578. (2) neč 'nihil'. nyδcw nyst 'there is nothing' VJ 23°. 8d.
- 1579. (3) nēsēč 'nihil, nullum', contamination between nēse and ēč. $ny\delta$ 'yc 'by no means, in nothing' Vim 50; $ny\delta$ 'ych adj. Fem., P 2, 141; $ny\delta$ 'ycw . . . nyst SCE 397.
- 1580. Conspectus for the distribution of the derivatives from $\bar{a}\delta$ and $\bar{e}\delta$ in the three dialects.

		Man.		Chr.		В.	
		ãδ-	ēδ-	ãδ-	ēδ-	āδ-	<i>ē</i> δ-
•	Sing.	"δ <i>yy</i> 1560–2	'yδyy 1570	'dy 1560	• ••	"8'k 1561	KB 'y8'k
Masculine	Plur.	"δyt 1563	ʻyδyt 1571	'dyt 1563	••	•	
Мав	Neg. Com.	••	••		•••	wyspn'δ	nyδ'y 1577
				1 1		1568	

Conspectus (continued).

		Man.			Chr.	В.	
		<u>ā</u> δ-	ēδ-	āδ-	ēδ-	· āδ-	<i>ē</i> δ-
	Sing.	"c 1564 sq.	'y&c, 'yc 1572 1574	••	'yc 1573	"δcw 1564 sq. "δ'ycu	"yc (rare) 1574 v 1566
	Plur.	• •	••	• • •	'yct, 'yšt 1575		••
Neuter	Neg.				••		ny δcw 1578 ny δ'yc(w) 1579
	Com.	wyspn'c 1568	••			wyspn'c 1568	wyspnycw 1576
Oth	erwise				••	"δ <i>prm</i> 1567	

1581. Conspectus for pronouns and adverbs having more than one function.

(A. = adverb, C. = conjunction, P. = pronoun, Pa. = particle.)

	Relative	Interrogative	Indefinite	Other
∫ ky	P. 1503-6 C. 1507	P. 1521-3	P. 1545	••
ky, P.	1508 sq.	1524		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
cw	P. 1510 sq.	P. 1525, 'why?' 1526	1	Man. C. 'if'1
cwt(y)	P. 1512 sq.	P. 1527, 'why?' 1528, Pa. 1529 sq.	P. 1546-52	••
kt	P. (ST i),2 and C. 'that'	ra. 1529 aq.		C. 'if'3
kť'r	P. (B.) 1514	*••		Man. B., C. 'whether, or, either'
$k\delta/t^2m$		P. 1536 sq.	P. 1553 sq.	'either' VJ 532

¹ Cf. §§ 1693 sq.

	Relative	Interrogative	Indefinite	Other
(kn'c, A.)		1538		
ckn'c, Chr. also cqn'	P. and A. 1518	A. 1539	••	••
<i>k</i> δ'	A. (C.)	A. 'when?'		C. Chr. 'or'4
	'when' 1519	1535	0	Man. B. 'if
$(k\delta^{\prime}c, A.)$		• •	'ever' 1559	
kw, A.	1515 sq.	1531 sq.	1555	1
kwrδ, A.	1517	1533 sq.	1557 .	
(kwδ('), A.)			1556. 1558	

⁴ Chr. qd, 'or' = Man. B. kt'r.

CORRELATIVE PRONOUNS AND ADVERBS

1582. Of the two correlative stems, the demonstrative is w-, the relative c-, but the correspondence is not always between types with the same formative. They are often used independently, when a correlative is not required.

These two stems occur with the same function in Ossetic. H. compares wa-näbäräg 'so unusual' (Miller, Oss. Wtb. iii 1260), wantson 'so easy (äntson)' (ib.), watsäg from ätsäg (loc. cit. 1267), wa- 'such, so' (loc. cit. 1247), with the Sogdian Elative prefix w'- (§ 1309) [cf. also calinmæ, valinmæ (etc.) 'while, then']; Prof. Bailey kindly gave me a reference to tsavär 'what kind': vavär 'such', corresponding to B. v3r: v3r. [v. now Bailey, v3r. Phil. Soc. 1945, 7.]

c'-: w'-, for the Elatives ii and iii, v. § 1309.

B. $c'\gamma wn'k$: $w'\gamma wn'k$, 1583 sq.

c'f: w'f, 1585-8.

B. $c'\beta r: w'\beta r$, 1589 sq.

B. $w^{3}\beta ry$, 1591.

c'fry δ : w'fry δ , 1592. [B. w'p/ β ryt, v. Add. to § 1313.]

B. $w^{3}\beta y$, 1593. $w^{3}\beta y$, 1594.

c'nw: w'nw, 1595-1607.

S. c'prm: w'prm, 1608.

cndn: wndn, 1609.

1583. (i) B. c'γwn'k 'qualis ': w'γwn'k 'talis '.

(1) c'ywn'k. c'ywn'k šm''r't prywyd prynh wyn'ncy β wt 'as he thinks it, so it will become visible' Dhy 199. As an interrogative, v. \S 1542.

1584. (2) w'ywn'k. °n'y 'PZY SCE 191, °n'k KZNH 'PZY 200, 'such that'; °n'k βr'trt 'such brothers' ib. 36; °n'y "z'rtk' so worried'

 $^{^2}$ qt is used as a relative pronoun (cf. § 1502), instead of qy and cw, throughout ST i, except in the fragment with dialect peculiarities (T ii B 35, cf. above, § 738), p. 81, and the text in Sogdian writing, pp. 86 sq., where qy and ky are found. In the other ST i fragments, qy and cw only appear as interrogatives. Cf. Telegdi, JA, t. 230 (1938), p. 230.

³ Chr. (i 42, 2, 44, 3, 83, 16. ii 6, 45), Man. (only M 127 V 8), B. (kt L' VJ 1075, ktn' ib. 1447, 'if not'), beside B. kδ.

3 55

VJ 286 sq.; ZKh prm'nh w'ywnch, Fem., 'the order is such' VJ 1406; on'k s'ct ptβr'w't 'thus one must remember' T ii S 23, 8.

1585. (ii) c'f 'quot, quantum ': w'f 'tot, tantum '. (I) c'f.

- (a) $c'f w_{\gamma}\underline{t}' w\beta'\underline{t}'$ 'how much should be said' BBB d 2; $c'f \delta w'$. w'fydd riww jmnw o myyd o m'x oo 'iy sr
dd o kyšiskwn 'as much as has passed, so many minutes, hours, days, months, and years it decreases' M 767 ii 2 sq.; c'f mybb xrtyy 'styy 'as many days as have passed' M 767 i 1; Chr. $c'f q t q \theta' r y s t'$ 'whatever (as much as) you have done' i 26, 2; Chr. c'f žmnw qw prm 'as long as' i 83, 21; B. $c'\beta$ 'wyh n'r'kh . . . ny's'y 'any pomegranate she took' VJ $1020 \, \mathrm{sg}$.
 - (b) Interrogative, v. § 1540.
- 1586. (c) 'yw c'f 'some, several, more'. i c'f srôyt 'several years' Man. Lett. ii 9; x' 'yw [c]'f mrtxmyt 'many people' T ii D 115, 1 sq.; Chr. yw c'f 'πόσω μᾶλλον' i 8, 15. [v. Addenda.]
- 1587. (d) c'f c'f 'complete, all round'. c'f c'f qrws 'he traced (a line) all round' BBB e 24; B. c'\beta c'\beta tkw\s. 'to look round' P 7, 196; 'XRZY šn pr c'\beta c'\beta zyrnyn'y pr\delta'yz \delta\text{st'y} \gamma'y 'and a golden wall surrounded them (cf. § 859)' VJ 14b; B. c'\beta c'\beta '\beta t' y'wr prw'rt'y 'he should turn round himself seven times' Frg iii 34 sq. [v. Add.]
- 1588. (2) wf. $wf[m]zyx \gamma wn$ 'so many great sins' M 130 $ii \vee 2$ sq.; $w'f znng'n \beta jyk 'k\underline{t}y'\underline{h}$ 'so manifold sins' $BBB \ e \ 11$; $w'f \ pr\delta\beta'n'\underline{h}$ 'such a danger, so many dangers' (?) M 857, 1; Chr. mn w'f bwż'xq d'rtsq 'is holding (= making) us so unhappy' ii 1, 45 sq.
 - 1589. (iii) B. c'βr 'quantum' w'βr 'tantum'.
- (1) c' β r. c' β r . . . γ wm'r w' β 'y 'however much he consoled' VJ1114 sq. Interrogative, v. § 1541.
- 1590. (2) w'βr. w'βr' γw ptwry βwt 'so great is the reward' SCE 515; w'br KZNH ZY 'so many that' Dhy 213; 'so much' P 2, 76.
 - 1591. (iv) B. w' β ry. ' γw w' β ry $\delta \beta$ 'r 'the so much giving' VJ 817.
- 1592. (v) c'fry $\delta\delta$ 'quot, ut': w'fry $\delta\delta$ 'tot, ita'. $w'fry\delta\delta$ swš xrtyh βwt c'fryδδ ptšm'r wβyh 'as many degrees have passed, as have been counted', v. H., JRAS, 1942, 239; $w'f[ry]\delta \dots c'nw M$ 264 A 25, B. $w^3\beta r^3y\delta \dots c^3n^3kw P 2$, 64 sq., 'ita . . . ut'.
- 1593. (vi) B. w'βy. ZKh w'βy 'krtyh VJ 192, ZKw w'βy pwny'nyh VJ 1325, 'such great action (virtue)'; w'βy γwrmh . . . 'cwZY 'so much soil as' VJ 1464 sq. Charles 3

15861 This is the meaning of the simple čāf in Yaghnobi.

1594. (vii) w'fyδδ 'ita, tot'. Chr. w'fyd 'ita' i 81, 11, w'fyd . . . w'nc'n ii 2, 11, w'fyd . . . mydc'nw ii 5, 8 sq. 32, B. w' β 'y δ . . . c'n'kwZY VJ 1474. 1476, $w'\beta'y\delta...'PZY VJ$ 367, 'ita...ut'. For Man.

CORRELATIVE PRONOUNS AND ADVERBS §§ 1594-1606

v. § 1585.

- 1595. (viii) c'nw 'ut': w'nw 'ita'. On the B. spellings cf. § 960 fn. 1. Combined in Chr. w'nc'nw 'just as' i 22, 21, w'nc'nw 'yc qt 'according to what (lit. such a thing as)' i 29, 11, w'nc'n frm'd't pwsty 'as the Scripture said' ii 1, 33.
 - 1596. (1) c'nw. Cf. Chr. mydc'nw 'as' ii 5 passim.
 - (a) c'nw frm'yt 'as he says' BBB passim.
 - 1597. (b) $my\delta\delta$ c'nww pr ' $x\delta p$ ' 'by day, as well as by night' M 684, 14.
 - 1598. (c) Chr. wyd'rnt . . . dbry c'nw awycq 'they saw the door (as) open' ii 3, 71.
 - 1599. (d) c'nw ('ty) 'when', v. BBB s.v.; for B., cf. VJ 215.
 - 1600. (e) B. c'n'kw, often followed by ZY or 'PZY 'since, puisque' VJ 468. 526. 26d. &c.
 - 1601. (f) Chr. c'nw 'while' ii 1, 31.
 - 1602. (g) 'except, but'. B. 'nyw nyst c'nw 'PZY 'there is nothing else but' VJ 948. 957.
 - (h) 'than', after frtr, \forall . § 1308.
 - (i) Interrogative, 'how?' (Chr. c'n, c'ny), v. § 1543.
- 1603. (2) Man. Chr(ST i).B. w'nw, Chr. (ST ii) w'n, B. w'n'w, w'n'kw.
 - (a) 'so'. w'nw 'š $kwr\delta w'\beta t^1$ 'so heavy' BBB f 28.
 - (b) B. w'n'w c'nw ZY 'ita ut', v. § 1685.
 - 1604. (c) Introducing direct speech, usually followed by kt or 'ty. (a) Without any verb for 'to say'. $\delta s\underline{t}(w) \beta r' w'nw '\underline{t}y '[zw]$ 'tfly ptxw'yn 'he laid hands on him (saying): I shall kill you'

Kaw. C 5 sq.; pr ptškw'n šw' w'nw qt frm'y 'went to address him (saying): give order . . . 'BBB e 15 sqq.

- 1605. (β) With verbs for 'to say' or the like. w'nw ptyškwyy kt 'thus he said:' M 135 i 17; w'nw nyštymskwn 'ty 'thus we suggest: 'M 617 i 25 sq.; w'nw $\gamma r\beta$ ' 'ty 'know thus: 'M 591, 21 sq.
- 1606. (y) Without kt or 'ty. w'nw w' β i 'ty $[fy] \dots s' \delta t$ 'thus he said: first you must . . .' M 655, 11; B. w'n'kw δr'w ptywštw $\delta^{\gamma}r'm$ ('wyn) $\delta\beta^{\gamma}y\gamma wt'w$... 'thus I have heard a rumour: to king Sivi &c.' VJ 488 sq.

1603¹ Scribal error for wβ't?

- 1607. (d) Followed by kt or 'ty, 'so that', v. §§ 1686. 1690.
- 1608. (ix) S. c'prmw 'as long as': w'prmw 'so long', Anc. Lett. ii 25. 27.
- 1609. (x) cndn 'quantum': wndn 'tantum' (Cf. Chr. wnm' 'so' ST ii, and above, § 1309 fn. 2). B. cntn'PZY ynt'kk' \(\beta \) ZY 'wyn wntn ywt'w 'yw tymy pr"\(\beta \) ncy \(\set wt \) 'how great was the sin, that (= if) the offspring of such a king is being sold' VJ 1287 sqq.; cndn w'x\(\set t \) 'what important (or: how many) words' Man. Lett. ii 7; wndn ynd'k \(\set xy'q \ldots 'ty' \) 'such a bad crime, that 'BBB f 16; wndn rtnyy 'so many (or: such) jewels' M 372, 21; 'wntn'\(\set y \) 'of such memory' Sogd. 21, 4 (on the spelling 'w-, v. \(\set \) 210 fn. 3).

PREPOSITIONS

- (i) OIr. hačā, 1610-21.
- (ii) OIr. hada, 1622 sq.
- (iii) rm, 1624.
- (iv) OIr. upari, 1625-8.
- (v) kw, 1629-31.
- (vi) 't('), 1632.

1610. (i) OIr. hačā.

- (A) Forms.
- (1) Anc. Lett. 'c.
- (2) Combined with the article (§ 1444), čon, cf. Müller, ST i 90 fn. 2. Man. Chr. Anc. Lett. cn, B. cnn, cnn (VJ 43°), Man. cwn, B. (and Man., v. § 16 fn.) c'wn, from hačā+awana.
- (3) Combined with demonstrative pronouns: cywyd, cymyd, cywnt, cymnt, cywyšn, v. §§ 1404. 1501.
 - (4) Combined with personal pronouns: c'm', § 1343, c'f', § 1354.
- 1611. (5) Combined with other words: c(y)ndr 'inside' (antar); c' δr 'below, under' (adari); cwpr 'on top, over' (upari); B. cn' γty , cn γty , and cnsty, cn'nstty, cnnsty, 'completely', v. § 475; ckn'(c) 'unde' (kana), v. § 1581; Man. cn'wxy cnm'ny, v. §§ 11. 337; S. cs't 'from all', $c\gamma wr$ wrtn 'from the sun-chariot', T i a (H.).
- (6) Enclitic. S. -mc § 1347, - β c § 1358, - δ c § 1373, -m β c § 1359, -mnc 1378; (c) kn^{3} c, v. § 1581.
- 1610¹ The pronoun contained in B. cnn, has still demonstrative value, 'from them', French 'en', in B. rty c' β yw't rty cnn prm'' $y\delta$ ''yt 'please take as many of them as you like' VJ 179, rty cnn sm'yw 'yw "s' $y\delta$ 'take one of them' ib. $24^{\rm b}$ sq., rty cnn 'yw 'yw 'one of them' O^1 16. Otherwise $cywy\delta$, &c. are used in such cases. The reason for the B. spellings cnn, δnn , with double n, is unknown.

- 1612. (B) Employment. Construed with the Ablative. (1) 'from'.
 - (a) BBB b 44. e 20. &c.
- (b) With s'r postponed. B. $c'\beta'kh$ s'r 'from you' VJ 1406, cnn pt'ycw s'r 'obviam, from in front' VJ 404. Cf. VJ 1010. 1347. 1386. SCE 70 sqq. 292 sq. Dly. 273
- (c) Man. $cn \dots \beta yq$ 'except' M 910 ii 8 sq. T ii T 22, 23 sqq., B. $cnn \dots \beta yk$ 'out from' VJ 132. 146.
- (d) With βyks 'r 'out' postponed, v. BBB s.v. For B., cf. VJ 1028. 1257.
- (e) Man. $cn \beta ry^{\lambda}h c^{\lambda}s^{r}$ 'down from the aether' T ii D 117, 24 sq. Cf. VJ 1027.
- 1613. (2) 'because of'.
 - (a) BBB 605 sqq. VJ 811. 1104. &c.
 - (b) With $py\delta r$ postponed. Very common.
- 1614. (3) General definition of time or space. Chr. cn ftm' 'at first, before'; Man. cn "y'zyh Kaw. G 24, Chr. cn "y'z ii 5, 7, 'at the beginning'; B. c'wn 'yšpyh 'at night' SCE 381; Man. cn xwrtxyz kyr'n 'westwards' Kaw. G 20 sq.; Chr. cn wny s'pt qyr'n 'on his left-hand side' i 26, 5; S. cn yypð 'ptr' yw'r'nt 'on his Father's right-hand side' ST i 87, 19.
- 1615. (4) 'on, about', Lat. 'de', in book titles. $cn p \delta' q \underline{t} \delta y w t y y$ 'on the Nephilim-demons' Kaw. p. 68.
- 1616. (5) Instrumental. Chr. cn yztwq 'with saliva' ii 1, 25; B. cnn tryh krth t'š- 'to cut with a sharp knife' P 2, 115 sq.; ef. also SCE 86.
- 1617. (6) Partitive. B. cnn wyš rwp' 'he picked grass' VJ 965; cnn $m\gamma\delta'kw$..." γt 'to fetch fruit' ib. 971 sq.; cf. also ib. 1037.
- 1618. (7) With comparatives, v. § 1306. Cf. also B. cm/kh $\delta y \beta ty$ 'secundus a me' VJ 1339.
- 1619. (8) With Infinitives, constituting a kind of supine, v. Benv., Notes iii 210. Cf. BBB 657-62. f 4. On cn+Past Infin.+k'ry, v. §§ 932-4.
- 1620. (9) Agent. cn "8½ sfrytyy ½½ [']'frytyy nyy xcy½ 'has not been created by anybody' M 264 A 8 sq.; cn c'm' yr'ndyy 'k½' 'should have been irritated by me' 1 BBB 644 sq.; cn mn' qyr'n ... pry½yy 'k½'½ 'should have been missed by me' BBB 745-7.
 - 1621. (10) Otherwise. frkyr- cn 'to be indifferent to' BBB p. 74

1614¹ Ablative, inst. of Genitive, by attraction. 1620¹ [Or: should have become angry over me (H.)]. $\mathbf{e} \cdot \mathbf{F}_{\mathcal{A}} \cdot \overline{\mathcal{U}} = \mathbf{e} \cdot \mathbf{e} \cdot \mathbf{e}$. bottom; B. c'wn wyspn'c 'pw 'ps'yd 'with everything plentiful' SCE 37 sq.; cnn y'tk ptzm'nh 'loathing meat' P 2, 681.

1622. (ii) OIr. hada 'with', in § 1623 also 'to'.

- (1) With the article (§ 1444), δon , cf. Müller, ST i 90 fn. 2. Man. δn , Chr. dn, B. δnn , Anc. Lett. ' δnn ; Man. δwn , B. (and Man., v. § 16 fn.) δ 'wn and δwn (T iii \S 23, 16), from hada+awana. Frequently used with the postposition pryw (§ 1627, 7). Cf. §§ 1659 sq.
- 1623. (2) With demonstrative pronouns. δywyδ, δymyδ, δywnt, δymnt, δywšn, v. § 1501.
 - (3) Enclitic. B. -mδ § 1348; -šδ § 1374.
- 1624. (iii) rm 'with', S. only. Often with the postposition pr'yw (§ 1627, 7). Construed with the Abl. in B. rm wyš' 'with joy' SCE 41 [and in 'ywštry rm 'ywštr' pr'w P 3, 183 sq.].

1625. (iv) OIr. upari. (Ya. cf. Khromov, HMV)

- (1) pr, in all dialects. Construed with the Accusative.
- (2) Combined with the article, Man. S. prw, S. 'prw (Kaw. H 1), followed by the Accusative (v. Waag, Abh. Kunde d. Morgenl. xxii, 6, pp. 86 sq.), cf. § 1432.

1626. (3) Examples.

From BBB: $pr \beta^{\circ}\gamma t$ 'in gardens' 568; $pr \dots z^{\circ}yy$ 'in(side) the earth' 486 sq.; $f\delta qwx\underline{t}$ - pr 'to press into' 603 sq.; pr mzyx xnsy' 'in great safety' f 57; 'sp\overline{t}- βw - pr 'to be accomplished in' 648 sqq.; pr wyspww jmnw 'at all times' 482 sq.; pr "mtycy" 'acc. to truth' 613 sq.; prw rw"n 'for the sake of the soul' f 14; $xwsndy' jy\underline{t}$ - pr 'to rejoice over' 519-24; $\delta m'r$ - pr 'to plot against' 511-13; $\gamma w'nkryy x$ - pr 'to sin against' 684-8; $prw \dots nw'r\underline{t}$ 'against the exhortations' b 8 sq.; &c. Cf. also § 1329.

Chr. and B. $p^i\underline{t}x\check{s}^iwn$ bw- pr 'to rule over' i 47, 7; $ptxw^iy$ - pr xyr 'to kill with the sword' ii 2, 7; w^ib - pr 'to speak about' i 58, 9. 60, 7; pr 'cw $\delta\beta r^iy$ k^im 'for what (at what price) will you give?' VJ 1334; wyd^is - pr 'to be surprised at' i 63, 9. VJ 1006. 1010; ' z^in - pr 'to profess' i 10, 12. 13; $rty\check{s}n$. . . pr $c\check{s}mt'$ $pt'yz^in$ 'he recognized them by their eyes' VJ 1264; &c.

- 1627. (4) Combined with demonstrative pronouns, prm (pr'ym), prywys, prymys, prywynd, prymynd, prymys, Chr. pryw, v. § 1501.
- (5) Combined with personal pronouns, S. $pr^{*}m^{*}k$, § 1342; $pr^{*}f^{*}h$, v. § 1353.
 - (6) Combined with OIr. hačā: cwpr 'above, over'.
- (7) Combined with $\bar{e}w$ 'one': pryw, postposition, 'together with', v. § 132.
 - (8) Enclitic. B. -βypr § 1382; -šwpr, § 1368; -šypr § 1371.

- 1628. (9) With postpositions.
 - (a) $pr \dots s$ 'r 'towards'.
- (b) pr...cwpr 'over' M 776, 10. ST ii. VJ 1465. 1478. B. -šn (-šw) pr cwpr VJ 18⁵. 345.
 - (c) Chr. pr tmy' cyntr 'in hell' i 9, 6.

1629. (v) kw, B. 'kw and k'w, 'to', cf. for the meaning MPers. $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{U}}$, $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{J}}$ 'w = Sogdian kw, Sogd, 50, 6. Frequently with the postposition s^2r .

- (1) Motion (proper and figurative). kww myδ'n šwt goes to the waist' M 142 V 2; "γt kw mrtxmyytt s'r 'he came to mankind' M 129 R 7 sq.; kw 'šy'h s'r "nyy Impt., 'remember', lit. 'take to your mind', T i a; Chr. qw ... s' qt- (or bw-) 'zum ... werden' i 21, 17.72, 5; B. pry'w'k k'w 'love for' SCE 319 sq.; Man. kw ... s'r nm'c βr- 'to pay homage to' BBB c i9-22; kw ... s'r 'frywncyq kwn- 'to pray to' BBB e 25 sq. Hence kw has come to be used as the normal Dative particle.
- 1630. (2) Locative, only B. 'kw $\delta \beta k$ 'w $\delta k n \delta h$ 'in the town of S.' VJ 938. 1230, v. also SCE 2.
- 1631. (3) With prm postponed, 'until, up to', local and temporal.
- (4) With cntr postponed. B. 'kw kn8h cntr tys'nt 'they entered the town' VJ 856 sq..
- (5) Combined with demonstrative pronouns, kywyô, kymyô, kywnt, kymnt, v. § 1501.
- 1632. (vi) 't(') 'to(wards)'. Anc. Lett. 't. Man. 't' only in addresses, e.g. T ii T 31. It is this preposition which is possibly combined with the personal pronouns 1st and 2nd Sg. in t'm' \S 1341, t'f' \S 1352, S. $-m\beta t$ \S 1360.

Part 4

POINTS OF SYNTAX

1633. (i) Gemination of nouns, adjectives, adverbs.

- (1) Distributive (cf. also §§ 1330. 1676 sq.). zwrnyy zwr[nyy] 'from time to time' Sogd. p. 19 bottom; pr zwrnyy zwrnyy 'in each period' BSOS viii 585; nym nym 'fifty fifty' T ii D 63 b iii 3; ryt rytyy 'in many respects', v. BBB p. 78 on 642; B. kws kws 'everywhere' VJ 19b; B. 'kšn 'kšn 'at every moment' P 2, 121; &c.
- 1634. (2) Intensive. "ykwn" ykwn 'per omnia saecula saeculorum" M 178 i V 6; z]'ry z'ry tkwšt 'looks with ever so great sympathy' M 794 b 4; šyrš'yr 'very much' Kaw. E 5.
- 1635. (ii) Synonymous hendiadys. Very common. Usually asyndetic. Cf. the hendiadys of Sanskrit+Khotanese words treated by Bailey, BSOS x 899 sq.
- (1) Substantives. nwm pδk' 'ritual law'; ywk fs'k 'teachings' M 891, 15; (p)w kws kyr'n 'unlimited' Sogd. 27, 6; r'fyy xwycy myδ'nyy 'in disease and pain' BBB 699; "x's 'wxwnc 'struggle' M 900, 8; wr' frtry' 'furtherance' M 617 ii 26 sq.; pyšyt 'nδmyt 'limbs' M 776, 9; δn ...γznyy γτ[']m[yy] 'pryw 'with treasures' T ii D 66 b 29; 'xšyδ' 'ty xwt'w 'lord' M 178 ii V 13; &c.
- 1636. (2) Adjectives (adverbs). s^2t wyspw 'all' M 135 i 26 sq.; 's k^2t r fy 2t r 'more' BBB 553; γnd^2k βjyk 'sinful' ib. b 19; $\gamma w^2nkryyst$ r jkrys 2t r 'more sinful' ib. 554 sq.; xw^2s^2 s' 's 'exhausted' BBB 714 sq.; x^2t ' y^2t ' 'gyny)yt [']ty t1 mndt2 Plur., 'ignorant' t2 ii t3 62, 23.
- 1637. (3) Verbs. "zyrm $\delta\beta[y]$ šm 'I hurt' BBB 483; $\gamma r\beta t[y]$ ' $ty\underline{h}$ ptz'nd 'he knows' M 264 A 18.
- 1638. (iii) Etymological hendiadys. zryštyy ptryštvy 'torn', &c., v. BBB p. 56 on 492; zwrt prwrtyy 'turning to and fro', v. BBB p. 69 on 557, also "wrt nwrtyy, § 410 fn. 1, cf. § 902; wzty frwzty¹ 'flies about' M 521 b 29; 'ywšt ptywšt 'kt- 'to become excited', v. § 929.
- 1639. (iv). Group inflexion. In a series of (usually asyndetically co-ordinated) words only the last one is inflected. Cf. BBB p. 78 on 642. [v. Add. p. 308.]
- (1) Nouns in the Oblique. $rw^n tmb^i ryh$ 'soul and body' M 598, 15; $xwr m^i xy[y] txyyz$ 'the setting of sun and moon' T ii D 12, 4;
 - 16381 Light-stem ending -ty (inst. of *frwzt) under the influence of wzty.

wny $\beta \gamma y y \check{s} \underline{t} \dot{t} \dot{t} y y \dot{h} m r \delta' s p n d$ 'ty pwtyštyy pyrnm s'r 'in front of the gods, the elements, and the prophets' T ii D 117, 5 sqq.; &c.

- 1640. (2) Nouns in the Plural. cn 'nxr pxryty βyq 'with the exception of fixed stars and planets' M 910 ii 8 sq.; nxšyrt mrγyšt "pyk δtw z'yxyzyy pr'nyt 'wild animals, birds, aquatic animals (inst. of δtyšt), creeping animals' BBB 511 sqq.; frnw'xš(yqt) T ii D 66, 2, 14, frn w'xšyqtyy T ii D 207, 7, corresponding, acc. to H., to MPers. farrahān ud wäxšān, v. BBB p. 11.
- 1641. (3) Adjectives. the word way a may a system of the first of the

1642. (4) In compound tenses, the auxiliary may refer to several participles.

The best example is seen in the colophon of the *Intox. Sūtra*, v. § 486 fn. 1. For Man., cf. wrysty ptmwytyy 'sty 'is mixed and dressed with' BBB 560; βjyk ryjyy prowty 'tr xwrndy $j\beta$ 'ty 'ktym' 'I have been inflamed by evil wishes, bitten by voracious fires' BBB b 14 sqq.; nymty β styt 'skwnd 'are taken (inst. of nymtyt) and bound', v. § 539 fn. 4.

- 1643. (5) The occasional failure of *-aka- stem adjectives to take the Feminine ending, can be regarded as a special case of group inflexion.
 - (a) The adjective precedes the noun. 'fryty z'yy 'blessed earth' M 583 i V 7.17; in BBB Frg b: mrcyny 'šm'r' 'ἐνθύμησις of death' 5 sq., nywšk'ny x'nyy 'an auditor's house' 38 sq., x' y'tny tmb'r 'fleshly body' 78, šmnwk'nyy δ'myy 'devil's world' 83.
 - (b) The adjective is postponed, cf. § 1647.

1644. (v) Position of attributive adjectives.

(1) As a rule, a single adjective precedes the noun to which it refers.

Exceptions. $\beta \gamma yy \ nwyy$ 'new-moon' (cf. H., BBB s.v. $\beta \gamma nwyy$), passim, as a compound $\beta \gamma nwyy \ T$ ii D 66 a passim, $\beta \gamma nw$ Abl. T ii D 140, 5; "z $\delta yyw\delta^{1}z$ 'the demoniac $\bar{A}z$ ' M 133, 10; $wb \beta \gamma$ ' $rwx\delta n$ ' fry' rw'n 'oh luminous god, dear soul' BBB Frg b passim; $kr\delta n \gamma[r]\beta \ zng$ 'n 'manifold shapes' ib. 51, possibly modelled on a Parth. original.

- 1645. (2) More than one adjective qualifying a noun, may
- (a) precede it, cf. n' $n\gamma'myh$ n' " γt frn nyw" δyy 'someone else who is untimely and unlucky' M 765 k 4 sq.;

1646. (b) follow it, cf. 'ty wnd' βryyβrynyyt zrywnyyt 'fruit-bearing green trees', Sogd. p. 34 on 24;

1647. (c) take the noun in between, in which case heavy or -akastems, if postponed, need not take the Feminine or Plural endings any more than if prefixed (cf. §§ 1240 sq. 1244 sq. 1643), v. BBB p. 56 on 492. ptw'c z'yy zryštyy ptryštyy 'nšystyy ptšystyy 'dry, torn, trampled earth' BBB 491 sqq.; mywn δyn p'šyt 'xš'wn p'šyt rwxšnt' 'ytmzyn t'wntyy z'wrk'yn 'all luminous, armoured, powerful, strong guardians of Church and realm' T ii D 207, 3 sqq.

1648. (vi) Appositions. Postponed, if general class words, prefixed, if special designations.

(1) Postponed. xw mr'z mrtyy 'the hireling' M 135 i 15 sq.; 'rt'w δyynδ'r mrtyy 'electus' T ii D 62, 11, cf. B. δynδ'r mrtym'k Dhu 270; m'x wrtn kw xwr wrtn s'r pcwj't 'the moon-chariot will be driven to the sun-chariot' T ii D 66 d ii 5 sqq. (cf. § 541, k); pš'qt δywtyy § 1615, pš'q δywty M 129 R 11, 'abortion-demons'; 'wnglywn npyk 'the Gospel-book' M 116 R 13; cn bwtyštt 'xšywnytyh 'from the Buddhalords' T ii D 66 c 15 sq.; Man. smyr γr-, B. sm'yr γr-, 'the Sumerumountain', Kaw. G 22. T ii D 116 passim. VJ 1001. Vim 34; B. tntr'k γrw 'Mount Dandarak' VJ 264 sq.; B. šβk'wš knδh 'the town of Sivaghosa', § 1630; Chr. 'wršlm qt 'the town of Jerusalem' ii 1, 16; B. šβ'y γwt'w 'king Śivi' VJ passim; &c.

1649. (2) Prefixed.

- (a) The apposition is qualified by an adjective or noun. mzyx 'xšywnyy zrw'βγyy 'the great lord Zurvān' M 178 i R 1; mrcync šm'r' "z 'Āz, the ἐνθύμησις of death' T ii B R 7 sq.; 'δw' pš'qt δywt šqlwn 'tyy pysws 'Š. and P., the two abortion-demons' ib. 8 sqq.; rw'nyh γr'myy gryw jywndg 'the Living Soul, the soul's treasure' BBB 679 sq.
- 1650. (b) Nouns of relationship, in the VJ. ZKh wδwh mntr'yh 'his wife Mandri' 285. 291; 'zw ZY' ym' γw šβ'y γwt'w z'tk swδ'' šn 'I am king Śivi's son S.' 18c sq.; ZKn wyry pr''mn 'to the Brahmin, her husband' 1244; γw' By šβ''y γwt'w 353 sq., 'γw ny''k šβ''y γwt'w 1312 sq., 'king Ś., his father (their grandfather)'.

To this group also belongs 'γw wyspyδr'y swδ''šn 'the crown-prince S.' 349 sq.

1651. (vii) Number of the predicate.

(1) As a rule, the number of the predicate agrees with that of the subject, viz.

- (a) both are in the Singular, or
- (b) both are in the Plural, or
- (c) there is more than one subject, and the predicate is in the Plural, cf. myyδδ 'ty 'xšp' prw xii xii jmnw ptšm'r 'skwndskn 'day and night are each counted as having twelve hours' M 14 R 9 sq. 1652. (2) Construction ad sensum.
- (a) Subject singular, predicate plural. c'nw n'f ['](n)wznd 'when the congregation assembles' M 197 V 5 sq.; B. 'yw 'yškth . . . pt'yywš'nt 'the harem heard' VJ 270 sq. *
- 1653. (b) Subject plural, predicate singular. $x'xsryy\underline{t} \dots kyy'\underline{t}y'mbyr\underline{t}\underline{t} w''\dots rwx\bar{s}n'\gamma r\delta mn'$ springs which fill the paradise' M 178 i V 1 sq.
- 1654. (c) Hendiadys. γryw n'syy qmbwnyh 'khyy 'spoiling and deterioration of the soul took place' BBB 546 sq.
- 1655. (d) Two nouns closely connected, forming a unity in the mind of the speaker. $\delta ynyy \ frn \ '\underline{t}y \ whmn'n \ zyndg'n \ kyy 'wjys\underline{t}yy [']\underline{s}\underline{t}yy$ 'the Glory of the Religion and the Living Vahmans, who have descended' $BBB \ 534 \ \text{sqq}$.; $xww \ xwr \ '\underline{t} \ x[w] \ m'x \dots prwr\underline{t}$ 'sun and moon turn' $M \ 280 \ \text{R} \ 10 \ \text{sq}$.
- 1656. (3) If the subject is qualified by a numeral, the predicate is in the Plural or in the Singular, acc. to whether the subject has the Plural ending or not, cf. §§ 1662 sqq.
 - (a) Plural. $\delta w'ts$ ' $n\delta myyt$ mwnw xnd 'the twelve limbs are the following' M 14 V 17 sq.; iii kp[ys]t wm't('nd) 'there were three fishes' M 127 R 9.
 - (b) Singular. ii $\beta \gamma nyy$ 'sty 'there are two temples' T ii D 117, 45; $xw C z^{\gamma} r cr^{\gamma} p[tsw]xsty$ 'the hundred thousand lamps are lit', v. § 1518.
- 1657. (4) With 'all' and 'many', the predicate is more often in the Plural, even when the noun is in the Singular.
 - (a) Plural. cn wyspw δywtyy ky 'ty . . . βstyt xnd 'from all the demons who have been fettered', v. H., JRAS, 1942, 232 fn. 6;
 S. ZK wyspy rw'n ZY prwrty s't . . . βrkst'k γnt 'all souls and Fravashis have been cut off' JRAS, 1944, 137 adn. 7; Chr. m't wynnt wyspw "dy 'so that everybody should see' ii 4, 9; Chr. wyspw "dy . . . spxš'znt 'everybody worshipped' ii 5, 34; cf. also SCE 490. 543 (against 542). Padm 1. 9. 38. Man. γ]rf qrtrt δywt kyy 'ty . . . ['skw]nd 'many cunning (v. § 249 fn.) demons, who are . . .' T ii D 139 i 3; Chr. 'wštnt γrf s'nt 'many enemies stood' ii 1, 20; Chr. γrf srd qtnt 'many years have passed' ib. 81.

1658. (b) Singular. $mn^{\lambda}h$ wyspw pyšyt 'nδmyt . . . δyštyy (x)[cy]y 'all my limbs have been . . . built' M 776, 8 sqq.; 'ty šyy γrf qrtr βjyqt nyzβ'nyyt p'šyyt 'styy 'and many cunning (v. § 249 fn.) sinful passions are his guardians' M 133, 18 sqq.; γrf srδyt wβ' 'it was many years' M 767 ii 4; γrf γwnc . . . xcy '(ei) sunt multi colores' M 664, 24 sq.

1659. (5) With 'cum'.

- (a) Plural. wyspw 'rk cw xwrmzt' $\beta\gamma$ on xypod "jwndt 'krtwo'rnd 'all the work which Kh. and his sons did' M 110 i R 3 sqq.; 'rty xww xwrmzt' $[\beta\gamma]$ own mrd'spnd...'wxstnd 'and Kh. with the elements descended' M 110 i R 8 sqq.; xw ' β tky δ py xwt'w on 'rd'w'n m't "' γ 'znd n β yr't 'the Spiritus Vivens and the Mother of Life began to deliberate' M 178 i R 4 sqq.
- 1660. (b) Singular (rare). $xw'qr \delta n z'\underline{t}yy$ (' $\underline{t}y\underline{h}$) $\underline{t}'wndyy \gamma znyy \gamma r[']m[yy]$ ' $pryw \ldots nyjyy$ ' the merchant left, with his son and huge treasures' T ii D 66 b 28 sqq.
- 1661. (viii) Collective Singular. $wn'r'myy \beta ry \ xwrt \delta'rnd$ 'they ate the fruits of the orchard' T ii B R 1; $cn \ wndy' \beta ryy \ xwrt$ (Infin.) 'eating the fruits from the trees' ib. 4; $c'nw \ rw'ndyy \ n'm \ [j\gamma y]rty \ w\beta't$ 'when the names of the souls are pronounced' $BBB \ c \ 14 \ sq.$; $mr\gamma \ r'\gamma$ 'groves and plains' $M \ 178 \ i \ V \ 3$; 'rtšn $jyk' \ nyyst \ prywyšn \ tmb'r$ 'and they have no defect on their bodies' ib. 28; ' $ty \ \beta ry' \ syskyy \ \beta rty$ 'the air carries drops' $T \ ii \ D \ 267$, 15 sq.
- 1662. (ix) Nouns after cardinals. Although there appears to be some uncertainty whether the Singular or the Plural should be used, the following tendencies can be observed.
- (1) Nouns of time and measure, and such as are often used with numerals, are nearly always in the Singular. Exceptions below, §§ 1667. 1671. rtww '10 seconds'; jmnw 'hour' M 136 R 3 sq. 5. M 796 i 27; myδδ 'day' M 796 i 13 sq.; B. m'y 'month' VJ 38; srδ 'year' M 142 R 6; styr 'στατήρ' M 746 c 7; Chr. pcm'r 'pound', γwdy 'βάτος', p'r 'κόρος'; fswx M 178 ii R 27. 28, fs'x T ii D 116, 28, fns'x ib. 26. 31, B. 'βs'nγ VJ 118. 409. 61°, 'parasang'; pr ii wqrww M 778, 12, 'δw' wkr(w) M 697, 4, B. prw wγwšw . . . wkry SCE 119 sq., pr x wkkry' Dhu 265, 'sort, kind, species'.
- 1663. (2) Nouns habitually connected with a certain numeral, also prefer the Singular. $pnc \ \delta'rwkync \ \delta'm \ pnc \ ptync \ \delta'm'$ the five vegetable creations, the five fleshly c.' $BBB \ 498 \ \text{sq.}$; $pnc \ pr\beta\gamma n'$ the five gifts' $BBB \ 621$; vii' frywn vii b' syk' seven prayers, seven hymns' $BBB \ 684 \ \text{sq.}$; $pnc \ cxs$ ' pdd 'the five commandments' $M \ 14 \ V \ 20$; ctf'r qyr''n 'directions' $M \ 178 \ ii \ R \ 23$; δs ' sm'nyy 'skies' ib. 16. 19;

xii 'nxr'ty vii pxryyh 'the 12 zodiacal signs and the seven planets' ib. V 21.

1664. Exceptions. vii pxryyt M 767 ii 12; v. also below, §§ 1668. 1672.

1665. (3) The Plural prevails.

- (a) With nouns not so frequently associated with numerals or a given numeral. Lxxx z'r pjwqt 'eighty thousand abortions' T ii B V 7 sq.; ii z'tyt 'sons' M 794 c 2; x' CC δywt 'the 200 demons' Kaw. K 7; iii kpyšt 'three fishes', quoted § 1656 a; iv fryštyt 'angels' Kaw. G hl.; xiv tmt' 'hells' M 128 V 7; pnc nyzβ'nyt 'passions' M 915, 12; &c.
- 1666. Exceptions are not uncommon: pnc 'njmn 'the five gatherings' BBB d 1; ii $\beta \gamma p \delta y y$ 'angels (god-sons)' M 178 ii V 30 sq.; ii $\beta r't$ 'brothers' M 794 b 6; xxxii $kn\delta$ 'towns' Kaw. G 22 sq.; $\beta rywr$ ptk'r' 'appearances' T ii D 139 ii 14; v. also § 1656, b. 1667. (b) In the Oblique.
- (a) Against § 1662. $cn \gamma r\beta \beta[r]ywr sr\delta ytyy mrts'r$ 'since many myriads of years until now' JRAS 1944, 144 n. 3; s(t)' (Abl.) $sr\delta yyt \gamma yrtr cn \ldots$ 'one hundred years later' T ii D 66, 2, 20.
- 1668. (β) Against § 1663. xii 'nxrtyh 'xš'wn 'the rule of the twelve Anxars' M 767 ii 4 sq.; wyny x sm'nytyy 'skies' M 178 ii R 25 sq.
- 1669. (γ) Otherwise. prw iii srδngty nw'rt 'against the exhortation by the three chairmen' BBB b 8 sq.; cn pnc pwtyšty 'from the five Buddhas' BBB d 1; pnc δβrty'h 'doors' BBB 648.
- 1670. (3) Exceptions. cn pnc $pr\beta\gamma ny\underline{h}$ BBB p. 76 on 621 (in agreement with § 1663).
- 1671. (c) If beside the numeral there is an adjective or apposition, or a pronoun in the Plural.
 - (a) Against § 1662, but in agreement with § 1667. $myy\delta cyq$ xii jmndy' xii rttw kw xšpncyk xii jmnd' s'r βjyt skwn 'the 12 ratus of the 12 hours of the day are added to the 12 hours of the night' M 14 R 1 sqq.
- 1672. (β) Against § 1663. myš'nd pnc pr $\beta\gamma$ nd 'these five gifts', § 1481.
- 1673. (γ) Otherwise. iv mzyx γrty', v. § 1248; 'δw' rwxšnt'h wrtn[d 'the two luminous chariots' M 684, 15; vi 'xšywnyt βγyštyy 'six' lordly gods' T ii D 66, 2, 2 sq.; 'δw' pš'qt δywt, v. § 1649; iii zwrnycykt pnc bwtyšt 'the five Buddhas belonging to the three periods' H., BSOS viii 586 top.

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- 1674. (8) Exception. 'Sryy z'r wftyy kwr8'k '3000 woven shirts' M 137 V 12.
- 1675. (x) Nouns with distributive numerals. The object counted is usually in the Plural (note in the examples below, the old Plural $\delta\beta r$, cf. § 1185), except, of course, after 'yw 'yw 'each'. Where the Singular occurs, it is in agreement with the two rules given for cardinals, § 1662 sq.
- 1676. (1) Plural. ' $nxrtyy z[r] z^r s[r\delta y]t$ 'the millenia of each zodiacal sign' M 767 ii 8 (title); pr wyspw sm'nyy xii xii xw 8brt' ptys'c'nd oo'rtms tym 'nyt iv iv δβr' pr ctf'r qyr''n s'r mns'c'nd 'they fixed 12 gates to each sky, and, moreover, towards each of the four directions they placed another four gates' HR ii 97, 3 sqq.; 'rtpr xii xii δβrt' ky 'ty wy' sm'nyty 'skwnd o pr 'yw 'yw δβrw vi vi psynd (Pl.) mns'end o 'rty pr 'yw 'yw psynd (Sg.) qwn'nd xxx xxx w'crnd 'and to each of the twelve gates which are in the skies, they fixed six thresholds, and for each threshold they made thirty bazaars' ib. 97, 12-98, 4.
- 1677. (2) Singular. z'r z'r srbb '1000 years each' M 767 ii 10; myyδδ 'ty 'xšp' prw xii xii jmnw ptšm'r 'skwndskn, v. § 1651; δn pnc pnc r'tyy pryw 'each with five gifts' M 14 V 3 sq.

1678. (xi) Relative clauses.

- (1) In Man., ky is sometimes reinforced by xwty 'self', to express identity; this is a calque of MPers. 'y xwd, e.g. Mir. Man. i 199, 30. kyy 'ty xwty 'ycy BBB b 77 sq., cw 'ty xwtyh xcy M 135 ii 22, 'which is', kyy xwiyy xcy M 771, 3. M 796 i 28. M 14 V 6; &c.
- 1679. (2) The relative pronoun usually stands at the beginning of the clause. Sometimes, however, it immediately precedes the verb, like the interrogative pronoun (cf. § 1521, and § 1693 for cw). myš'ndyy γwšytt ky wβ'nd 'those who were their *spies' (H.) Man. Lett. ii 12.
- 1680. (3) ky (or Chr. $q\underline{t}$), as a relative particle which is taken up by a personal or demonstrative pronoun, can be used for the Oblique of the relative pronoun (which otherwise is ky, v. § 1508 sq.). xw "ymbn kyy rw'nd prywydd nymtyy ßstyt 'skwnd 'the perversion in which the souls are imprisoned and bound' M 814 i 7 sqq.; kyy 'tyšyy wyy sk'wyh 'on (towards) whose top' M 178 i R 20; kyy 'tyšn xw βryy 'quorum fructus' ib. 31 sq.; kyy 'tyšn 'fcmbδyyh 'yyδc pδwfsyynyy βwt 'quibus (scil. corporibus) aliqua mundi res haereat' BBB p. 80 on 664; Chr. spncyrspn qt šy 'xyž't xypô'wnt 'the manager whom his master raises' i 40, 1 sq.
 - 1681. (4) In the following sentence, an attribute of the noun to

which the relative pronoun refers, is taken into the relative clause, causing the noun to be repeated with the ending it had before: c'wn cywyy $\delta\delta$ γr<u>i</u>y' ky p'škyr'n <u>i</u>my' β yk <u>i</u>'wndyy mzyxt γr<u>i</u>y' <u>h</u> wm't'nd 'from those mighty and great mountains which were outside the northern hell', lit. 'from those mts, which, outside the n. hell, were mighty and great mts' M 118 i V 1 sqq.

- 1682. (5) Sometimes a demonstrative pronoun to which the relative refers, is left out in the main sentence. "ms' frm'y 'krtyy ky pyrnmstr st'nd 'please pay obedience to those who were before (or those who are foremost, cf. § 780)' Man. Lett. ii 17; ky k'syy \delta wm δ'ryy δrtyc s[p]nyy s'r škrtyy, v. BBB p. 102 on f 8.
- 1683. (6) When hypothetic or concessive, ky is followed by the Subjunctive or Optative. ky k'syy owm o'ryy 'he who holds a pig's tail', v. prec. §; wyspw xwrynyy ky 'tyśwpr 'yjn nyy β't 'any eater who should not be worthy of it' BBB f 77 sq.; kyy kwnyy iii srô jwt'who does (it) will live (only) three years' M 142 R 6 sq. Cf. also §§ 1687. 1689.
- 1684. (xii) Optative. Apart from its normal function of expressing a wish, the following may be mentioned.
- (1) Exhortative. 'ndwxsyy 'he should strive' BBB p. 71 on 567-76. Used for the Imperative in the 2nd Pl., v. § 752 sq.
 - (2) Durative, v. § 638.
- 1685. (3) Parabolic, cf. Sogd., 34 fn. 3. q8wtyy . . . wyšpšyyh kyy' '[ty] syy . . . cn yrd' "qwytyy 'skwyyh' 'as if a prince, on whose neck . . . were hanging . . .' T ii D 62, 4 sqq.; B. $wy\delta\beta\gamma$ w'n'w c'nw ZY γw mrtym'kw . . . syw'y'y 'the parable is such, as if a man should lift . . .' VJ 1463 sqq.
- 1686. (4) In consecutive clauses. w'nw 'ty x'n' jγt' wβyy, v. § 884; w'nw 'ty 'xwšndyy 'skwynd 'so that they should be content' M 135 ii 49 sq.
 - (5) In hypothetic clauses, v. § 1696 sq.
- 1687. (6) Relative-concessive clauses, cf. § 1689. xwnyy mrtxmyy kyy 'ty mwnw w'f znng'n βjyk 'kty'h 'ktyy y't 'that man, however many evil deeds should have been committed by him' BBB e 9 sqq.
- 1688. (xiii) Subjunctive. On the employment of the Subjunctive in Chr., v. Telegdi, JA, t. 230 (1938), 223 sq.
- (1) Relative-indefinite clauses. Examples in §§ 1546. 1549. 1552. 1555. 1558.

- 1689. (2) Relative-concessive clauses, cf. § 1687. xwnyy mrtxmyy kyy 'ty yrf ynd'k 'kty' qwn't 'that man, however many evil deeds he should commit' BBB e 2 sq.
- 1690. (3) Final clauses. w'nw ktfy . . . nmy'k 'ty ptyδy' nyy qwn't 'in order that he should not insult you' M 117, 9 sq.
- 1691. (4) Temporal clauses. $k\delta$ my δ $k\beta n$ skw \underline{t} when the day declines BBB d 7.
- 1692. (5) Comparative clauses. B. prtr m' γw ZKw ' βyz ' $\beta r'ym$ c'n'kw ZY 'wyn 'By' ZKh pwny'nh zrn'kh β 't 'we would rather endure sufferings than that our father's holiness should be in vain' VJ 1328 sq.
 - (6) Hypothetic clauses, v. § 1694 sq.
 - (7) Used for the Future. Very common.
- 1693. (xiv) Hypothetic clauses (Realis; on the Irrealis cf. §§ 815-22).1
- (1) Indicative. $cw ... [']k\underline{t}w\delta'rm$ 'if I have made' BBB 501 sq.; $xw's\delta \underline{t}'s'\delta ... \underline{t}mb''r cw \delta'rmskwn$ 'if I am keeping my body weary &c.' BBB 688-92 (note the position of cw; cf. § 1679 on ky).
 - 1694. (2) Subjunctive. Cf. also § 1683.
 - (a) $cw \dots$ [']šm' $r\underline{t}$ δ'rn 'if I have thought' BBB b 8–12; ' $r\underline{t}$ kδ' 'yδc δ βy š' 'ys' \underline{t} 'if any harm comes' BBB f 12 sq.; qδ' $\dots \gamma w$ ' \underline{t} ' $r\underline{t}y \dots$ δ βr ' \underline{h} 'si oporteat \dots da' M 135 i 45 sqq.
 - 1695. (b) Without a conjunction. wjyd w'd cn c'm' $\gamma r'ndyy$ 'k!\(\frac{t}{2}\) 'should the Holy Ghost have been irritated by me', cf. \(\frac{5}{1620}\); \(\frac{t}{ym}\) ms...\(frkyrnyky'\)...\(q\delta'rmx'\)\(\frac{t}{2}\) 'again, if I have shown negligence' M 116 V 8-10.
 - 1696. (3) Optative. Cf. also § 1683.
 - (a) c'nw 'ty ... zwrtyy 'ty ... 'pstwyy 'if he turns away and disclaims' BBB f 7-10.
 - 1697. (b) Without a conjunction, but with an indefinite pronoun. ' $yw q\underline{v}m \delta yn\delta ryy \ldots qrm \delta whn \beta styy w\beta yy$ 'should the absolution be refused to any electus' BBB f 29 sqq.
 - 1693 The Opt. B. $\gamma'y$ is used for the Irrealis in the passages quoted § 771 fn.

- 86. Add B. kyn'k < ἀκινάκης, Benveniste, TSP p. 2021.
- 101. Add Anc. Lett. ii 27 'wβy < ubaya-: 'wβy 'PZY m'sk 'PZY mrkyn'k 'both (Reichelt's "snow") old and dying (H.).</p>
- 120. Beside Chr. $bw\check{z}$ we have S. β 'z- in β 'zkr'm if this word means 'tax-collector', as suggested by Freiman, Mugh p. 154. Initial ai- became i- in B. $yy\delta\gamma n$ 'glacier', cf. Addenda to § 1117, and itkw- <*(h)aituka-, § 126.
- 132. Add perhaps Chr. pcqury, Obl., 'fear' Giw. 226, if read correctly (Hansen's Index has pšqury or pšqyry). Elsewhere pckuyr.
- 147. Add B. $\beta 8$ 'yštk SCE 341. Dhu 285 'loaded' <*abi-dršta-. On the parameter of. Bailey, BSOAS xi 767 sq.
- 161. Benveniste, VJ p. 90, more attractively derives pkš- from th. 5 *upa-kaša-.
- 299. Add Chr. žwšy, B. δr 'wšyh 'sacrifice', \langle Av. $zao\theta r\bar{a}$ -, v. $JR\bar{A}S$, 1946, 183.
- 315. fra- turns up as f(a)- also before δ in Man. $f\delta ys$, B. $f\delta^{\flat}ys$, ${}^{\flat}\beta\delta^{\flat}ys$ 'vision, apparition', cf. Sogd. 20 on 22 b. B. $p\delta^{\flat}ys$ may belong to S. $p\delta^{\flat}ys$ -, \S 549. On fra- > f- before b see below, $ad \S$ 621. B. βzyn perhaps provides a case of fra- > fa- before z, v. below, $ad \S$ 1026.
- 316. On fsp' v. now H., BSOAS xii 314. Benveniste has connected B. 'βs'wc- P 2, 226, with Chr. fswγt-, v. TSP pp. 171 sq. The context, however, strongly suggests that 'βs'wc- means 'to cut or pierce'. We thus seem to have evidence of a base *suk- 'pierce', of which Pers. sōzan, Bal. sūčin, Wx sic, Khar. suj'ina(kirta) (v. Lüders, APAW, 1936, 31), &c., 'needle', may be derivatives.
- 338. Add reference to B. (')\gammaws'nt and Man. 'xwsndyy', JRAS 1944, 142, 6.
- 351. - $\bar{a}m$ also became $\bar{a}w$ in B. ' $n\gamma'w$ 'hurry' VJ 129, $<*ham-g\bar{a}ma$ -, cf. Khot. $hamg\bar{a}m$ 'quickly', v. Bailey $BSOAS \times 585^{46}$.
- 358. p'r 'for, but' has an etymological equivalent in Digor fal 'but'.
- 367. In B. ptšknpy 'dripstone' š after pati- is expected.
- 466. Another case of dm > dv can be recognized in B. $nyr\delta\beta'y$, $nyr\delta\beta'k$ 'scorpion' < *drdma-ka-, cf. Pš laram, v. Morgenstierne, EVP p. 107. On the interchange of initial d:n cf. H., BSOAS x 949 n. 4. H. points out that Khwār. $\delta rmcyk$ 'scorpion' also belongs here.

- 526. Benveniste, VJ p. 94 ad 40^d, justly remarks that B. nyrk; in nyrkcšmy 'aux yeux mâles' ought to be 'une épithète de couleur'. This colour cannot, however, be 'blue' (<*nīlaka, as suggested by O. Szemerényi, JAOS lxx (1950) 233 sq.). Years ago, when I put the problem to Professor Bailey, he referred me to Lüders, AO, 1937, 136, who has shown that the Brahmin in question had yellow eyes. Though we may, accordingly, prefer the reading zyrk-, it is not clear from which OIr. form this adjective derives; only *zaryak- would satisfactorily account for the presence of both y and k in the Sogdian word, cf. Av. zairya(n)k-.
- 548. Add Man. jyyr- 'to call' and 'to be called' (§ 706).
- 560. Benveniste, VJ p. 93, has made it likely that 'pšty- here means 'to entrust'. This agrees well with the connexion with the name of the 'Avesta' suggested by Henning, BSOAS xi 725.
- 604. Add B. sywn- 'to recite (sywn'y Inf., Dhy 6, v. Reichelt's note) from sywnw 'word, speech'.
- 621. θvar < *fvar- < fra-bara-, v. JRAS, 1946, 181 n. 3. The dissimilation of f in fra- before a labial spirant has, I think, an illustrious OIr. precedent. Henning suggested BSOAS xii 41 n. 1, that MPers. prystr = frestr was a corruption of Av. xrafstra-. One notes that if an OIr. (OPers.) form *frafstra- existed, it might have become frestr in MPers.; although Manichean MPers. frestr may nevertheless be merely dissimilated from the Zoroastrian form, OIr. *frafstra- may still happen to have been the original form from which Av. xrafstra- was dissimilated. *frafstra- can be derived from *fra-pt-tra-. Derivation from pat-, the verbal stem most widely used to describe the movements of 'daēvic' beings would be well in keeping with the vague meaning of this very ancient term for hostile creatures.
- 635. -sq in Giwargis (only continuous present): 1 Sg. br'msq 197, frm'ymsq A 28, γrb'msq 84, w'bmsq 236, wš'msq 99, xwr'ms[q] 296; 2 Sg. d'rysq 263, šm'rysq 129, w'bysq 197; 3 Sg. '[br]tsq 82, stysq 245, w'btsq 83, žγyrtsq 241. 246.
- 656. The general rule seems to be that B. has always an-, Chr. always \bar{a} (except in 'mbrz, § 657), Man. sometimes an- and sometimes \bar{a} -.
- 775 fn. H. now suggests deriving 'ycy < Anc. Lett. 'yncy(y), perhaps belonging to 'n- (§ 785), v. BSOAS xii 605 n. 2.
- 818. I am not yet convinced of the existence of a particle nm'(')y 'certainly, really', as argued by Benveniste Notes iv ESP

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p. 205 on 116, VJ p. 96 on 1023. The passage VJ 1152 sq., L? nm"y "y'w $\dot{s}t$ offers the greatest objection, since if "y'w $\dot{s}t$ is a finite form it can only mean 'fut tourmenté', and not 'sera tourmenté' as M. Benveniste translates. One therefore suspects that the finite verb is nm"y, 2 Sg. Impt., which governs "y'w $\dot{s}t$ as an Infinitive; in the parallel passage VJ 1457 sq. the Infinitive is 'pz'rn't. The required meaning seems to be 'do not have any compunction about troubling my mind'. We are thus faced with a present stem of the same appearance as Man. Chr. nm'y- (nim $\bar{a}y$ -) 'to judge', but the meaning differs. It may be that the VJ passages have preserved the Pres. stem that belongs to Man. Chr. nm'ny, Khot. nim $\bar{a}na$ - 'repentance' (cf. Bailey, BSOAS ix 72); the meaning 'to rue, consider with regret' may account for an expression that seems to approach the value of English 'never mind'.

The spelling nm'y in VJ 1152 assures us that here, and in VJ 1457, we have a word ending in $-\bar{a}i$. The other passages quoted by M. Benveniste have nm'y, which may stand for $n()m\bar{a}i, n()mai, n()m\bar{e},$ or $n()m\bar{i}$. In P 3, 242. 247 one wonders why, if mz'yy L' nm'y w'r't means 'it should not rain really hard', nm'y fails to reappear in line 258; also, " γ 'zy in line 241 leads one to expect an Optative in the co-ordinated clause, whilst w'r't would have to be Subjunctive; here, therefore, one would prefer taking nm'y as 3 Sg. Opt. of nam- 'to agree' (with L' 'to refuse'), v. H., BSOAS xii 607 n. 2, w'r't as the Infinitive depending on it: 'if it refuses to rain hard'.

In P6, 116 we again need a finite verb to account for the Infinitive 'krty; here nm'y may be 1 Sg. Opt., correlated to βrny 'yy: 'thus he believes (wrnty, v. H., BSOAS xi 735): I will forfeit my life rather than agree (lit. rather than that I agree) to commit further evil.'

There remains nm'y ZY in the two parallel passages quoted § 818; here, too, there is little to commend translating nm'y as an assertive particle, since a word expressing deprecation, apprehension, or regret, is expected. It is conceivable that the Imperative of, or a verbal noun derived from, $nim\bar{a}y$ - 'to rue = to wish that something had never taken place' could be used as an exclamation with deprecatory value 'Heaven forbid that . . .!'

The function of nmy, Dhu 7, is not clear.

825. Add S. wys- 'to be delivered' (w'c-/B. wyt- 'to allow, release, send'): c[ym]'nty L' pr'št $w\beta$ 'ym ZY $\beta y[k]s$ 'r L' wys'ym 'we shall not be able to escape from it and shall not be released out of it'

- X 1 ii V 15 sqq. On pr'št, Chr. pryšt-, Pres. pryž- v. H., BSOAS xii 612 n. 5.
- 861. Giwargis shows the expected Fem. ending of the 3 Sg. Intr. Pret. in the light stem nyžt 108 (v. JRAS, 1946, 181), and, by analogy, in the heavy stems 'yt' 118, and 'mpst' 124.
- 864. The past stem sat- of san- also occurs, hitherto unrecognized, in Chr. sty Giw. 113. 121. Cf. st'nd § 780.
- 866. S. $\beta st'ym$ [ZY . . pr]kyšt'ym 'we have been bound and imprisoned' X 1 ii V 13 sq.
- 868. Add wm'ts8 quoted § 1241. Cf. Trans. Phil. Soc. 1945, 141, n. 2.
- 875. In H.'s opinion these forms are Optatives (ending -ayand) used as Preterites, while -'ynt, § 872, represents -ēnd, contracted form -ayand. In reading -'ynt as -ind I assumed a secondary development from -and (§ 870) acc. to § 107.
 - *gafta-, whence Sogd. $\gamma\beta t$ (§ 872), seems to reappear in Khot. gauda (which may mean 'over-exerted') in the text published by Bailey, BSOAS xii 616, 30.
- 877 n. 2. Add S. s'c8'rt 'it was necessary', Sogd. 67.
- 897. In place of the -yq Pres. Partc. Giwargis uses -ysq, -sq, -sqq (cf. JRAS, 1946, 182 on *175): qwnysq, brysq, 'xyrsq, mynsq, mynsyq. Since qwn- and br- are light, 'xyr- and myn- heavy, it is possible that the suffix was -ss(s)k with light stems, -s(s)k with heavy stems, cf. § 889 fn.
- 940. Add Chr. zwby Nom. and Obl., Man. zwf' Abl. (-aka- stem?), S. zw β 'jaws' < Av. zafar-, v. JRAS, 1946, 179 sq.
- 967. \underline{t} 'ryy \underline{h} occurs as adj., 'dark', in M 133, 13 (Obl. case).
- 976. Omit pryng which belongs to Av. sparnha-, v. Benveniste, TSP p. 211 on 55.
- 991. $fr^{3}k$, Oss. ragi, Wx. $v^{2}r\bar{o}k$ 'to-morrow', $< *fr\bar{a}ka$ -, v. Morgenstierne, IIFL ii 547.
- 994. Cf. B. wn'yk &kr-, P 2, 548, v. H., BSOAS xi 720. Add 'x&pyk, quoted § 1241.
- 997. H. points out that the Persian LW ἀστάνδης courier' almost certainly belongs to 'st'nyk.
- 1003. B. prt'mch. The translation 'en avant, latête la première' (also in Benveniste's new edition of VJ) presumably arises out of a supposed connexion with 'prtm-' first'. Against this connexion stands the persistent spelling without initial aleph, which seems to point to original initial par-. The context (prt'mch invariably occurring

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- with 'wpt- 'to fall', followed by ZKw 'šyh βyr- 'to recover consciousness') shows that prt'mch means 'in a swoon, unconscious', hence is from *pari-tāmah- + suffix. Cf. Man. pt''m, Khot. pätām-Sogd. 47, 1 (with comm.), and, for the meaning, Russ. οбморок 'swoon': морок 'darkness, thick mist, swoon, deception'.
- 1026. The reading ' $\beta jynyh$ is not certain. The word may be ' $\beta jwnyh$, belonging to βjw . § 571. As to B. βzyn , H. prefers to connect it with ('')jy- 'to be born', &c., with the same preverb as in Av. frazainti-.
- 1033. r'yr'y-. Cf. OHG rērēn 'to bleat, roar, shout' < Proto Germanic *rai-rēi-, v. Brugmann, Grdr. d. Vgl. Gramm., 2nd ed., ii 3¹ p. 204.
- 1056. $wyjtr_{\gamma}$ nxwy $\delta\delta$ (2 Pl. Impt.) 'pound w.' T i (Par. 10), out of context. In an enumeration of hells, P 9, 30, occurs B. wyzt'ry "wzh 'w.-lake' (Man. "wzyy, v. H., Additions to Sogd. p. 51). Hence wyjtry is a substance, and wyjtrynyy means 'consisting of, or containing, wyjtry'. M. Benveniste failed to find a Buddhist hell that would give a clue to the meaning of wyjtry. In the Khot. Lehrgedicht E v 61 the kṣāra-natə 'alkali-river' hell is mentioned. If wyjtry is 'alkali', comparison with Iron izgard, Digor yezgard 'heart-burn, Sodbrennen' suggests that in Sogdian metathesis from $*wi-\check{z}g(a)rta$ - or $*wi-\gamma\check{z}(a)rta$ - took place. The preverb of the Ossetic word is not clear; perhaps *wi- \bar{a} -? The base appears to be žgar-/yžar-. (Khot. kṣāra-natə, I learn from Professor Bailey. corresponds to Skt. kṣārodakā nadī, Pali khārodakā nadī, on which v. W. Kirfel, Die Kosmographie der Inder, p. 200; Professor Henning points out Tibetan 'Höllenmartern in scharfer Lauge', hDzans-bLun oder der Weise und der Thor, transl. I. J. Schmidt St. Petersburg, 1843, p. 179.)
- 1060. γn 'power' cannot be connected with Khot. agane (as is done by Benveniste, VJ p. 96 on 906), since the latter means 'thigh, breast', v. Bailey, BSOAS viii 919.
- 1076. An Eastern Iranian 'language suffix' -āu- is attested by Sogd. swγδy'w, Khwār. turkāwīk, Oss. avestagau, grekhagau, &c. (cf. Bailey, TPS, 1945, 9), Khot. hvatanau, kaspərau, cimgau (E xxiv 2.5), ttāgūttau (v. Bailey, BSOAS x 601), all meaning 'in the . . . language'.
- 1078. Sogd. r'f belongs to Khot. rāhā 'pain' (Bailey, BSOAS viii 135), which can be derived from *rāfa-.
- 1108. H. has meanwhile found the correct explanation: st^{γ} =Pers. 'having no young'; $sr^{\gamma}k$ 'orphan' <*siraka-, cf. Church

- Slavonic sirů (on the other forms v. H., JRAS, 1946, 13). Hence 'solitary and single, childless (and) orphaned'.
- 1109. Add Giwargis ywn prwy'q III. 152. 232 'instantly, on the spot'.
- 1112. H. suggests -se < -sah- or -saha- (Nom. Sg. *sahi > *sai > se) 'speaking', coalescing with -aka- stems.
- 1114. Sogd. pcxw8 and Parth. prxwdn (which may mean 'scorn') are perhaps connected with Oss. xudin. This verb beside 'to laugh' means 'to scoff'; cf. also the derivative xudinag 'ridiculous, disgraceful, disgrace'. A meaning distinct from ordinary laughing is seen when the subject is zærdæ 'heart'. My Digor friend has sæ zærdæ dæbæl raxudtæy or sæ zærdiæ dæbæl raxudtæncæ 'they became offended at you'. Hence Dig. zærdixudt, Ir. zærdæxudt 'offence, offended', e.g. dæ dzurdtæ mæ fæzzærdixudt kodtoncæ 'your words have offended me'.
- 1117. Add S. $\gamma z \delta' n y$ 'tomb' $< *azd\bar{a}na$ 'bone-container' (v. H., Tales, 479), B. $yy \delta \gamma n$ 'glacier' $< *aixa-d\bar{u}na$ (Benveniste, Grammaire, 201 sq.), cf. Addenda to § 120, and, acc. to H., Man. $m'r\delta n y$, Chr. m'rdny 'memoria' $< *mq\theta ra-d\bar{u}na$ -. H. points out that in M 172 jwndyh $m'r\delta n y y$ is 'the Living Record' = 'Sacred Scripture', and the MPers. equivalent, m'dy'n ywjdhr, thus contains m'dy'n = Pahl. (Inser.) m'tgd'n [so] = Arm. matean, cf. JRAS, 1942, 241.
- 1124. H. would recognize OPers. $k\bar{a}ra$ 'people' in "ztk'r (on which v. now also BSOAS xii 606 n. 9), and separate $xw\delta k$ 'r as connected with the words treated in § 1120.
- 1126. With *-ham-kāraka- cf. Oss. -ængard in razængard 'prone'.
- 1136. In 'nwt' support' H. has recognized a descendant of the noun from which OPers. anušiya- (< *anutia-) was derived.
- 1143. Cf. Oss. fæsæfsin 'deputy hostess', fæson 'back' (lit. 'what is behind the shoulders'). Oss. fæs- is common in avyayībhāva compounds, cf. fæsqus 'behind the ear', fæsduar 'behind the door', Dig. fæs(a)ræfæ 'afternoon', &c.
- 1193. Cf. also xw[c] $\beta w[\delta]$, H., BSOAS xii 318, end.
- 1285. Add S. γr'ntr 'heavier' Tales 481, 35, t'rtr 'darker' (cf. § 967) ibid., and t'w'ntr 'stronger' ibid. 39. For the meaning of prγt(rt), originally Past Partc. of pryc- 'to leave', H. compares Pers. mānda '(1) left; (2) fatigued, worn out'.
- 1286. Add the light stem S. zwyttry 'most severe', and the heavy S. rytr 'worst', Tales 481, 49.

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- 1288. Add S. ryncwkstr 'lighter' and trykystr 'bitterer' Tales 481, 36 sq.
- 1294. B. šy'tr also in Rosenberg, Fragm. ii (*Izv.* 1927, 1380), 11; šy"tr twice in the unpubl. B. fragment 10. 119. Acc. to H., extension of OIr. srayah.
- 1295. O. Szemerényi's suggestion that wštm'x contains wahišta-+-tama-, the superlative suffix, rather than the Acc. wahištam, is attractive, v. his paper on Sogdicisms in the Avesta, apud F. Altheim, Aus Spätantike und Christentum (1951), p. 164. The remainder of that paper, however, must be rejected as extravagant.
- 1313. Benveniste, VJ p. 121°, is probably right in translating $w^{\flat}p/\beta ryt$ by 'tel, si grand', and connecting it with B. $w^{\flat}\beta r$.
- 1316. H. points out B. wywśw-nw '6' P 8, 45, cf. § 1322.
- 1375. m'xnc should mean 'we from him or them', -mnc (§ 1378) 'by me from him or them', v. H., BSOAS xii 605 n. 3.
- 1405. Acc. to H. xw in xii xii xw $\delta\beta rt$ is perhaps a mistake for kw = distributive suffix. Cf. the distributive -ky, TPS 1948, 63 sqq.
- 1466. 1501. Add S. my (Tales 476, 20), 'my (H., BSOAS xi 736), Loc. Sg. Masc. Fem., and Anc. Lett. my, Nom. Pl. Masc. < imai (H., BSOAS xii 606 n. 3).
 - S. cw y' & my 'what in this world' Tales 481, 49, is isolated. Haplography of cw wy'?
- 1586. 'yw c'f, cf. Pš yau co 'several', Lorimer, Syntax, § 85. Pš co is both interrogative, 'how many?' (cf. pa co 'at what (price)?'), and indefinite, 'some'. In the former function it agrees with Sogd. c'f (§ 1540), in the latter with Yaghn. čāf. Pš co should perhaps be derived from an earlier *čāf, as to 'heat' from *tāf (cf. Pers. $t\bar{a}b < *t\bar{a}pa$ -, beside taf < tafnu-).
- 1587. c'f c'f may have to be separated from the pronoun c'f and connected with B. prc'βt 'surrounding' Dhy 288, 'enceinte' SCE 222.
- TPS 1945, p. 146, 7. Ir. *wazana- is found also in Khot. bahoysana- 'bazaar', acc. to Morgenstierne < *vahā-vazana-, v. Konow, NTS xi 67.
- P. 146 n. Beside baravira- Khot. has barbīra- JSt. 8 r 2. OIr. *bara-puθra- suffered reduction in Proto-Khot. as in Sogdian (cf. above, § 164), becoming *barpuθra-, from which barbīra-. OIr. *barat-puθra- had -at- treated like the preverb pat(i)- before consonants (Khot. pa-); the resulting *barapuθra-, which no longer suffered

reduction, yielded Khot. baravira. Sogd. βrpšh can be derived from either bara- or barat.

P. 147. Inverted bahuvrihis occur also in Ossetic and Pašto. For Ossetic (and 'Scythian') see V. Abayev's important study on the Scythian language in Ocemuhckuŭ язык и фольклор, i (Moscow-Leningrad, 1949) 231 sqq., from which may be quoted astæunaræg (beside naræg-astæu) 'having a narrow waist', ŭæng-mard 'withered', lit. 'limb-dead', and Δάναπρις 'having deep waters' (= Oss. don+arf); a list of Ossetic inverted bahuvrīhis is also found in Abayev's Русско-осетинский словарь (Moscow, 1950), pp. 612 sq.; cf. also nom-rimæxst (from my Digor friend) 'anonymous', lit. 'whose name is concealed', for which Abayev, op. cit. s.v. аноним has Iron nom-susæg 'whose name is secret'.

For Pašto cf. plār-marai, zoe-marai 'whose father (son) is dead', las-prekarai 'whose hand is cut off', starg-wažai 'with hungry eyes', v. Darmesteter, Chants populaires, Cxlviii, Trumpp, Grammar, 55.

- P. 147. The etymological identification of B. 'škwch (also P 6, 88) and Khot. skūta would permit assigning the meaning 'gullet' to the Khot. word in the passages quoted by Bailey, BSOAS x 589¹² (cf. the second passage in S. Konow, A Medical Text in Khotanese, 36^{27} = Bailey, Khotanese Texts i 159, 73 v l). The OIr. form may have been *skūti-.
- P. 148. The order of words in the calendar terms βγnwy, βγyy nwyy (and m'x nwyy 'New Moon', v. H., JRAS, 1945, 153) is peculiar to the names of a number of OIr. deified entities, some of which have become calendar names: cf. Sogd. 'rtyxw, 'rtyw < *Rtiwahwī-, 'rtxwšt < *Rta-wahišta-, ''pwx < āpō vanuhīš, mnspnd < mąθrahe spəntahe, xšywr < *xšaθra-warya-, Khot. ysama-śśandā 'earth' ~ *Zama-spantā- (cf. Bailey, BSOAS vii 294), Aram. mtrwhšt = *Miθra-wahišta-, Av. vahvī dāityā (in Christensen's interpretation of 'la Vahvī qui a rapport à la loi religieuse', v. Le premier chapitre du Vendidad, 25. 71 sq.). Certain names in the Ossetic saga belong to the same type, cf. Agundæ-Ræsuhd, Boræ-Færnug, Nikkola-Xuarz, Xur-zærin, Ært-xuron, Æfsurh (< *aspaugra- acc. to Abayev, Oc. n. u φ. i, 233).

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kie 365¹. tsâm 71¹. tsi 711.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

96. twiy gives the Sogdian reading of the ideogram 'PZY in S. texts, 'Pstanding for t. < uta and -ZY for 'ty, in compounds -wty. For the coalescence of OIr. uta and uti in Sogd. 'ty (v. § 135 above), which helps to explain the use of a derivative of uti as a conjunction in Sogdian, one may compare the Pahl. translation of Av. uta by ēton, v. Bartholomae, Zum. altiran. Wb., 147. H. H. Schaeder, ZDMG 1942, 16 sqq., rightly sought behind ('P)ZY a Sogdian element additional to Man. 'ty 'and' < uta. This element, however, is not (a)t < *yat, as Schaeder assumed, for on the one hand Man. 't regularly stands for 'and', and therefore represents OIr. uta, on the other hand the Man. equivalent of B. $w^n h w \dots (P)ZY$ in the sense of 'so that' is $w^n w$ 'ty, cf. VJ 742.1244 with § 1686 above; 'ty cannot, of course, be reconciled with OIr. *yat. That intrusion of r should have taken place after a short vowel in 'rty, as Schaeder suggests, is unlikely, especially in view of the common B. rty. S. Konow's connexion of (')rty with Khot. hade (Saka Studies 138) deserves consideration. Note Schaeder's explanation, l.c. 16, of Chr. m't (above, § 397 n.) and p't from m' δ -t, p'r-t.

svàr 223.

- 421. The sentence quoted p. 247, bottom, continues: cywyδ pyδ'r ZK βγyšth ZKw wγ'm'kw z'wr MN m'γw ''s'ntk'm' because the gods will take from us the strength to *go about'. Hence wγ'm n'fc 'guest' < *wi-gāma· 'traveller', as Oss. ŭazæg, which H. W. Bailey derives from *wi-wāza(ka)-? The meaning of 'wγ'm Sogd. 60, 14, and wγ[']'m Anc. Lett. iii. 7, is too uncertain to be taken into consideration.
- 900. The simplex of 'wryz- 'to drop' (on which v. H., BSOAS xii 309) is attested in B. ryz- V.J 1373.
- 960 n. 1. The B. spellings 'wn'kw, mwn'kw, w'n'kw, c'n'kw, are more likely to be genuinely historical, reflecting a period in which both -naku < -nakam and -nu < -nam were used as pronominal neuter suffixes. When -naku became -ne (which perhaps survived in Chr. c'ny) it was generally discarded in favour of the -nu forms, which were better suited to contrast the (originally) neuter onu, munu with the masc. xone, yune and the fem. xona, wona, yona.
- 1639. Group inflexion of nouns and adjectives is common also in Ossetic (cf. Abayev, Русско-осетинский словарь, р. 620, and Bouda, Саисазіса хі 66 sq.), and is occasionally found in Khotanese; it plays a prominent part in Tokharian syntax, cf. Schulze, Sieg and Siegling, Tocharische Grammatik, 205 sqq.